Letter dated 1 December (S/1997/939) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 26 November 1997 (S/1997/938) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the intention contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 10 December on UNMIBH (S/1997/966) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1088 (1996), summarizing the activities of UNMIBH from the time of his last report (S/1997/694) to 1 December 1997, and providing an overview of the activities of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina during that period.

Letter dated 12 December (S/1997/975) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 10 December 1997 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the eleventh report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1997/979) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina, held at Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997.

Letter dated 15 January 1998 (S/1998/39) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 13 January 1998 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the twelfth report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 15 January (S/1998/40) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the eighth report of the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 5 February (S/1998/105) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 4 February 1998 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the thirteenth report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1998/156) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, the Tehran Declaration, the Tehran Vision Statement, and resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eighth session (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

Letter dated 26 February (S/1998/160) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1998/226) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 March on UNMIBH (S/1998/227 and Corr.1) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1144 (1997), summarizing the activities of UNMIBH since his last report (S/1997/966) and the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Peace Implementation Conference held at Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997, and providing an overview of the activities of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and addendum dated 30 March 1998 (S/1998/227/Add.1) containing the related cost estimates.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1998/238) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the fourteenth report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 17 March (S/1998/248) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the Supplemental Award of the Arbitral Tribunal for the Dispute over the Inter-Entity Boundary in the Brcko Area, dated 15 March 1998.

Letter dated 19 March (S/1998/259) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Brcko issued on 15 March 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1998/310) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 7 April 1998 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the fifteenth report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1998/311) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a Better Future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah) held at Doha from 15 to 17 March 1998.

Letter dated 9 April (S/1998/314) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the ninth report of the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 5 June (A/1998/475) from the representative of Luxembourg addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Bosnia and

Herzegovina adopted by NATO following the ministerial meeting held in Luxembourg on 28 and 29 May 1998.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 10 June on UNMIBH (S/1998/491), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1144 (1997), providing information on the activities of UNMIBH since his last report (S/1997/227 and Corr.1), an overview of the activities of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the period, and the recommendations requested in resolution 1168 (1998), and recommending that the mandate of UNMIBH be extended for an additional period terminating on 21 June 1999.

Letter dated 10 June (S/1998/498) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as the coordinator of the consulting and coordinating process, the declaration issued on 9 June 1998 by the Steering Board of the Luxembourg Peace Implementation Conference.

Letter dated 11 June (S/1998/501) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 June 1998 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the seventeenth report on the operations of SFOR.

E. Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

1. Consideration by the Security Council from 10 March to 5 June 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3868 (31 March 1998).

Resolutions adopted: 1160 (1998).

Presidential statements: none.

Verbatim records: S/PV.3868 and Corr.1 and 2.

Consultations of the whole: 5, 6, 10, 11, 18, 19, 25, 30 and 31 March; 3, 21 and 30 April; 7, 8, 11 and 13 May; 2 and 5 June 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 10 March 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on developments in the situation in Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia).

At the **3868th meeting, held on 31 March 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled:

> "Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/223)
>
> "Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/272)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic, at his request, to address the Council.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/284) submitted by France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Costa Rica, France, Kenya, Sweden, Brazil, Slovenia, Bahrain, Portugal, the Russian Federation and China.

Decision: *At the 3868th meeting, on 31 March 1998, draft resolution S/1998/284 was adopted as resolution 1160 (1998) by 14 votes in favour (Bahrain, Brazil, Costa Rica, France, Gabon, Gambia, Japan, Kenya, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with 1 abstention (China).*

By resolution 1160 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, called upon the authorities in Belgrade and the leadership of the Kosovar Albanian community urgently to enter without preconditions into a meaningful dialogue on political status issues; agreed, without prejudging the outcome of that dialogue, with the proposal in the Contact Group statements of 9 and 25 March 1998 that the principles for a solution of the Kosovo problem should be based on the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and should be in accordance with OSCE standards, including those set out in the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of 1975, and the Charter of the United Nations, and that such a solution must also take into account the rights of the Kosovar Albanians and all who lived in Kosovo; acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided that all States should, for the purposes of fostering peace and stability in Kosovo, prevent the sale or supply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels and aircraft, of arms and related *matériel* of all types, such as weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, and should prevent arming and training for terrorist activities there; also decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to implement the resolution; invited OSCE to keep the Secretary-General informed on the situation in Kosovo and on measures taken by that organization in that regard; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed and to report on the situation in Kosovo and the implementation of the resolution no later than 30 days following its adoption and every 30 days thereafter; decided to review the situation on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General, which would take into account the assessments of, *inter alia*, the Contact Group, OSCE and the European Union; and decided also to reconsider the prohibitions imposed by the resolution, including action to terminate them, following receipt of the assessment of the Secretary-General that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, cooperating in a constructive manner with the Contact Group, had fulfilled conditions set out in the resolution to resolve the conflict. (For the full text of resolution 1160 (2998), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Gambia.

Upon the completion of the voting procedure, the Council heard a statement by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Romania, as well as Norway, which aligned themselves with the statement.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier at the meeting, the Council heard a statement by Mr. Jovanović.

The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Germany, Italy, Turkey, Pakistan, Albania, Poland, Hungary, Croatia, Greece, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Ukraine and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 April 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on her visit to the five republics of the former Yugoslavia, which included the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, undertaken on the request of the Peace Implementation Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 May 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) (S/1998/361).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 June 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Director of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Liaison Office in New York on the humanitarian situation in Kosovo and the sharp rise in the numbers of internally displaced persons and refugees following heavy fighting which had affected the civilian population in the area.

2. Communications received from 4 March to 15 June 1998

Letter dated 4 March 1998 (S/1998/193) from the representative of Albania addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 March (S/1998/223) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on Kosovo adopted by the members of the Contact Group at their meeting held in London on 9 March 1998.

Identical letters dated 11 March (S/1998/225) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement concerning the situation in Kosovo and Metohija, issued on 10 March 1998 by the Government of Serbia.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1998/229) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the situation in Kosovo and Metohija, issued on 11 March 1998 by the Federal Government of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1998/230) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 11 March 1998 by the Government of Serbia.

Letter dated 13 March (S/1998/234) from the representative of Bulgaria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint declaration concerning the situation in Kosovo, adopted at Sofia on 10 March 1998 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of countries of south-eastern Europe.

Letter dated 16 March (S/1998/240) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 15 March 1998 from the President of Serbia to the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Letter dated 17 March (S/1998/246) from the representative of Poland addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting decision 218 on the situation in Kosovo, adopted on 11 March 1998 at the special session of the Permanent Council of OSCE.

Letter dated 18 March (S/1998/250) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a declaration of the same date by the President of Serbia, on the political process in Kosovo and Metohija.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1998/272) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on Kosovo adopted by the members of the Contact Group at their meeting held in Bonn on 25 March 1998.

Letter dated 30 March (S/1998/285) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 March (S/1998/289) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Government of Serbia.

Letter dated 1 April (S/1998/291) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 2 April (S/1998/294) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of Serbia, the Prime Minister of Serbia and the President of the National Assembly of Serbia, as well as a statement by the President of Serbia and the proposal of the Serbian Government for a referendum.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1998/311) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a Better Future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held at Doha from 15 to 17 March 1998.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1998/313) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that, in discharging his mandate under Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) and in assessing whether the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had complied in a constructive manner with conditions put forward by the Contact Group, he would rely exclusively on the information and assessments of the Contact Group, OSCE and the European Union.

Letter dated 23 April (S/1998/345) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 29 April (S/1998/355) from the representative of Italy addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on Kosovo adopted by the members of the Contact Group at their meeting held in Rome on 29 April 1998.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 April (S/1998/361) prepared pursuant to Security Council resolution 1160 (1998), providing information on the establishment of a comprehensive regime to monitor the implementation of the prohibitions imposed by that resolution, and transmitting a European Union report dated 21 April 1998 on the situation in Kosovo; information on the situation in Kosovo and on measures taken by OSCE; and a memorandum dated 14 April 1998 submitted by the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 30 April (S/1998/365) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the Federal Government of Yugoslavia.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 4 June prepared pursuant to Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) (S/1998/470 and Corr.1) describing, for the period since his last report (S/1998/361), the activities of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998), the comprehensive regime to monitor the implementation of the prohibitions imposed by that resolution, and the situation in Kosovo; and enclosing an exchange of letters dated 15 May and 1 June 1998 between the Secretary-General and the Chairman-in-Office of OSCE.

F. The situation in the former Yugoslavia

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1996 to 15 June 1997

Resolution 1074 (1996) of 1 October 1996

The Security Council, inter alia, decided, in accordance with paragraph 4 of its resolution 1022 (1995), to terminate, with immediate effect, the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of that resolution; also decided to consider the imposition of measures if any party failed significantly to meet its obligations under the Peace Agreement, and further decided to dissolve the Committee established by its resolution 724 (1991).

2. Consideration by the Security Council

Meetings of the Council: none.
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: none.
Consultations of the whole: 21 April 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 April 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on her visit to the five republics of the former Yugoslavia, undertaken on the request of the Peace Implementation Council.

3. Communications received from 17 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Letter dated 17 June 1997 (S/1997/471) from the representative of Denmark addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued at Copenhagen on 10 April 1997 by the Ministers of the Troika of OSCE.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1997/626) from the representative of Luxembourg addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, issued on 31 July 1997 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 12 August (S/1997/641) from the representative of Luxembourg addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on sending observers to monitor the elections in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, issued on 7 August 1997 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1997/912) from the representative of Luxembourg addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, issued on 10 November 1997 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 19 January 1998 (S/1998/82) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 15 December 1997 from the representatives of those countries to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1998/156) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, the Tehran Declaration, the Tehran Vision Statement and resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eighth session (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1998/283) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a declaration issued on 24 March 1998 by the National Assembly of Serbia.

Letter dated 17 April (S/1998/335) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the Yugoslav Third Army and information concerning the protest of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry to the Chargé d'affaires of the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade.

Chapter 11
Items relating to peacekeeping operations

A. Civilian police in peacekeeping operations

Consideration by the Security Council on 14 July 1997

Meetings of the Council: 3801 (14 July 1997).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1997/38.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3801.
Consultations of the whole: 8–11 July 1997.

At the **3801st meeting, held on 14 July 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Civilian police in peacekeeping operations".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1997/38), in which, the Council, *inter alia*, took particular note of the increasing role and functions of civilian police in United Nations peacekeeping operations; encouraged States to make available to the United Nations at short notice appropriately trained civilian police, if possible through the United Nations standby arrangements, and welcomed the role of United Nations selection assistance teams in that regard; encouraged States individually or collectively to provide appropriate training of civilian police for international service; and underlined the need for close coordination between civilian police and the military and humanitarian and other civilian components of United Nations operations. (For the full text of S/PRST/1997/38, see appendix VI.)

B. United Nations peacekeeping: Dag Hammarskjöld Medal

Consideration by the Security Council from 18 to 22 July 1997

Meetings of the Council: 3802 (22 July 1997).
Resolutions adopted: 1121 (1997).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3802.
Consultations of the whole: 3, 7, 14, 18, 21 and 22 July 1997.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 18 July 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the criteria and procedures for bestowing and administering the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal.

At the **3802nd meeting, held on 22 July 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "United Nations peacekeeping: Dag Hammarskjöld Medal".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1997/569) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Security Council.

Decision: *At the 3802nd meeting, on 22 July 1997, draft resolution S/1997/569 was adopted without a vote as resolution 1121 (1997).*

By resolution 1121 (1997) the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal as a tribute to the sacrifice of those who had lost their life as a result of service in peacekeeping operations under the operational control and authority of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Security Council, criteria and procedures for bestowing and administering the Medal. (For the full text of resolution 1121 (1997), see appendix V.)

C. Other aspects of peacekeeping operations

Communications received from 24 December 1997 to 15 June 1998 and report of the Secretary-General

Progress report of the Secretary-General dated 24 December 1997 on standby arrangements for peacekeeping (S/1997/1009), submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of the Security Council of 3 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22), describing developments since his report of 24 December 1996 (S/1996/1067).

Note by the Secretary-General dated 27 January 1998 (S/1998/73), referring to a paragraph of General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform", concerning status-of-forces agreements between the United Nations and the host Government in future peacekeeping operations.

Chapter 12
Items relating to the situation in the Middle East

A. The situation in the Middle East

1. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and developments in the Israel-Lebanon sector

(a) Background information for the period from 16 June 1996 to 15 June 1997

Resolution 1068 (1996) of 30 July 1996	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further period of six months, until 31 January 1997.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1996/33) of 30 July 1996	The Security Council, *inter alia*, again stressed the urgent need for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) in all its aspects.
Resolution 1095 (1997) of 28 January 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, until 31 July 1997.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/1) of 28 January 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, once again stressed the urgent need for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) in all its aspects.

(b) Consideration by the Security Council from 24 July 1997 to 30 January 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3804 (29 July 1997); 3852 (30 January 1998).

Resolutions adopted: 1122 (1997); 1151 (1998).

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1997/40; S/PRST/1998/2.

Verbatim records: S/PV.3804; S/PV.3852.

Consultations of the whole: 24 July; 8 August 1997; 27 January; 2 April 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 24 July 1997, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1997/550 and Corr.1) in which he recommended that the mandate of the Force be extended for another six months, until 31 January 1998.

At the **3804th meeting, held on 29 July 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/550 and Corr.1).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1997/575) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3804th meeting, on 29 July 1997, draft resolution S/1997/575 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1122 (1997).*

By resolution 1122 (1997), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, until 31 January 1998. (For the full text of resolution 1122 (1997), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1997/40), in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regretted the loss of civilian life, and urged all parties to exercise restraint. (For the full text of S/PRST/1997/40, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 January 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL (S/1998/53), in which he recommended that the mandate of the force be extended for a further period of six months, until 31 July 1998.

At the **3852nd meeting, held on 30 January 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/53).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/80) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3852nd meeting, on 30 January 1998, draft resolution S/1998/80 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1151 (1998).*

By resolution 1151 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, until 31 July 1998. (For the full text of resolution 1151 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/2), along the lines of the statement of 29 July 1997 (S/PRST/1997/40). (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/2, see appendix VI.)

(c) Communications received from 7 July 1997 to 15 June 1998 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 7 July 1997 (S/1997/527) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 30 June 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 July (S/1997/528) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 July (S/1997/534) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 July on UNIFIL (S/1997/550 and Corr.1), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1095 (1997), describing developments since his report dated 20 January 1997 (S/1997/42), and recommending that the Council accede to the request of the Government of Lebanon and extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, until 31 January 1998.

Letter dated 30 July (S/1997/603) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1997/615) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1997/630) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 August (S/1997/660) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention, following consultations with the Governments concerned, to appoint Major-General Jioje Konouse Konrote (Fiji) as Force Commander of UNIFIL.

Letter dated 25 August (S/1997/661) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 19 August 1997 (S/1997/660) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 9 September (S/1997/702) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1997/780) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1997/876) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1997/988 and Corr.1) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 January 1998 (S/1998/7) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 January (S/1998/9) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its eighteenth session, held in Kuwait from 20 to 22 December 1997.

Letter dated 9 January (S/1998/20) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 January on UNIFIL (S/1998/53), submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 1122 (1997), describing developments since his last report (S/1997/550 and Corr.1) and recommending that the Council accede to the request of the Government of Lebanon and extend the mandate of UNIFIL for another period of six months, until 31 July 1998.

Letter dated 27 January (S/1998/75) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 February (S/1998/138) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1998/156) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, the Tehran Declaration, the Tehran Vision Statement and resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eighth session (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

Letter dated 13 March (S/1998/237) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 April (S/1998/301) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the decisions adopted by the Ministerial Committee for National Security of the Government of Israel on the acceptance by Israel of Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

Letter dated 16 April (S/1998/338) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 April (S/1998/341) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 21 April 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 April (S/1998/352) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 21 April 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 May (S/1998/379) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

2. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

(a) Background information for the period from 16 June 1996 to 15 June 1997

Resolution 1081 (1996) of 27 November 1996	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to call upon all parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973); and to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for another period of six months, until 31 May 1997.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1996/45) of 27 November 1996	The Security Council, *inter alia*, stated that the statement contained in paragraph 13 of the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/1996/959 and Corr.1) reflected the view of the Security Council.
Resolution 1109 (1997) of 28 May 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, until 30 November 1997.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/30) of 28 May 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, stated that the statement contained in paragraph 13 of the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/1997/372) reflected the view of the Security Council.

(b) Consideration by the Security Council from 21 November 1997 to 27 May 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3835 (21 November 1997); 3885 (27 May 1998).
Resolutions adopted: 1139 (1997); 1169 (1998).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1997/53; S/PRST/1998/15.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3835; S/PV.3885.
Consultations of the whole: 19 and 21 November 1997; 27 May 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 21 November 1997, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1997/884).

At the **3835th meeting, held on 21 November 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/884).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1997/904) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3835th meeting, on 21 November 1997, draft resolution S/1997/904 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1139 (1997).*

By resolution 1139 (1997), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, until 31 May 1998. (For the full text of resolution 1139 (1997), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1997/53), in which the Council, *inter alia*, stated that paragraph 9 of the Secretary-General's report (S/1997/884) reflected the view of the Security Council. (For the full text of S/PRST/1997/53, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 May 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/1998/391), in which he recommended that the mandate of the Force be extended for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1998.

At the **3885th meeting, held on 27 May 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/391).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/422) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3885th meeting, on 27 May 1998, draft resolution S/1998/422 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1169 (1998).*

By resolution 1169 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, until 30 November 1998. (For the full text of resolution 1169 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/15), in which the Council, *inter alia*, stated that paragraph 10 of the Secretary-General's report on UNDOF (S/1998/391) reflected the view of the Security Council. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/15, see appendix VI.)

(c) Communications received from 14 November 1997 to 15 June 1998 and reports of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 14 November 1997 on UNDOF (S/1997/884), giving an account of the activities of UNDOF during the period from 17 May to 14 November 1997 in pursuance of the mandate contained in Security Council resolution 350 (1974), and recommending that the mandate of the Force be extended for a further period of six months, until 31 May 1998.

Letter dated 6 January 1998 (S/1998/9) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its eighteenth session, held in Kuwait from 20 to 22 December 1997.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1998/156) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, the Tehran Declaration, the Tehran Vision Statement and resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eighth session (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

Letter dated 28 April (S/1998/363) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing that, following the usual consultations, Slovakia be added to the list of Member States providing troops to UNDOF.

Letter dated 1 May (S/1998/364) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 28 April 1998 (S/1998/363) had been brought to the attention of members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 14 May on UNDOF (S/1998/391) giving an account of the activities of UNDOF during the period from 15 November 1997 to 14 May 1998 in pursuance of the mandate contained in Security Council resolution 350 (1974), and recommending that the mandate of the Force be extended for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1998.

3. Other aspects of the situation in the Middle East

(a) Consideration by the Security Council

Meetings of the Council: none.
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: none.
Consultations of the whole: 18 June; 30 July; 5, 6 and 8 August; 4 September; 26 November 1997; 14 January; 31 March; 2 April 1998.

(b) Communications received from 28 August 1997 to 15 June 1998

Note verbale dated 28 August 1997 (S/1997/406/Add.1) from the Permanent Mission of India addressed to the United Nations Secretariat, transmitting, *inter alia*, the communiqué issued on 7 April 1997 by the Ministerial Committee of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine and the Special Declaration on the Middle East Peace Process, issued by the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi on 7 and 8 April 1997.

Letter dated 9 September (S/1997/707) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communique of the talks held in Cairo on 7 September 1997 by King Hussein of Jordan, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and President Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestinian Authority.

Letter dated 25 September (S/1997/743) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 September (S/1997/758) from the representatives of Egypt and the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a joint Russian-Egyptian statement issued in Moscow on 23 September 1997 during talks held by the Presidents of the Russian Federation and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Letter dated 1 October (S/1997/775) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997.

Letter dated 23 October (S/1997/820) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, and the annexes thereto, of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), held in New York on 2 October 1997.

Letter dated 5 November (S/1997/854) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the proposals on the Middle East, entitled "A code of peace and security in the Middle East", put forward in Cairo on 31 October 1997 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 6 January 1998 (S/1998/9) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its eighteenth session, held in Kuwait from 20 to 22 December 1997.

Letter dated 19 January (S/1998/48) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1998/156) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communique, the Tehran Declaration, the Tehran Vision Statement and resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eighth session (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

Letter dated 25 February (S/1998/183) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that, following consultations with the Governments concerned, it was his intention to appoint Major General Timothy Roger Ford (Australia) as the next Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

Letter dated 2 March (S/1998/184) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 25 February 1998 (S/1998/183) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1998/280) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1998/311) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a Better Future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held at Doha from 15 to 17 March 1998.

B. The situation in the occupied Arab territories

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1996 to 15 June 1997

Resolution 1073 (1996) of 28 September 1996

The Security Council, *inter alia*, called for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and the timely implementations of the agreements reached.

2. Consideration by the Security Council

Meetings of the Council: none.

Resolutions adopted: none.

Presidential statements: none.

Verbatim records: none.

Consultations of the whole: 18 June; 30 July; 5, 6 and 8 August; 4 September; 26 and 28 November 1997; 14 January; 31 March; 2 April; 19 May; 11 June 1998.

3. Communications received from 26 June 1997 to 15 June 1998 and reports of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 26 June 1997 (S/1997/494 and Corr.1) submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution ES-10/2 of 25 April 1997, describing developments with regard to the construction of a new Israeli settlement at Jebel Abu Ghneim; and addendum dated 11 July (S/1997/494/Add.1).

Letter dated 3 July (S/1997/515) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 July (S/1997/530) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 9 July (S/1997/532) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 July (S/1997/540) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the General Assembly.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1997/555) from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that on 15 July 1997 the General Assembly adopted resolution ES-10/3 by a recorded vote of 131 to 3, with 14 abstentions, and drawing his attention in particular to certain paragraphs of the resolution.

Identical letters dated 18 July (S/1997/560) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1997/604) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 31 July 1997 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel to his counterparts.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1997/609) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 August (S/1997/623) from the observer for the League of Arab States addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session held on 5 August 1997.

Note verbale dated 28 August (S/1997/406/Add.1) from the Permanent Mission of India addressed to the United Nations Secretariat, transmitting, *inter alia*, the communiqué issued on 7 April 1997 by the Ministerial Committee of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine and the Special Declaration on the Middle East Peace Process issued by the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi on 7 and 8 April 1997.

Letter dated 4 September (S/1997/689) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 September (S/1997/710) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 19 September (S/1997/727) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 September (S/1997/749) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 September (S/1997/758) from the representatives of Egypt and the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint Russian-Egyptian statement issued in Moscow on 23 September 1997 during talks held by the Presidents of the Russian Federation and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Letter dated 1 October (S/1997/775) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 14 October (S/1997/798) submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution ES-10/3 of 15 July 1997, transmitting information provided by the Government of Switzerland in its capacity as depositary of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; and addendum dated 10 November (S/1997/798/Add.1).

Letter dated 23 October (S/1997/820) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, and the annexes thereto, of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of OIC, held in New York on 2 October 1997.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 6 November (S/1997/866) submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 51/26 on the question of Palestine, describing his efforts with regard to the implementation of that resolution.

Letter dated 24 December (S/1997/1011) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 January 1998 (S/1998/9) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its eighteenth session, held in Kuwait from 20 to 22 December 1997.

Letter dated 13 January (S/1998/31) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 January (S/1998/48) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 January (S/1998/70) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 22 January 1998 from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1998/156) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, the Tehran Declaration, the Tehran Vision Statement and resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eighth session (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

Letter dated 3 March (S/1998/188) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of March 1998, a note verbale of the same date addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1998/224) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 April (S/1998/290) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1998/311) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a Better Future of the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah) held at Doha from 15 to 17 March 1998.

Letter dated 14 May (S/1998/393) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 15 May (S/1998/400) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 May (S/1998/444) from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 June (S/1998/481) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 June (S/1998/487) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 June (S/1998/511) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 13
The question concerning Haiti

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1996 to 15 June 1997

Resolution 1063 (1996) of 28 June 1996	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH) until 30 November 1996, and that UNSMIH would initially be composed of 300 civilian police personnel and 600 troops.
Resolution 1085 (1996) of 29 November 1996	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNSMIH for an additional period terminating on 5 December 1996.
Resolution 1086 (1996) of 5 December 1996	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend for the final time the mandate of UNSMIH until 31 May 1997, with 300 civilian police personnel and 500 troops, except that, if the Secretary-General reported by 31 March 1997 that the Mission could make a further contribution to the goals set out in paragraph 1 of the resolution, it would be further extended, following a review by the Council, for the final time until 31 July 1997.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 30 June 1997 to 4 June 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3806 (30 July 1997); 3837 (28 November 1997); 3866 (25 March 1998).
Resolutions adopted: 1123 (1997); 1141 (1997).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/8.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3806; S/PV.3837; S/PV.3866.
Consultations of the whole: 30 June; 17, 25, 28 and 29 July; 29 September; 19, 24, 26 and 28 November 1997; 10 and 25 March; 4 June 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 30 June 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on Haiti, in which he intended to propose detailed arrangements for international assistance after the end of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 July 1997, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the UNSMIH (S/1997/564), in which he recommended that the Council consider the establishment of a new mission to be known as the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH), with a mandate to support the Haitian authorities in the further professionalization of the Haitian National Police.

At the **3806th meeting, held on 30 July 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNSMIH (S/1997/564 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1997/589) submitted by Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Haiti, Canada, Argentina and Venezuela.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, Chile, Costa Rica, China, the

Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea, Kenya, Portugal and the United States of America, and by the President speaking in his capacity as the representative of Sweden.

Decision: *At the 3806th meeting, on 30 July, draft resolution S/1997/589 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1123 (1997).*

By resolution 1123 (1997), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish UNTMIH, composed of up to 250 civilian police and 50 military personnel, to form the headquarters of a security element with a mandate limited to a single four-month period ending on 30 November 1997, in order to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police (HNP), as set out in paragraphs 32 to 39 of the report of the Secretary-General of 19 July 1997 (S/1997/564 and Add.1). (For the full text of resolution 1123, see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 September 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti on the situation in Haiti.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 November 1997, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNTMIH (S/1997/832 and Add.1) and received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the situation in Haiti.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 November 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the possible future United Nations presence in Haiti.

At the 3837th meeting, held on 28 November 1997 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNTMIH (S/1997/832 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Argentina, Canada, Haiti and Venezuela, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1997/931) submitted by Argentina, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, France, Portugal, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Haiti, Argentina and Canada.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Chile, Portugal, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Japan, Kenya, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

Decision: *At the 3837th meeting, on 28 November 1997, draft resolution S/1997/931 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1141 (1997).*

By resolution 1141 (1997), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish until 30 November 1998 a United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH), composed of up to 300 civilian police, with a mandate limited to a single one-year period ending on 30 November 1998, in order to continue to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police in accordance with the arrangements, including mentoring Haitian National Police field performance, set out in paragraphs 39 and 40 of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 1997 and paragraphs 2 to 12 of the addendum to that report (S/1997/832 and Add.1). (For the full text of resolution 1141 (1997), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 March 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of MIPONUH on the latest developments in Haiti, in particular the professionalization of the HNP. The members of the Council also took up the report of the Secretary-General on MIPONUH (S/1998/144).

At the **3866th meeting, held on 25 March 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on MIPONUH (S/1998/144).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Haiti, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/8), by which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the progress made by the Haitian people towards the establishment of a durable democratic and constitutional system and the sustained improvement in security and stability in Haiti. The Council reaffirmed that further assistance to the Haitian National Police, should it be needed, should be provided, with the full support of the international community, through United Nations specialized agencies and programmes and international and regional organizations and by interested Member States; and supported the Secretary-General's appeal to Haitian authorities and political leaders to resolve Haiti's political impasse so that the country could move forward. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/8, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 June 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on MIPONUH (S/1998/434). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for peacekeeping operations on his recent visit to Haiti.

C. Communications received from 2 July 1997 to 15 June 1998 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 2 July 1997 (S/1997/519) from the representative of Luxembourg addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the situation in Haiti issued on 2 July 1997 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 July on UNSMIH (S/1997/564), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1086 (1996) and further to the statement in paragraph 32 of the report of the Secretary-General of 24 March 1997 (S/1997/244), reporting on developments in Haiti and recommending that the Security Council establish a new mission to be known as the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH), with the mandate to support the Haitian authorities in the further professionalization of the HNP; and addendum dated 28 July concerning the related financial implications (S/1997/564/Add.1).

Letter dated 20 July (S/1997/568) from the representative of Haiti addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1997/619) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, indicating his intention, following the customary consultations, to appoint Brigadier-General J. J. Gagnon (Canada) as Commander of the military element of UNTMIH.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1997/621) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing, having completed the customary consultations, that the military component of UNTMIH consist of personnel from Canada and Pakistan, and that the following States contribute the police component: Benin, Canada, France, India, Mali, Togo and the United States of America.

Letter dated 6 August (S/1997/620) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 1 August 1997 (S/1997/619) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and that they welcomed the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 6 August (S/1997/622) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 1 August 1997 (S/1997/621) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposals contained therein.

Letter dated 19 September (S/1997/735) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing, having completed the customary consultations, that Argentina, the Niger, Senegal and Tunisia be added to the list of Member States contributing police personnel to UNTMIH.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1997/736) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 19 September 1997 (S/1997/735) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 30 September (S/1997/755) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council agreed with his intention to submit in late October 1997 the report called for in paragraph 7 of resolution 1123 (1997), which was originally due by 30 September 1997.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 31 October on UNTMIH (S/1997/832) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1123 (1997), covering the implementation of the resolution and developments in Haiti, and addendum dated 20 November (S/1997/832/Add.1) providing further information and a concept of operations for a proposed follow-on mission.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1997/1006) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to appoint Mr. Julian Harston (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as his Representative in Haiti and Head of MIPONUH.

Letter dated 23 December (S/1997/1007) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 16 December 1997 (S/1997/1006) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 24 December (S/1997/1021) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing, having completed the necessary consultations, that MIPONUH be composed of police personnel from the following Member States: Argentina, Benin, Canada, France, India, Mali, the Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and the United States of America.

Letter dated 30 December (S/1997/1022) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 24 December 1997 (S/1997/1021) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 February 1998 on MIPONUH (S/1998/144), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1141 (1997), providing information on the implementation of the Mission's mandate.

Letter dated 14 April (S/1998/329) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 28 May on MIPONUH (S/1998/434), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1141 (1997) covering the activities of MIPONUH and developments in the mission area since his last report (S/1998/144).

Chapter 14
The situation in Georgia

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1996 to 15 June 1997

Resolution 1065 (1996) of 12 July 1996	The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its deep concern at the continued deadlock in the efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, and decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for an additional period terminating on 31 January 1997 subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Observer Mission in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) peacekeeping force.
Resolution 1077 (1996) of 22 October 1996	The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General of 1 July 1996 (S/1996/507 and Add.1), in particular paragraph 18 thereof, and decided that the Office referred to in the report should form part of UNOMIG, under the authority of the Head of Mission, consistent with the arrangements described in paragraph 7 of the report of the Secretary-General of 9 August 1996 (S/1996/644).
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1996/43) of 22 October 1996	The Security Council, *inter alia*, noted with deep concern that no significant progress had yet been achieved towards a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia, respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders.
Resolution 1096 (1997) of 30 January 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a period terminating on 31 July 1997 subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Observer Mission in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate of the CIS peacekeeping force.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/25) of 8 May 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a resident Special Representative, as a successor to his Special Envoy for Georgia, and to strengthen the political element of UNOMIG.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 24 July 1997 to 28 May 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3807 (31 July 1997); 3830 (6 November 1997); 3851 (30 January 1998); 3887 (28 May 1998).
Resolutions adopted: 1124 (1997); 1150 (1998).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1997/50; S/PRST/1998/16.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3807; S/PV.3830; S/PV.3851; S/PV.3887.
Consultations of the whole: 21 June; 24, 28, 29, 30 and 31 July; 19 August; 11 and 19 September; 5, 6 and 24 November 1997; 27 January; 19, 20, 24 and 26 February; 13 March; 30 April; 20, 27 and 28 May 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 24 July 1997, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1997/558). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the high-level meeting of the parties being held at Geneva under United Nations auspices with the participation of the Russian Federation, as facilitator, representatives of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia (France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America) and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 July 1997, the members of the Council received a further briefing by the Secretariat on the high-level meeting held at

Geneva from 23 to 25 July 1997 under the chairmanship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Georgia.

At the **3807th meeting, held on 31 July 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/558 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Georgia and Germany, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1997/594) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3807th meeting, on 31 July 1997, draft resolution S/1997/594 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1124 (1997).*

By resolution 1124 (1997), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 January 1998, subject to a review by the Security Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force. (For the full text of resolution 1124 (1997), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 September 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Georgian-Abkhaz peace process and on the activities of UNOMIG. The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the incident in which two UNOMIG military observers and a local staff member were taken hostage by unknown elements in the Zugdidi sector of Georgia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 November 1997, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General of 28 October 1997 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1997/827). The members also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Georgian-Abkhaz peace process.

At the **3830th meeting, held on 6 November 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/827).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Georgia and Germany, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1997/50), in which the Council, *inter alia*, regretted that, despite strenuous efforts to reactivate the peace process, there had been no visible progress on the key issues of the settlement – the future political status of Abkhazia and the permanent return of refugees and displaced persons; and attached particular importance to the more active role for the United Nations in the peace process, and encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to that end, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the support of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia and OSCE. (For the full text of S/PRST/1997/50, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 November 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict, in particular the peace talks between the parties held at Geneva from 17 to 20 November 1997, chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and attended by the Russian Federation, as facilitator, OSCE and the group of Friends, acting as observers, with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat participating in the discussions falling under their terms of reference.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 January 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the latest developments in Georgia, as well as future United Nations actions. The members of the Council also took up the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/51).

At the **3851st meeting, held on 30 January 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/51).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Georgia and Germany, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/79), that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3851st meeting, on 30 January 1998, draft resolution S/1998/79 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1150(1998).*

By resolution 1150 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia,* decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 July 1998, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force. (For the full text of resolution 1150 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19, 20, 24 and 26 February 1998, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular the taking of four military observers as hostages by a group of armed men at UNOMIG sector headquarters in Zugdidi, as well as on the efforts by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Georgian authorities to secure the release of the hostages.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 March 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular the decision of the Abkhaz side to hold local elections on 14 March, and on the activities of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 May 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/375), and received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular the growing tension in the Gali district of the UNOMIG area of operations, as well as on the activities of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 May 1998, the members of the Council received an update by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on developments in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular the fighting in the Gali region, which resulted in thousands of civilians fleeing across the Inguri river, as well as the signing of an agreement on a ceasefire and withdrawal of formations in Gagra, Abkhazia, on 25 May 1998, by the Government of Georgia, the Abkhaz authorities, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Commander of the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

At the **3887th meeting, held on 28 May 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/16) in which the Council, *inter alia,* expressed its grave concern over the recent outbreak of violence in the zone of conflict, which had resulted in the loss of human life and a significant outflow of refugees, and called upon the parties to observe strictly the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces, signed at Moscow on 14 May 1994 (S/1994/583, annex I) (the Moscow Agreement), and also the ceasefire protocol signed on 25 May 1998, as well as all their obligations to refrain from the use of force and to resolve disputed issues by peaceful means only; and requested the Secretary-General to consult both sides on the basis of paragraphs 26, 48 and 49 of his report (S/1998/375), in particular on the concept of the self-protection unit outlined therein, and on other options as appropriate, in close cooperation with the group of Friends of the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the need to secure the consent of both parties to the Secretary-General's proposal. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/16, see appendix VI.)

C. Communications received from 18 July 1997 to 15 June 1998 and reports of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 July 1997 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1997/558) submitted pursuant to resolution 1096 (1997), providing an update of the situation as at 10 July 1997, with recommendations regarding the peacemaking process and the role of the United Nations, as well as the extension of the mandate of UNOMIG until 31 January 1998; and addendum dated 29 July (S/1997/558/Add.1).

Letter dated 28 July (S/1997/590) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Georgia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 August (S/1997/657) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 September (S/1997/743) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 28 October concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1997/827), submitted pursuant to resolution 1124 (1997), providing an update on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, as at 27 October 1997, including the operations of UNOMIG, and providing recommendations on the nature of the United Nations presence; and addendum dated 11 November concerning the related financial implications (S/1997/827/Add.1).

Letter dated 21 November (S/1997/921) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 January 1998 (S/1998/25) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 9 January 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the recent acts of hostage-taking in the Gali region of Abkhazia, Georgia.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 January concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/51), submitted pursuant to resolution 1124 (1997) providing an update of the situation as at 14 January 1998, as well as recommendations regarding the peacemaking process and the role of the United Nations and recommending that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNOMIG for an additional period of six months, ending on 31 July 1998.

Letter dated 10 February (S/1998/115) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, regarding the assassination attempt against the President of Georgia.

Letter dated 9 March (S/1998/209) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Letter dated 14 April (S/1998/329) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 May (S/1998/372) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a decision adopted by the CIS Council of Heads of State on 28 April 1998 on additional measures for the settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 11 May concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/375), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1150 (1998), reporting on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, including the operations of UNOMIG, and providing recommendations on the nature of the United Nations presence in the UNOMIG area; and addendum dated 13 May (S/1998/375/Add.1) concerning the related financial implications.

Letter dated 22 May (S/1998/423) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding recent developments in Abkhazia, Georgia.

Letter dated 26 May (S/1998/432) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the deterioration of the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 10 June concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/497), submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of the Security Council on 28 May 1998 (S/PRST/1998/16), reporting on the outcome of the consultations with both sides in the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict on the concept of the self-protection unit outlined in his report of 11 May 1998 (S/1998/375, para. 26) and on other options as appropriate, in cooperation with the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and recommending that the Council consider approving a modified version of the second option presented in his report of 11 May, in which the redeployment of UNOMIG and resumption of operations using mine- and ballistic-protected vehicles was proposed.

Chapter 15
The situation in the Central African Republic

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 31 July 1997 to 7 May 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3808 (6 August 1997); 3829 (6 November 1997); 3853 (5 February 1998); 3860 (16 March 1998); 3867 (27 March 1998).
Resolutions adopted: 1125 (1997); 1136 (1997); 1152 (1998); 1155 (1998); 1159 (1998).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3808; S/PV.3829; S/PV.3853; S/PV.3860; S/PV.3867.
Consultations of the whole: 24 and 31 July; 5, 6 and 26 August; 5 and 18 September; 6 and 22 October; 4, 5 and 6 November; 10 December 1997; 8 and 30 January; 4, 5 and 26 February; 10, 13 and 25 March; 21 April; 7 May 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 31 July 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the origins of the crisis in the Central African Republic leading to the creation of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB). The members of the Council also had before them a letter dated 7 July 1997 from the President of Gabon to the Secretary-General (S/1997/543) and identical letters dated 18 July 1997 from the representative of the Central African Republic addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/1997/561).

At the **3808th meeting, held on 6 August 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic" in its agenda, having before it identical letters dated 18 July 1997 from the representative of the Central African Republic addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/1997/561).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Central African Republic, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1997/613) submitted by the Central African Republic, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau and Kenya.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Kenya, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Egypt, Costa Rica, France, Chile, Poland, Portugal and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Decision: *At the 3808th meeting, on 6 August 1997, draft resolution S/1997/613 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1125 (1997).*

By resolution 1125 (1997), the Security Council, *inter alia*, acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, authorized the Member States participating in MISAB and those States providing logistical support to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel; decided that the authorization would be limited to an initial period of three months from the date of the adoption of the resolution, at which time the Security Council would assess the situation on the basis of the reports requested in paragraph 6 of the resolution from the Member States participating in MISAB; stressed that the expenses and logistical support for the mission would be borne on a voluntary basis in accordance with article 11 of the mandate of MISAB; and requested the Member States participating in MISAB to provide periodic reports at least every two weeks through the Secretary-General. (For the full text of resolution 1125 (1997), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 August 1997, the members of the Council took up the first periodic report of the Member States participating in MISAB, submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1125 (1997) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic (S/1997/652). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the situation in the Central African Republic.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 September 1997, the members of the Security Council took up the second periodic report of MISAB, submitted pursuant to resolution 1125 (1997) (S/1997/684). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who provided an overview of the situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 September 1997, the members of the Council took up the third periodic report of MISAB, submitted pursuant to resolution 1125 (1997) (S/1997/716). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who provided an overview of the situation in the Central African Republic.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 October 1997, the members of the Council took up the fourth periodic report of MISAB, submitted pursuant to resolution 1125 (1997) (S/1997/759). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in the country and the activities of MISAB.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 October 1997, the members of the Council took up the fifth periodic report of MISAB, submitted pursuant to resolution 1125 (1997) (S/1997/795), covering the situation in the Central African Republic, the possible extension of the MISAB mandate for 2 to 3 months (until the end of 1997), the submission of monthly rather than bi-monthly reports and the possibility of converting the Mission into a United Nations operation. The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 November 1997, the members of the Security Council took up the sixth and final periodic report of MISAB, submitted pursuant to resolution 1125 (1997) (S/1997/828). The members of the Council also had before them a letter dated 4 November 1997 from the representative of the Central African Republic addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1997/840), transmitting the request of the President of the Central African Republic for a three-month extension of the MISAB mandate. The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on MISAB and developments in the Central African Republic.

At the **3829th meeting, held on 6 November 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic", having before it a letter dated 27 October 1997 from the representative of Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/821) and a letter dated 4 November 1997 from the representative of the Central African Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1997/840).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Central African Republic, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1997/849) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of the Central African Republic.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1997/849.

Decision: *At the 3829th meeting, on 6 November 1997, draft resolution S/1997/849 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1136 (1997).*

By resolution 1136 (1997), the Security Council, *inter alia*, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorized Member States participating in MISAB and those States providing logistical support to ensure security and freedom of movement of their personnel; decided that that authorization would be limited to a period of three months from the adoption of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to establish a Trust Fund for the Central African Republic which would assist in supporting troops of States participating in MISAB and in providing logistical support to them, and encouraged Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund. (For the full text of resolution 1136 (1997), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 December 1997, the members of the Council took up the first periodic report of MISAB submitted pursuant to resolution 1136 (1997) (S/1997/954). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who provided information on the outcome of the visit of the United Nations multidisciplinary mission and an overview of the situation in the Central African Republic.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 January 1998, the members of the Council took up the second periodic report of MISAB pursuant to resolution 1136 (1997) (S/1998/3). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the outcome of the visit of the United Nations multidisciplinary mission to Bangui from 6 to 13 December 1997.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 January 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1136 (1997) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic (S/1998/61), as well as the letter dated 28 January 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic (S/1998/88), supporting the Secretary-General's recommendation for a peacekeeping operation that would replace MISAB and requesting the extension of the mandate of MISAB for five weeks in order to prevent any disruption between the departure of the inter-African force and the deployment of a United Nations operation. The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations who provided an update on the situation in the country.

In his report, the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, observed that the continuation of active international assistance to the Central African Republic would be vital after the expiration of the MISAB mandate on 6 February 1998, and that the only viable option for the maintenance of stability in the Central African Republic appeared to be the establishment and deployment of another peacekeeping operation authorized by the international community. He recommended that should the Security Council decide to consider the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, its structure and military role would be similar to that of MISAB and its primary purpose would be to maintain stability in Bangui so that the peace process could continue to move forward. A United Nations stabilization force would seek to maintain the security established by MISAB and to create an environment conducive to the holding of free and fair legislative elections scheduled to be held in August/September 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 February 1998, the members of the Council resumed their consideration of the situation in the Central African Republic, having before them the third periodic report of MISAB submitted pursuant to resolution 1136 (1997) (S/1998/86), as well as the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1136 (1997) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic (S/1998/61). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the **3853rd meeting, held on 5 February 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic" having before it the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1136 (1997) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic (S/1998/61).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Central African Republic, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/102) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by representatives of France, China, Japan, Brazil, Bahrain, Kenya, Portugal, the Gambia, Sweden, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, Costa Rica and the United States of America.

Decision: *At the 3853rd meeting, on 5 February 1998, draft resolution S/1998/102 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1152 (1998).*

By resolution 1152 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, approved the continued conduct by Member States participating in MISAB of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1125 (1997); acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorized the Member States participating in MISAB and those States providing logistical support to ensure security and freedom of movement of their personnel; decided that the authorization would be initially extended until 16 March 1998; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General, as contained in his report of 23 January 1998, to appoint a Special Representative to the Central African Republic; requested the Member States participating in MISAB to provide a report to the Security Council through the Secretary-General before the end of the period referred to in paragraph 6 of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report for its consideration, no later than 23 February 1998, on the situation in the Central African Republic, with recommendations regarding the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, including the structure, specific goals and financial implications of such an operation, and with information on the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and on the commitments expressed in the letter to the Secretary-General from the President of the Central African Republic of 8 January 1998; and expressed its intention to take a decision by 16 March 1998 on the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic on the basis of that report. (For the full text of resolution 1152 (1998), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, a statement was made by the President, speaking in his capacity as Minister of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Gabon.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 February and 10 March 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1152 (1998) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic (S/1998/148 and Add.1). The members of the Council also received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the progress in the implementation of the Bangui Agreements, as well as on the proposals of the Secretary-General regarding a United Nations peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic.

At the **3860th meeting, held on 16 March 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic", having before it the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1152 (1998) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic (S/1998/148 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Central African Republic, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/231) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3860th meeting, on 16 March 1998, draft resolution S/1998/231 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1155 (1998).*

By resolution 1155 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, approved the continued conduct by Member States participating in MISAB of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1125 (1997); acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorized the Member States participating in MISAB and those States providing logistical support to ensure security and freedom of movement of their personnel; and decided that the authorization would be extended until 27 March 1998. (For the full text of resolution 1155 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the **3867th meeting, held on 27 March 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic", having before it the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1152 (1998) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic (S/1998/148 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Central African Republic and the Sudan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/268) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of the Central African Republic and the Sudan.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Norway, which aligned themselves with the statement.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Kenya, France, Costa Rica, Brazil, Portugal, Sweden, Japan, China, Bahrain, Slovenia, the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

Decision: *At the 3867th meeting, on 27 March 1998, draft resolution S/1998/268 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1159 (1998).*

By resolution 1159 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, approved the continued conduct by the Member States participating in MISAB of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1125 (1997); acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorized the Member States participating in MISAB and those States providing logistical support to ensure security and freedom of movement of their personnel; decided that the authorization would end on 15 April 1998; decided to establish a United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) with effect from 15 April 1998, and decided also that the military component of MINURCA would not exceed 1,350 personnel; authorized the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure that MINURCA was fully deployed by 15 April 1998 in order to carry out its mandate, and to secure a smooth transition between MISAB and MINURCA; and welcomed the appointment by the Secretary-General, within MINURCA, of his Special Representative in the Central African Republic. (For the full text of resolution 1159 (1998), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representative of Gabon and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Gambia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 April 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the establishment of MINURCA in Bangui on 15 April 1998, as well as the security and social and economic situation in the Central African Republic.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 7 May 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Central African Republic, in particular the activities of MINURCA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

B. Communications received from 7 July 1997 to 15 June 1998 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 7 July 1997 (S/1997/543) from the President of Gabon addressed to the Secretary-General, concerning the establishment of MISAB.

Identical letters dated 18 July (S/1997/561) from the representative of the Central African Republic addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 4 July 1997 from the President of the Central African Republic and Head of State, concerning the status of MISAB, set up in January 1997 following the serious disturbances that had occurred in the Central African Republic.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1997/644) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the ninth ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held in Libreville from 7 to 11 July 1997.

Letter dated 20 August (S/1997/652) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 18 August 1997 from the Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee established pursuant to the mandate of MISAB to the Secretary-General, enclosing the first periodic report of the Member States participating in MISAB to the Security Council pursuant to resolution 1125 (1997) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic.

Letter dated 4 September (S/1997/684) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 1 September 1997 from the Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee established pursuant to the mandate of MISAB to the Secretary-General, enclosing the second periodic report of MISAB pursuant to resolution 1125 (1997).

Letter dated 16 September (S/1997/716) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 15 September 1997 from the Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee established pursuant to the mandate of MISAB to the Secretary-General, enclosing the third periodic report of MISAB pursuant to resolution 1125 (1997).

Letter dated 25 September (S/1997/743) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 September (S/1997/759) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the fourth periodic report received from the Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee established pursuant to the mandate of MISAB pursuant to resolution 1125 (1997).

Letter dated 14 October (S/1997/795) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 13 October 1997 from the Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee established pursuant to the mandate of MISAB to the Secretary-General, enclosing the fifth periodic report of MISAB pursuant to resolution 1125 (1997).

Letter dated 27 October (S/1997/821) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 23 October 1997 from the President of Gabon to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 October (S/1997/828) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 27 October 1997 from the Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee established pursuant to the mandate of MISAB to the

Secretary-General, enclosing the sixth and final report of MISAB pursuant to resolution 1125 (1997).

Letter dated 4 November (S/1997/840) from the representative of the Central African Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 17 October 1997 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 December (S/1997/954) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee established pursuant to the mandate of MISAB to the Secretary-General, enclosing the first periodic report of the Member States participating in MISAB to the Security Council pursuant to resolution 1136 (1997), covering the period from 31 October to 4 December 1997.

Letter dated 2 January 1998 (S/1998/3) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee established pursuant to the mandate of MISAB to the Secretary-General, enclosing the second periodic report pursuant to resolution 1136 (1997).

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 January pursuant to resolution 1136 (1997) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic (S/1998/61), providing information on the implementation of the resolution, as well as observations of the United Nations multidisciplinary technical mission that visited Bangui from 6 to 13 December 1997 and recommendations on further international support for the Central African Republic after the expiration of the mandate of MISAB on 6 February 1998; and recommending that the Security Council consider extending the authorization provided for MISAB under resolution 1136 (1997) until 15 March 1998 and transmitting a letter dated 8 January 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 January (S/1998/88) from the President of the Central African Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 January (S/1998/86) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee established pursuant to the mandate of MISAB, to the Secretary-General, enclosing the third periodic report of MISAB pursuant to resolution 1136 (1997).

Letter dated 4 February (S/1998/97) from the President of Gabon addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 February pursuant to resolution 1152 (1998) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic (S/1998/148), providing information on the situation in the Central African Republic and conveying findings of a United Nations team that visited Bangui from 8 to 16 February to finalize recommendations on the mandate and concept of operations of a possible United Nations peacekeeping operation; and addendum dated 25 February concerning the related cost estimates (S/1998/148/Add.1).

Letter dated 11 March (S/1998/219) from the representative of the Central African Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of the Central African Republic to the President of the Security Council, enclosing the text of the National Reconciliation pact signed at the National Reconciliation Conference, held in Bangui from 26 February to 5 March 1998.

Letter dated 11 March (S/1998/221) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 9 March 1998 from the Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee established pursuant to the mandate of MISAB to the Secretary-General, enclosing the report of MISAB pursuant to resolution 1152 (1998), covering the period from 3 February to 10 March 1998.

Letter dated 13 March (S/1998/233) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Gabon to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 March (S/1998/297) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that it was his intention, following the usual consultations, to appoint Mr. Oluyemi Adeniji (Nigeria) as Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic and Head of MINURCA.

Letter dated 3 April (S/1998/298) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General informing him that his letter dated 31 March 1998 (S/1998/297) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1998/320) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that it was his intention, following the usual consultations, to appoint Brigadier-General Barthélémy Ratanga (Gabon) as Force Commander of MINURCA.

Letter dated 14 April (S/1998/321) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 8 April 1998 (S/1998/320) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 20 April (S/1998/343) from the representative of Zimbabwe addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement by the President of Zimbabwe and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity on the deployment of MINURCA.

Chapter 16
The situation in the Republic of the Congo

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 21 June to 5 November 1997

Meetings of the Council: 3810 (13 August 1997); 3823 (16 October 1997).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1997/43; S/PRST/1997/47.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3810; S/PV.3823.
Consultations of the whole: 21 and 27 June; 3, 21 and 22 July; 8, 12, 13, 26 and 27 August; 3, 26 and 30 September; 9, 14–17, 22 and 28 October; 5 November; 9 December 1997.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 21 June 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on the situation in the Republic of the Congo, as well as on the efforts of the Mediation Committee, which had brokered a truce between the warring Congolese parties on 18 June 1997. The members of the Council had before them a letter dated 20 June 1997 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, enclosing a letter dated 16 June 1997 (S/1997/483) from the President of Gabon, in his capacity as Chairman of the International Mediation Committee, to the Secretary-General, requesting the Security Council to invoke the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations in order to deploy an inter-African force to Brazzaville, as well as a letter dated 20 June 1997 (S/1997/484) from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, seeking the concurrence and authorization of the Council to request countries with proven military capability to provide troops for future deployment to Brazzaville and a letter dated 21 June 1997 (S/1997/486) from the representative of the Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council, indicating, *inter alia*, his Government's endorsement of the idea of sending a peacekeeping force to Brazzaville.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 June 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Republic of the Congo and on the consultations concerning preparations for the deployment of the multinational force.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 July 1997, the members of the Council received briefings by the Joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity (OAU) Special Envoy on recent developments in the Republic of the Congo and by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the proposed multinational force and concept of operations.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 July 1997, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the events that had followed the elections in 1993 and the violent clashes which had led to the deaths of more than 2,000 people, as well as on the latest developments in the Republic of the Congo, and by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the issue of the possible deployment of a multinational force in that country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 August 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the mission of the United Nations technical survey team to the Republic of the Congo.

At the **3810th meeting, held on 13 August 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of the Congo".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Republic of the Congo, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1997/43), in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its grave concern at the recent recurrence of fighting in Brazzaville; considered that the situation in the Republic of the Congo was likely to endanger peace, stability and security in the region; called upon the two parties to the conflict to halt all acts if violence immediately and underlined the need to respect the ceasefire agreement signed on 14 July 1997; also called upon the two parties to resolve the crisis on the basis of the proposals submitted by the President of Gabon, including agreement on an interim government of national unity and a timetable for the holding of presidential elections; endorsed the three conditions for the establishment of a force set by the Secretary-General in his letter of 20 June 1997 (S/1997/483), namely, complete adherence to an agreed and viable ceasefire, agreement to the international control of Brazzaville airport and a clear commitment to a negotiated settlement covering all political and military aspects of the crisis; and expressed its intention to take a decision on that matter once the Secretary-General had submitted a report to it on the question of the fulfilment of those conditions and with recommendations on further United Nations involvement in the Republic of the Congo. (For the full text of S/PRST/1997/43, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 August 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the breaching of the ceasefire, subsequent fighting, mediation efforts by the President of Gabon and United Nations/OAU Special Envoy, and the humanitarian situation in the Republic of the Congo and his mediation efforts.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 September 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in the Republic of the Congo, as well as on the activities of the Joint United Nations/OAU Special Envoy.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 September 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Joint United Nations/OAU Special Envoy on the latest developments in the Republic of the Congo and his mediation efforts.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 September 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Republic of the Congo, in particular the intensification of fighting in Brazzaville and the shelling of Kinshasa.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 14 October 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on the situation in the Republic of the Congo and on the modalities of a possible peacekeeping operation in that country. He drew the attention of the members of the Council to a letter dated 13 October 1997 (S/1997/791) from the representative of the Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council, accusing the Government of Angola of having sent a military force into the territory of the Republic of the Congo. The Secretary-General urged the Council to take action to address the situation.

At the informal consultations held on 15 October 1997, the members of the Council received a further briefing by the Secretary-General on the latest developments in the Republic of the Congo, in particular the continuation of the fighting and the deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 16 October 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest situation in the Republic of the Congo.

At the **3823rd meeting, held on 16 October 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of the Congo".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Republic of the Congo, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1997/47), in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its deep concern about the grave situation in the Republic of the Congo and called for an immediate end to all hostilities; deplored the loss of life and the deteriorating humanitarian situation and called upon all parties to ensure the safety of the civilian population and the safe and unrestricted delivery of humanitarian assistance; and expressed its readiness to consider how the United Nations could further contribute to a political settlement, including the possibility of a United Nations presence, on the basis of recommendations to be provided by the Secretary-General as soon as possible. (For the full text of S/PRST/1997/47, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 October 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the most recent events in the Republic of the Congo, focusing on the political, military, security and humanitarian situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 October 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who highlighted General Sassou Nguesso's agenda, as outlined in his speech of 17 October 1997 to the nation, as well as the security and humanitarian situation in the Republic of the Congo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 October 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by a representative of the Secretariat on the latest situation in the Republic of the Congo. The members of the Council also took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Republic of the Congo (S/1997/814).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 November 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Joint United Nations/OAU Special Envoy on developments regarding the Republic of the Congo.

B. Communications received from 20 June 1997 to 15 June 1998 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 20 June 1997 (S/1997/483) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 16 June 1997 from the President of Gabon to the Secretary-General, proposing the deployment of an inter-African force to Brazzaville.

Letter dated 20 June (S/1997/484) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, providing information on the situation in the Republic of the Congo, outlining the efforts of the International Monitoring Committee and informing the Council of his intention, subject to the Council's concurrence and authorization, to request countries with proven military capability to dispatch to Brazzaville an advance military detachment to be entrusted with the establishment of a secure environment for the eventual deployment of the force.

Letter dated 21 June (S/1997/486) from the representative of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 June (S/1997/495) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 24 June 1997 from the President of the Congo to the Secretary-General and a letter dated 23 June 1997 from the Secretary-General of OAU to the Secretary-General on the question of the deployment of an inter-African force in Brazzaville, together with the communiqué issued by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution at its thirty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa on 23 June 1997.

Letter dated 30 June (S/1997/502) from the representative of the Congo addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 July (S/1997/511) from the representative of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued by the Government of Mali on 27 June 1997 on the situation in the Congo.

Letter dated 2 July (S/1997/512) from the representative of Togo addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 26 June 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Togo to the Secretary-General, enclosing a declaration on security and peace in Africa adopted at Lomé on 23 June 1997 by the Conference of Chiefs of State and Heads of Government of the West African Economic and Monetary Union.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1997/644) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the ninth ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Libreville from 7 to 11 July 1997.

Letter dated 29 August (S/1997/675) from the representative of the Congo addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a decision adopted on 19 July 1997 by the Constitutional Council of the Republic of the Congo, concerning the postponement of the presidential elections originally scheduled for 27 July 1997.

Letter dated 3 September (S/1997/682) from the representative of the Congo addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 27 August 1997 by the Government of the Congo concerning the situation in that country.

Letter dated 5 September (S/1997/688) from the representative of the Congo addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the National Assembly of the Republic of the Congo concerning the legal and military crisis that began on 5 June 1997 in Brazzaville.

Letter dated 5 September (S/1997/693) from the representative of Luxembourg addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the mediation efforts in the Congo (Brazzaville) issued on 4 September 1997 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 8 September (S/1997/695) from the representative of Nigeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, on behalf of the Head of State of Nigeria and Chairman of ECOWAS, the final communiqué of the ECOWAS summit meeting held at Abuja on 28 and 29 August 1997, drawing particular attention to paragraphs 19 to 28, concerning regional peace and security.

Letter dated 16 September (S/1997/734) from the representative of the Congo addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Solemn Declaration, the Protocol of Agreement and the letter of transmittal, issued by the Espace républicain pour la défense de la démocratie et de l'unité nationale in Brazzaville on 28 and 29 August and 8 September 1997.

Letter dated 25 September (S/1997/743) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1997/791) from the representative of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 16 October (S/1997/802) from the representative of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1997/803) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on 15 October 1997 by the Office of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo concerning the crisis in the Republic of the Congo.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 21 October (S/1997/814) providing detailed information on the latest developments in the Republic of the Congo since the issuance of presidential statement S/PRST/1997/43 of 13 August 1997, and bringing to the attention of the Security Council his proposals to mitigate the humanitarian crisis arising from the conflict.

Letter dated 7 November (S/1997/865) from the representative of Luxembourg addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the situation in the Republic of the Congo issued on 3 November 1997 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 7 November (S/1997/869) from the observer of OAU addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué issued by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution at its fortieth session, held at Addis Ababa on 6 November 1997.

Chapter 17
The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1996 to 15 June 1997

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1996/38) of 20 September 1996	The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed concern about the violations of the Tehran ceasefire agreement of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1102, annex I) and about the failure of both parties to implement the Ashgabat agreements; demanded the immediate cessation of all hostilities and acts of violence; and welcomed the initiative of the Secretary-General to arrange for an inter-agency mission to Tajikistan to determine how to respond most effectively to the humanitarian situation.
Resolution 1089 (1996) of 13 December 1996	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) until 15 March 1997 subject to the proviso that the Tehran Agreement remain in force and the parties demonstrate their commitment to an effective ceasefire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy; and also decided that that mandate would remain in effect until that date unless the Secretary-General reported to the Council that those conditions had not been met.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/6) of 7 February 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the signing on 23 December 1996 by the President of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition (UTO) of the Agreement (S/1996/1070, annex I), including the Protocol on the Commission on National Reconciliation (S/1996/1070, annex II) and the signing of the protocol on refugees (S/1997/56, annex III); strongly condemned the attacks on and kidnapping of international personnel, in particular personnel of UNMOT, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and others, and demanded the immediate release of all those taken hostage.
Resolution 1099 (1997) of 14 March 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNMOT until 15 June 1997 subject to the proviso that the Tehran Agreement (S/1994/1102, annex I) remained in force and the parties demonstrated their commitment to the agreements already reached; and further decided that that mandate would remain in effect until that date unless the Secretary-General reported to the Council that those conditions had not been met.
Resolution 1113 (1997) of 12 June 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, called upon the parties to implement fully the agreements reached in the course of the inter-Tajik talks and encouraged them to sign the General Agreement on Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan as a matter of priority; and decided to extend the mandate of UNMOT for a period of three months, until 15 September 1997.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 30 June 1997 to 27 May 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3816 (12 September 1997); 3833 (14 November 1997); 3856 (24 February 1998); 3879 (14 May 1998).

Resolutions adopted: 1128 (1997); 1138 (1997); 1167 (1998).

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/4.

Verbatim records: S/PV.3816; S/PV.3833; S/PV.3856; S/PV.3879.

Consultations of the whole: 30 June; 3 July; 11 September; 22 October; 12, 14, 21 and 24 November; 17 December 1997; 17 and 23

February; 10, 13 and 25 March; 9 and 23 April; 12, 13 and 14 and 27 May 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 30 June 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Tajikistan, including the signing in Moscow on 27 June 1997 of the General Peace Agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition (UTO).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 September 1997, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1997/686), in which he, *inter alia*, brought up to date the record of developments in the country and as regards UNMOT, as well as the activities of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Tajikistan, and recommended that the Council expand the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) and authorize the strengthening of the Mission from 45 to 120 military observers for an initial period of six months. The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Tajikistan.

At the **3816th meeting, held on 12 September 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/686 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1997/708) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3816th meeting, on 12 September 1997, draft resolution S/1997/708 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1128 (1997).*

By resolution 1128 (1997), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNMOT for a period of two months, until 15 November 1997. (For the full text of resolution 1128 (1997), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 October 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Tajikistan on the latest developments in the Tajik peace process, including the political, military, security and refugee situation in Tajikistan.

At the **3833rd meeting, held on 14 November 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1997/859).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1997/887) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Tajikistan.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, the Republic of Korea, Portugal, Chile, Costa Rica, Poland, Kenya, Egypt and Guinea-Bissau, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

Decision: *At the 3833rd meeting, on 14 November 1997, draft resolution S/1997/887 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1138 (1997).*

By resolution 1138 (1997), the Security Council, *inter alia*, authorized the Secretary-General to expand the size of UNMOT in accordance with his recommendations; and decided to extend the mandate of UNMOT until 15 May 1998. (For the full text of resolution 1138 (1997), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 November 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the abduction, on 18 November 1997, of two French relief workers in Dushanbe.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 December 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Tajikistan, in particular the donor conference held in Vienna on 25 and 26

November 1997, and the implementation of the inter-Tajik agreements.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 February 1998, the members of the Council took up the progress report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/113), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1138 (1997). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, on the latest developments in Tajikistan, in particular the meeting of the Commission on National Reconciliation (CNR) held on 10 February 1998, the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan and the security situation in the country.

At the **3856th meeting, held on 24 February 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", having before it the progress report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/113).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/4), in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed recent efforts made by the parties in order to fulfil their obligations and called upon them to intensify their efforts to implement fully the General Agreement, including the protocol on military issues (S/1997/209, annex II); also encouraged CNR to continue its efforts aimed at the institution of a broad dialogue among the various political forces as foreseen in the General Agreement; reiterated its concern that the security situation in some parts of Tajikistan remained precarious; firmly condemned the taking of relief workers as hostages in November 1997 and urged the parties to cooperate further in ensuring the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations, the Commonwealth of Independent States peacekeeping forces and other international personnel and to take practical steps in that respect, such as those mentioned in paragraph 7 of the report of the Secretary-General; and encouraged the Secretary-General to continue the expansion of UNMOT to the strength authorized by its resolution 1138 (1997) as soon as the Secretary-General deems conditions appropriate. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/4, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 March 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, on the problems experienced by UNMOT regarding the use of the Dushanbe airport facilities to support its operations.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 March 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest situation in Tajikistan, in particular the fighting between the UTO and government forces, as well as the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to defuse the situation.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 April 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Tajikistan on the situation in Tajikistan, in particular the ceasefire and the activities of CNR regarding the return and reintegration of refugees, the registration and integration of personalities of the UTO, legislative groundwork in preparation, *inter alia*, for multiparty elections and the political integration of opposition personalities into the Government.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 May 1998, the members of the Security Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/374) and received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the situation in Tajikistan, in particular the peace process and the sporadic fighting between the UTO and the Government.

At the **3879th meeting, held on 14 May 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/374).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/390) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Tajikistan.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, China, the Gambia and Japan, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Kenya.

Decision: *At the 3879th meeting, on 14 May 1998, draft resolution S/1998/390 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1167 (1998).*

By resolution 1167 (1998) the Security Council, *inter alia*, condemned renewed fighting in violation of the ceasefire resulting from attacks initiated by some local UTO commanders; called upon the parties to undertake vigorous efforts to implement fully the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (S/1997/510), including the protocol on military issues (S/1997/209, annex II), and to create conditions for the holding of elections at the earliest possible time; and decided to extend the mandate of UNMOT for a period of six months, until 15 November 1998. (For the full text of resolution 1167 (1998), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the United States.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 May 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the political developments in Tajikistan.

C. Communications received from 1 July 1997 to 15 June 1998 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 1 July 1997 (S/1997/508) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 27 June 1997 from the President of Tajikistan and from the leader of the UTO to the Secretary-General, concerning the signing of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan.

Letter dated 1 July (S/1997/510) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan; the Moscow Declaration by the President of Tajikistan, the leader of the UTO and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General; and the Protocol of Mutual Understanding between the President of Tajikistan and the leader of the UTO, all signed in Moscow on 27 June 1997.

Letter dated 2 July (S/1997/520) from the representative of Luxembourg addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the peace agreement in Tajikistan issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1997/627) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement of the same date issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan, concerning clashes in Dushanbe and in several districts in the south of Tajikistan between independent armed groups.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 4 September on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1997/686), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1113 (1997) and bringing up to date the record of developments in Tajikistan and of UNMOT, as well as the activities of his Special Representative for Tajikistan, since his report of 30 May 1997 (S/1997/415); and addendum dated 11 September containing the related cost estimates (S/1997/686/Add.1).

Letter dated 25 September (S/1997/743) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 October (S/1997/808) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council of the agreement of the President of Tajikistan and the leader of the UTO to the formation of a joint security unit by the Tajik army and the UTO for the protection of UNMOT personnel and transports in Tajikistan.

Letter dated 23 October (S/1997/820) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, and the annexes thereto of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 2 October 1997.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 5 November on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1997/859), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1128 (1997), bringing up to date the record of developments in Tajikistan and activities of UNMOT since his last report (S/1997/686 and Add.1) and recommending that the Security Council expand the mandate of UNMOT, in accordance with the proposals submitted in his last report.

Letter dated 19 November (S/1997/914) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement of the same date issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan.

Letter dated 30 November (S/1997/940) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement of the same date issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan, concerning the abduction in Tajikistan on 18 November 1997 of two persons working for the Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States (TACIS) Mission and UNHCR.

Letter dated 9 December (S/1997/970) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council proposing that the Czech Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Nepal, Nigeria and the Republic of Korea be added to the list of Member States providing military observers to UNMOT.

Letter dated 12 December (S/1997/971) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 9 December 1997 (S/1997/970) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Progress report of the Secretary-General dated 10 February 1998 on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/113), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1138 (1997) and bringing up to date the record of developments in Tajikistan and the activities of UNMOT since his last report (S/1997/859).

Letter dated 23 March (S/1998/273) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Brigadier-General Tengku Ariffin Bin Tengku Mohammed (Malaysia) as the next Chief Military Observer of UNMOT.

Letter dated 24 March (S/1998/266) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement of the same date issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1998/274) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 23 March 1998 (S/1998/273) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 1 May (S/1998/367) from th
representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary
General, transmitting a statement issued on 30 April 199
by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan.

Letter dated 10 April (S/1998/317) from th
representative of Kyrgyzstan addressed to the Secretary
General, transmitting an appeal to the parliaments an
parliamentarians of all Member States adopted by th
Legislative Assembly and the Assembly of People'
Representatives of Zhogorku Kenesh (Parliament)
Kyrgyzstan on 17 March 1998 entitled "Let peace an
prosperity come to the land of Afghanistan".

Report of the Secretary-General dated 6 May 1998 o
the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/374), submitted pursuan
to Security Council resolution 1138 (1997), bringing up t
date the record of developments in Tajikistan and th
activities of UNMOT since his last report (S/1998/113) an
recommending that the Council extend the mandate
UNMOT for a further period of six months until 1
November 1998.

Letter dated 8 May (S/1998/384) from th
representatives of the Russian Federation and Uzbekista
addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a join
statement signed on 6 May 1998 by the Presidents of th
Russian Federation and Uzbekistan during talks between th
two Presidents, pertaining, *inter alia*, to the situation
Tajikistan.

Letter dated 15 May (S/1998/407) from the Secretar
General addressed to the President of the Security Counc
informing the Council of his intention, following the usu
consultations, to appoint Mr. Ján Kubiš (Slovakia) as h
Special Representative for Tajikistan.

Letter dated 19 May (S/1998/408) from the Preside
of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-Genera
informing him that his letter dated 15 May 199
(S/1998/407) had been brought to the attention of th
members of the Security Council and that they agreed wi
the intention contained therein.

Chapter 18
The situation in Africa

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 25 September 1997 to 28 May 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3819 (25 September 1997); 3871 (16 April 1998); 3875 (24 April 1998); 3886 (28 May 1998).
Resolutions adopted: 1170 (1998).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1997/46.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3819; S/PV.3871; S/PV.3875; S/PV.3875 (Resumption); S/PV.3886.
Consultations of the whole: 3, 11, 16 and 19 September 1997; 3 March; 2, 15 and 21 April; 5, 12, 21 and 27 May; 2 June 1998.

At the **3819th meeting, held on 25 September 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the item entitled "The situation in Africa" in its agenda.

The Council heard a statement by the President of Zimbabwe and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The Secretary-General of the United Nations made a statement.

The Secretary-General of OAU made a statement.

Statements were made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, the Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs of China, the Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Egypt and France, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Guinea-Bissau, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Kenya, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and Sweden and the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as the Secretary of State of the United States of America.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1997/46), in which, the Council, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its commitment to Africa in keeping with the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations; noted that African States had made significant strides towards democratization, economic reform and respect for and protection of human rights in order to achieve political stability, peace and sustainable economic and social development; despite those positive developments in Africa, remained gravely concerned by the number and intensity of armed conflicts on the continent which threatened regional peace, caused massive human dislocation and suffering, perpetuated instability and diverted resources from long-term development; welcomed the important contribution of OAU, including through its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, and Resolution, as well as those of subregional arrangements, in preventing and resolving conflicts in Africa, and looked forward to a stronger partnership between the United Nations and OAU, as well as subregional arrangements, in conformity with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations; considered that the challenges in Africa demanded a more comprehensive response; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing concrete recommendations to the Council by February 1998 regarding the sources of conflict in Africa, ways to prevent and address those conflicts and how to lay the foundation for durable peace and economic growth following their resolution. (For the full text of S/PRST/1997/46, see appendix VI.)

At the **3871st meeting, held on 16 April 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa".

The Secretary-General made a statement in the course of which he introduced his report entitled "The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa" (S/1998/318), submitted pursuant to Security Council presidential statement S/PRST/1997/46.

The President of the Security Council made a statement.

At the **3875th meeting, held on 24 April 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/318).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, the Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In response to a request by the Director of the Liaison Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at Headquarters, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mrs. Sylvie Junod, Head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to the United Nations.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President extended an invitation to Archbishop Jean-Louis Tauran, Secretary for Relations with States of the Holy See.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Gabon, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Sweden, France, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Gambia, Slovenia, Costa Rica, Brazil, Bahrain and Kenya, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Japan.

The representative of Zimbabwe made a statement on behalf of the current Chairman of OAU.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Mauritania (in his capacity as the Chairman of the Group of African States for the month of April 1998), Nigeria (on behalf of States members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)), South Africa (on behalf of the States member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement).

In accordance with the decisions taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard statements by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Head of the delegation of ICRC to the United Nations under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Germany, Canada, Tunisia, the Republic of Korea, Egypt, Argentina, Algeria, Ukraine, Morocco, Norway, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Indonesia, India, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Colombia and Lebanon.

The Council heard a statement by the Secretary for Relations with States of the Holy See.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Italy, Cuba, the Philippines, Cyprus, Uganda, the Netherlands, Guyana, Belgium, the United Arab Emirates, the Comoros and Cameroon.

At the **3886th meeting, held on 28 May 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/318).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/433) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3886th meeting, on 28 May 1998, draft resolution S/1998/433 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1170 (1998).*

By resolution 1170 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, stressed that the challenges in Africa demanded a comprehensive response and, in that context, expressed the hope that the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, other relevant bodies of the United Nations, regional and subregional organizations, international financial institutions and other relevant organizations, as well as Member States, would consider the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/318) and its recommendations and take action as they deem appropriate within their respective areas of competence; decided to establish an ad hoc working group, comprised of all members of the Council, for a period of six months, to review al recommendations in the report related to the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and, in that context, to prepare a framework for the implementation o recommendations, as appropriate, and to submit specifi proposals for concrete action for consideration by th Council by September 1998; and expressed its intention to convene at the ministerial level on a biennial basis beginning in September 1998 and subsequently as needed in order to assess progress in promoting peace and security in Africa. (For the full text of resolution 1170 (1998), see appendix V.)

B. Communications received from 2 July 1997 to 15 June 1998 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 2 July 1997 (S/1997/512) from the representative of Togo addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 26 June 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Togo to the Secretary-General, enclosing a declaration on security and peace in Africa adopted at Lomé on 23 June 1997 by the Conference of Chiefs of State and Heads of Government of the West African Economic and Monetary Union.

Letter dated 22 September (S/1997/730) from the representative of Argentina addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina to the President of the Security Council, supporting the convening of a meeting of the Security Council at the ministerial level to consider the situation in Africa.

Letter dated 12 December (S/1997/994) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, *inter alia*, seeking the Council's concurrence with a new mandate for Mr. Mohammed Sahnoun as his Special Envoy in Africa.

Letter dated 2 February 1998 (S/1998/100) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the Tokyo International Conference on Preventive Strategy, held at Tokyo from 13 to 15 January 1998, with particular focus on the situation in Africa.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1998/156) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, the Tehran Declaration, the Tehran Vision Statement and resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eighth session (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

Letter dated 2 April (S/1998/307) from the representatives of Uganda and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué issued by the Heads of State and Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America at the conclusion of the Summit for Peace and Prosperity, held at Entebbe, Uganda, on 25 March 1998.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1998/311) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a Better Future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held at Doha from 15 to 17 March 1998.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 13 April on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318), submitted pursuant to the request by the Security Council in presidential statement S/PRST/1997/46.

Letter dated 22 May (S/1998/425) from the representative of the Russian Federation, transmitting a message from the President of the Russian Federation to the Heads of State and Government and the peoples of Africa on the occasion of Africa Day.

Chapter 19
The situation concerning Western Sahara

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1996 to 15 June 1997

Resolution 1084 (1996) of 27 November 1996	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) on the basis proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of 5 November 1996 (S/1996/913), until 31 May 1997.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/16) of 19 March 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its disappointment at the lack of progress on the implementation of the plan for the settlement of the question of Western Sahara noted in the interim report of the Secretary-General of 27 February 1997 (S/1997/166); and expressed its strong support for the Secretary-General's efforts to overcome the stalemate in implementing the settlement plan, and in that context welcomed the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Personal Envoy to the region.
Resolution 1108 (1997) of 22 May 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 30 September 1997.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 19 June 1997 to 21 May 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3821 (29 September 1997); 3825 (20 October 1997); 3849 (26 January 1998); 3873 (17 April 1998).
Resolutions adopted: 1131 (1997); 1133 (1997); 1148 (1998); 1163 (1998).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3821; S/PV.3825; S/PV.3849; S/PV.3873.
Consultations of the whole: 19 June; 21 July; 16, 26 and 29 September; 15, 16, 17 and 20 October; 19 November 1997; 20, 21, 23 and 26 January; 24 February; 5 March; 15 and 17 April; 7 and 21 May 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 19 June 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the recent activities of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy for Western Sahara, who had held separate meetings with the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y del Rio de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) in London on 11 and 12 June 1997 and with Algeria and Mauritania as observers to the settlement plan.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 July 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara on his exploratory mission to the region from 23 to 28 April 1997 and the results of the two rounds of direct talks held under the auspices of the United Nations at Lisbon on 23 and 24 June and in London from 18 to 20 July 1997.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 September 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara on the successive rounds of direct talks between the Government of Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO, and the "compromise package" agreed to by the parties as reflected in the annexes to the report of the Secretary-General of 24 September 1997 (S/1997/742 and Add.1).

At the **3821st meeting, held on 29 September 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/742 and Add.1).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1997/751) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3821st meeting, on 29 September 1997, draft resolution S/1997/751 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1131 (1997).*

By resolution 1131 (1997), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 20 October 1997, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his report. (For the full text of resolution 1131 (1997), see appendix V.)

At the **3825th meeting, held on 20 October 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1997/806) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3825th meeting, on 20 October 1997, draft resolution S/1997/806 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1133 (1997).*

By resolution 1133 (1997), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 20 April 1998, in order that it might resume the process of identifying prospective voters, and to increase its size; and requested the Secretary-General to begin the identification of voters eligible to participate in the referendum for self-determination, with the aim of finishing the process by 31 May 1998. (For the full text of resolution 1133 (1997), see appendix V.)

Following the adoption of resolution 1133 (1997), the President made a statement on behalf of the Council, by which the Council requested the Secretary-General to name a Special Representative as soon as possible, and called upon the parties to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General throughout the implementation of the settlement plan.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 November 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on developments in Western Sahara since the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1997 (S/1997/882), as well as on the appointment of Mr. Robert Kinloch of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as Chairman of the Identification Commission, and Superintendent Peter Miller (Canada) as MINURSO Police Commissioner.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 January 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/35). The members also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who updated members on the progress in the implementation of the settlement plan.

In his report, the Secretary-General indicated that promising progress had been made since the resumption of the identification process and that between 3 December 1997 and 10 January 1998, 18,688 persons had been convoked, and 13,227 identified. Realizing that it would be a daunting task to ensure the completion of the identification process, he appealed to the Security Council to extend all the necessary support in securing the resources needed, in full and on time, including the early deployment of the engineering and other resources to undertake the required operational demining and prepare for the deployment of the military component of the Mission.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 January 1998, the members of the Council resumed their consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/35). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the implementation of the settlement plan, in particular the cost of the extension of MINURSO and the envisaged deployment of the engineering unit.

At the **3849th meeting, held on 26 January 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/35).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/60) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3849th meeting, on 26 January 1998, draft resolution S/1998/60 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1148 (1998).*

By resolution 1148 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, approved the deployment of the engineering unit required for demining activities and of the additional administrative staff required to support the deployment of military personnel, as proposed in annex II of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1997. (For the full text of resolution 1148 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 February 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Western Sahara, in particular the progress in the identification process, and the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The members of the Council also took up the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1133 (1997) as contained in his letter of 19 February 1998 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/142).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 March 1998 the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on developments in the identification process in Western Sahara.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 April 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara (S/1998/316) submitted pursuant to resolution 1133 (1997), in which, *inter alia*, he recommended that the mandate of MINURSO be extended for a period of three months, until 20 July 1998. The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the recent developments in the identification process.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 April 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Western Sahara, in particular negotiations on the status-of-forces agreement.

At the **3873rd meeting, held on 17 April 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/316).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/1998/331) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3873rd meeting, on 17 April 1998, draft resolution (S/1998/331) was adopted unanimously as resolution 1163 (1998).*

By resolution 1163 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 20 July 1998, in order that MINURSO might proceed with its identification tasks, with the aim of completing the process; and called on the Governments of Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania to conclude respective status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General, and recalled that pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594), as provided for in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, should apply provisionally. (For the full text of resolution 1163 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 May 1998, the members of the Council took up the progress report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/404). They also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the settlement plan in Western Sahara, in particular the identification process.

C. Communications received from 21 July 1997 to 15 June 1998 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 21 July 1997 (S/1997/582) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Brigadier-General Bernd S. Lubenik (Austria) as the next Force Commander of MINURSO, with effect from 1 August 1997.

Letter dated 25 July (S/1997/583) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 21 July (S/1997/582) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 12 September (S/1997/721) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the question of Western Sahara, in particular the activities of his Personal Envoy, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1108 (1997).

Letter dated 18 September (S/1997/722) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 12 September (S/1997/721) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and that they looked forward to receiving his comprehensive report on the results of his evaluation of all aspects of the Western Sahara issue later that month.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 September on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1997/742), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1108 (1997), describing developments since his interim report of 9 May 1997 (S/1997/358), including the efforts of his Personal Envoy following his exploratory visit to the Mission area in late April 1997 and other aspects relevant to the settlement plan, and recommending that the mandate of the Mission be extended initially for three weeks, until 20 October 1997, and thereafter for a period of six months, until 20 April 1998, to proceed with the identification tasks, and informing the Council of his intention to dispatch a technical team to the Mission area during the first half of

October 1997 to reassess the resource requirements for the deployment of MINURSO at full strength; and addendum dated 25 September (S/1997/742/Add.1) containing the related cost estimates.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 13 November on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1997/882), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1133 (1997), describing developments since his last report (S/1997/742 and Add.1), including the steps taken by the Acting Special Representative for the resumption of the identification process and other activities under the settlement plan, as well as the Secretary-General's observations and recommendations on the deployment of MINURSO for the full implementation of the plan and the agreements reached by the parties, Morocco and Frente POLISARIO, during the direct talks held under the auspices of his Personal Envoy; and addendum dated 19 November (S/1997/882/Add.1) containing the related cost estimates.

Letter dated 12 December (S/1997/974) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1133 (1997), on the progress made in the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties.

Letter dated 26 December (S/1997/1023) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that it was his intention, following the usual consultations, to appoint Mr. Charles F. Dunbar (United States of America) as Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara.

Letter dated 30 December (S/1997/1024) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 26 December 1997 (S/1997/1023) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the intention contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 15 January 1998 on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/35), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1133 (1997), providing detailed information on progress in the identification operation, as well as other aspects relevant to the implementation of the settlement plan.

Letter dated 19 February (S/1998/142) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting pursuant to Security Council resolution 1133 (1997) reporting on the progress made in the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties for its implementation, since his last report (S/1998/35).

Report of the Secretary-General dated 13 April on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/316), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1133 (1997), describing developments since his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 19 February 1998 (S/1998/142), including the continuing efforts of his Special Representative and his Personal Envoy to move the peace process forward, and recommending that the mandate of MINURSO be extended for a period of three months, until 20 July 1998.

Letter dated 31 March (S/1998/356) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that it was his intention, following the usual consultations, to add Sweden to the list of countries contributing military personnel to MINURSO.

Letter dated 30 April (S/1998/357) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 31 March (S/1998/356) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the intention contained therein.

Progress report of the Secretary-General dated 18 May on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/404), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1163 (1998), reporting on the progress made in the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached by the parties under the auspices of his Personal Envoy.

Chapter 20
The situation in Somalia

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1996 to 15 June 1997

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1996/47) of 20 December 1996	The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed grave concern at the resumption of fighting in Mogadishu; called on all Somali factions to cease immediately all hostilities and to restore an effective ceasefire; and reminded all States once again of their obligations to implement fully the general and complete embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992) on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/8) of 27 February 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia; expressed again its appreciation for all United Nations agencies and other organizations and individuals carrying out humanitarian activities in Somalia; and encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Somali parties, regional States and organizations on the role the United Nations could play in supporting the peace efforts, including on specific options contained in his report (S/1997/135).

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 25 June 1997 to 21 May 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3845 (23 December 1997).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1997/57.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3845.
Consultations of the whole: 25 June; 18 and 30 July; 21 and 27 August; 4 and 18 September; 29 and 30 October; 11 and 12 November; 22 and 23 December 1997; 26 and 30 January; 26 February; 31 March; 15 and 29 April; 19 and 21 May 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 25 June 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the political, security and humanitarian situation in Somalia, as well as on the initiative and efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in providing support for the preparation of a National Reconciliation Conference.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 July 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in Somalia and, in particular, on the meeting of the National Salvation Council held at Addis Ababa from 24 June to 10 July 1997, the extraordinary summit of the Heads of State and Government of IGAD, held at Nairobi on 8 and 9 July 1997, and the meeting of the Head of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia with Mr. Hussein Aidid at Nairobi on 11 July 1997.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 August 1997, the members of the Security Council received a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Somalia on his assessment trip to the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 September 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, *inter alia*, pertaining to the humanitarian situation in Somalia and activities of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations there.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 September 1997, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/1997/715), which summarized the results of the mission of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy to Somalia. The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on developments in Somalia, in particular, the prospects for the National Reconciliation Conference (the Bossaso process), the humanitarian situation in Somalia and the security situation on the ground.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 and 30 October 1997, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political

Affairs on the political, humanitarian and security-related developments in Somalia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 December 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by a representative of the Secretariat on the latest political, humanitarian and security-related developments in Somalia and on the meeting of Somali leaders, held in Cairo from 12 November to 22 December 1997.

At the **3845th meeting, held on 23 December 1997** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1997/57), in which, the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its full support for the efforts of regional and other interested States, as well as those of international and regional organizations, in particular OAU, IGAD, the League of Arab States, the European Union and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to promote a direct political dialogue and facilitate the emergence of a broad-based central Government in Somalia; welcomed the outcome of meetings between the Somali leaders held in Cairo, concluded on 22 December 1997, in particular their decision to adopt a federal system with regional autonomy and their agreement to form a transitional government of national unity and to hold an inclusive conference of national reconciliation in Baidoa through which a presidential council and a Prime Minister would be elected; also welcomed the signing of the Cairo Declaration on Somalia (S/1997/1000, annex) and other important agreements attached thereto, in particular on the creation of an elected constituent assembly, the establishment of an independent judicial system and the preparation of a transitional charter. (For the full text of S/PRST/1997/57, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 January 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in Somalia, the outcome of the session of the National Salvation Council held on 8 January 1998 at Addis Ababa, as well as on the activities of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 February 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by a representative of the Secretariat on developments in Somalia, in particular the peace process and the humanitarian and security situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 31 March 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by a representative of the Secretariat on the latest developments in Somalia, in particular the peace process and the humanitarian and security situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 April 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by a representative of the Secretariat on the latest developments in the situation in Somalia, including the political and security situation.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 May 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on his visit to Africa, including Somalia, and the efforts of IGAD there.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 May 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation in Somalia, in particular the postponement of the National Reconciliation Conference and the efforts of IGAD.

C. Communications received from 10 July 1997 to 15 June 1998 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 10 July 1997 (S/1997/535) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the extraordinary summit of the Heads of State and Government of IGAD, held at Nairobi on 8 and 9 July 1997.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 September on the situation in Somalia (S/1997/715), submitted pursuant to presidential statement S/PRST/1997/8, summarizing the activities of his Special Envoy during his visit to the region.

Letter dated 30 September (S/1997/756) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, expressing the appreciation of the members of the Security Council for his report on the situation in Somalia (S/1997/715) and its support for a more active role of the United Nations in the coordination of international mediation efforts in Somalia, and agreeing with his decision, as contained in paragraph 36 (b) of his report, to strengthen the staff of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia.

Letter dated 1 October (S/1997/775) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997.

Letter dated 23 October (S/1997/820) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, and the annexes thereto, of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Conference, held in New York on 2 October 1997.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1997/1000) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Cairo Declaration on Somalia, signed by the Somali leaders on the same date at the conclusion of their meetings in Cairo aimed at achieving Somali national reconciliation and the formation of a central government in Somalia.

Letter dated 31 December (S/1997/1029) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 31 December (S/1998/21) from the representative of Luxembourg addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the peace agreement for Somalia issued on 26 December 1997 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 2 January 1998 (S/1998/1) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement by the Government of Eritrea on the reconciliation efforts in Somalia, issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea on 30 December 1997.

Letter dated 16 January (S/1998/43) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made on 12 January 1998 by the Chairman of the National Salvation Council of Somalia at the conclusion of the Council's third session, held at Addis Ababa from 2 to 11 January 1998.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1998/156) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, the Tehran Declaration, the Tehran Vision Statement and resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eighth session (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

Letter dated 17 March (S/1998/247) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the text of the communique of the sixth summit of the Heads of State and Government of IGAD, held in Djibouti on 16 March 1998.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1998/275) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the declaration of the seventeenth session of the Council of Ministers of IGAD, held in Djibouti on 15 March 1998.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1998/311) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a Better Future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held at Doha from 15 to 17 March 1998.

Letter dated 6 May (S/1998/380) from the representative of Italy addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions of the first meeting of the Committee on Somalia of the IGAD Partners Forum, held at Rome on 4 May 1998.

Letter dated 12 June (S/1998/510) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixty-eighth ordinary session, held at Ouagadougou from 4 to 7 June 1998.

Chapter 21

Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1996 to 15 June 1997

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/2) of 29 January 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, took note of the reports that a Libyan-registered aircraft, in apparent violation of resolution 748 (1992), had flown from Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, to Accra, Ghana, on 21 January 1997; and drew the attention of Member States to their obligations under resolution 748 (1992) in the event that Libyan-registered aircraft should seek to land in their territory.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/18) of 4 April 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, considered the flight by a Libyan-registered aircraft from Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, as a violation of resolution 748 (1992) and called on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to refrain from any further such violations.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/27) of 20 May 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, took note with concern of reports that Libyan-registered aircraft had flown from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Niger on 8 May 1997 and returned to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from Nigeria on 10 May in violation of resolution 748 (1992).

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 10 July 1997 to 20 March 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3864 (20 March 1998).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3864 and Corr.1.
Consultations of the whole: 26 June; 7, 8 and 10 July, 16 and 18 September; 3-5 and 7 November 1997; 20 January; 6, 18 and 30 March 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 10 July 1997, the members of the Council undertook the sixteenth review of the mandatory sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 7 November 1997, the members of the Council undertook the seventeenth review of the mandatory sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 March 1998, the members of the Council undertook the eighteenth review of the mandatory sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992). The members of the Council had before them the report on the Scottish judicial system transmitted by the Secretary-General in his letter dated 18 December 1997 (S/1997/991); a letter from the Secretary-General dated 15 January 1998 enclosing the report of the fact-finding mission to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (S/1998/201); letters dated 4 March 1998 from the Arab Committee of Seven in New York (S/1998/195), the Secretary-General of OAU (S/1998/196) and the Chairman of the Group of African States (S/1998/199); and a letter dated 5 March 1998 from the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (S/1998/200), supporting the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the convening of a formal meeting of the Council to discuss the question of sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

At the **3864th meeting, held on 20 March 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Colombia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 13 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations (S/1998/251), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Mahamadou Abou, Deputy Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to the United Nations.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 16 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations (S/1998/252), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Hussein Hassouna, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States (LAS) to the United Nations.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 18 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Gabon to the United Nations (S/1998/253), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Amadou Kebe, Permanent Observer of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the United Nations.

The Council began its consideration of the item and heard a statement by the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of the United States of America, Costa Rica, the Russian Federation, China, Portugal, Kenya, Bahrain, Japan, Slovenia, Sweden, Brazil, Gabon, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Gambia.

In accordance with the decisions taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard statements under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by Mr. Hussein Hassouna, Mr. Amadou Kebe and Mr. Mahamadou Abou.

The representative of the United Kingdom made a statement, on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement.

The representative of Mali made a statement in his capacity as the Chairman of the Group of African States for the month of March 1998.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Malta, Algeria, Indonesia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Yemen, Jordan, Egypt, Ghana, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iraq, Mauritania, Pakistan, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Morocco, Tunisia, Guinea-Bissau, the Sudan, Nigeria, India, the United Republic of Tanzania, Cuba, Oman, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Colombia, Lebanon and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

C. Communications received from 26 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Letter dated 26 June 1997 (S/1997/497) from the observers of the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 19 June 1997 from the Secretary-General of LAS and the Secretary-General of OAU to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 July (S/1997/503) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 30 June 1997 from the Secretary of the General Peoples' Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 July (S/1997/518) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 July (S/1997/523) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 July (S/1997/524) from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 July (S/1997/529) from the representative of Zimbabwe addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a declaration on the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Harare from 2 to 4 June 1997.

Letter dated 15 July (S/1997/549 and Rev.1) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 11 August (S/1997/713) from the Permanent Mission of Latvia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 August (S/1997/651) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 2 August 1997 from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 August (S/1997/665) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release on the Lockerbie question, issued on 17 August 1997 by the Heads of State of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and the Niger.

Letter dated 26 September (S/1997/758) from the representatives of Egypt and the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint Russian-Egyptian statement issued in Moscow on 23 September 1997 during talks held by the Presidents of the Russian Federation and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Letter dated 1 October (S/1997/775) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997.

Letter dated 23 October (S/1997/820) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, and the annexes thereto, of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of OIC, held in New York on 2 October 1997.

Letter dated 31 October (S/1997/845) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a message dated 28 October 1997 from the representative of the United Kingdom to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1997/844) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 31 October 1997 by the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation.

Letter dated 6 November (S/1997/856) from the representatives of Cameroon, Ghana, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, as the OAU Committee of Five, an open debate in the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 November (S/1997/857) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting a formal meeting of the Security Council under Article 31 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Letter dated 6 November (S/1997/858) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France by Judge Jean-Louis Bruguière concerning the judicial inquiry conducted on the attack of 19 September 1989 on the UTA DC-10.

Letter dated 12 November (S/1997/880) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1997/981) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 16 December 1997 by the Government of Saudi Arabia.

Letter dated 18 December (S/1997/991) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report submitted by Dr. Dumbutshena and Professor Schermers on the Scottish judicial system.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1997/1015) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 25 December 1997 by the Lockerbie Suspects Defence Group in response to the report on the Scottish judicial system (S/1997/991).

Letter dated 31 December (S/1997/1030) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on its activities since the beginning of 1997, submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 2 January 1998 (S/1998/5) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 January (S/1998/19) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 January (S/1998/42) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 January (S/1998/201) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report submitted to him by the fact-finding mission to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Letter dated 27 January (S/1998/78) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution on the crisis between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France, adopted by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eighth session, held at Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

Letter dated 27 January (S/1998/83) from the observers of the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the Secretary-General of LAS, the Secretary-General of OIC and the President of the Arab Parliamentary Union, concerning the efforts undertaken by the three organizations to find a solution to the Lockerbie crisis.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1998/156) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, the Tehran Declaration, the Tehran Vision Statement and resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eighth session (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

Letter dated 2 March (S/1998/179) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 March (S/1998/190) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a decision adopted on 27 February 1998 by the Council of Ministers of OAU.

Letter dated 2 March (S/1998/191) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting two Judgments delivered on 27 February 1998 by the International Court of Justice on the interpretation and application of the 1971 Montreal Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civilian Aircraft in connection with the Lockerbie incident of 1988.

Letter dated 4 March (S/1998/192) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 March (S/1998/195) from the representatives of Algeria, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, pursuant to Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter of the United Nations, the convening of a formal meeting of the Security Council to consider all aspects of the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the matter of the Lockerbie incident.

Letter dated 4 March (S/1998/196) from the representative of Zimbabwe addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary-General of OAU to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 March (S/1998/199) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Group of African States for the month of March 1998, that the Security Council hold a public debate on the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland before it reviewed the sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Letter dated 5 March (S/1998/198) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the President of the Security Council, conveying the support of the Government of Saudi Arabia for the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the convening of a formal meeting of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 March (S/1998/200) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the President of the Security Council, conveying, in his capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the support of the members of the Movement for the request of the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for a formal meeting of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 March (S/1998/202) from the representative of Zimbabwe addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe and Chairman of the OAU Committee on the Dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Letter dated 13 March (S/1998/251) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 March (S/1998/239) from the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 March (S/1998/252) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 March (S/1998/242) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution concerning the crisis between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its twenty-fifth session, held at Doha from 15 to 17 March 1998.

Letter dated 18 March (S/1998/253) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 March (S/1998/263) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 March (S/1998/288) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1998/311) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a Better Future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held at Doha from 15 to 17 March 1998.

Letter dated 10 June (S/1998/548) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting paragraphs 180 and 181, concerning the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the final communiqué of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 18 to 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 10 June (S/1998/549) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a decision concerning the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its thirty-fourth ordinary session, held at Ouagadougou from 8 to 10 June 1998.

Chapter 22
The situation concerning Rwanda

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 25 June 1997 to 19 May 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3870 (9 April 1998); 3877 (30 April 1998).

Resolutions adopted: 1161 (1998); 1165 (1998).

Presidential statements: none.

Verbatim records: S/PV.3870; S/PV.3877.

Consultations of the whole: 25 June; 26 and 27 August; 4 and 9 September; 21 November; 9 and 15 December 1997; 8, 9, 23 and 28–30 April; 7 and 19 May 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 25 June 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the provision of humanitarian and development assistance to Rwanda.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 August 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the security and refugee situation in Rwanda.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 September 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the Situation in Rwanda, in particular the status of prisons and communal *cachots* in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 September 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *inter alia*, on the situation of refugees and returnees in Rwanda.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 December 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda on the activities of the Tribunal. The Council also took up the report of the Tribunal (S/1997/868 and Corr.1) and the letter dated 15 October 1997 from the Secretary-General (S/1997/812), transmitting a request by the President of the Tribunal that a third Trial Chamber of the Tribunal be established.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 December 1997, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in Rwanda, in particular the massacre in the Mudende refugee camp.

At the **3870th meeting, held on 9 April 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Belgium and Germany, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/306) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard statements by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement), and in his national capacity, and by the representatives of Germany and Belgium.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Portugal, Brazil, Kenya, Sweden, France, Bahrain, Slovenia, China, Gabon, the Gambia, Costa Rica and the Russian Federation, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Japan.

Decision: *At the 3870th meeting, on 9 April 1998, draft resolution S/1998/306 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1161 (1998).*

By resolution 1161 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to reactivate the International Commission of Inquiry, with the following mandate:

(a) To collect information and investigate reports relating to the sale, supply and shipment of arms and related *matériel* to former Rwandan government forces and militias in the Great Lakes region of central Africa, in violation of Security Council resolutions 918 (1994), 997 (1995) and 1011 (1995); (b) to identify parties aiding and abetting the illegal sale to or acquisition of arms by former Rwandan government forces and militias, contrary to the resolutions referred to above; and (c) to make recommendations relating to the illegal flow of arms in the Great Lakes region. (For the full text of resolution 1161 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the **3877th meeting, held on 30 April 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled:

> "The situation concerning Rwanda:
>
> > "Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/353) submitted by Costa Rica, France, the Gambia, Kenya, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the States members of the European Union, and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Norway, which aligned themselves with the statement.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, Portugal, Slovenia, Kenya, Costa Rica, Brazil, China, Bahrain, Gabon, France, the Russian Federation, the Gambia and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Japan.

Decision: *At the 3877th meeting, on 30 April 1998, draft resolution S/1998/353 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1165 (1998).*

By resolution 1165 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish a third Trial Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and to that end decided to amend articles 10, 11 and 12 of the statute of the Tribunal and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in the annex to the resolution; decided also that the elections for the judges of the three Trial Chambers should be held together, for a term of office to expire on 24 May 2003; further decided that, as an exceptional measure to enable the third Trial Chamber to begin to function at the earliest possible date and without prejudice to article 12, paragraph 5, of the statute of the Tribunal, three newly elected judges, designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President of the Tribunal, should commence their term of office as soon as possible following the elections. (For the full text of resolution 1165 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 May 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on his trip to Africa, which included Rwanda.

B. Communications received from 1 November 1996 to 15 June 1998

Letter dated 1 November 1996 (S/1997/1010) from the former Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the third report of the International Commission of Inquiry (Rwanda).

Letter dated 27 August 1997 (S/1997/671) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the massacre of Congolese refugees in the prefecture of Gisenyi by the Interahamwe militia and former Rwandan soldiers, issued on 26 August 1997 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1997/812) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 1 August 1997 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to the Secretary-General, requesting that a third Trial Chamber of the Tribunal be established, and staffed by three additional judges.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 13 November (S/1997/868 and Corr.1) transmitting the second annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, submitted by the President of the Tribunal in accordance with article 32 of its statute.

Letter dated 31 December (S/1997/1028) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda, addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee, submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 22 January 1998 (S/1998/63) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the addendum to the third report of the

International Commission of Inquiry (Rwanda), containing replies received from Governments to requests for information from the Commission.

Letter dated 27 May (S/1998/438) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the reactivation of the International Commission of Inquiry on Rwanda.

Letter dated 3 June (S/1998/461) from the representative of Zimbabwe addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in his capacity as the representative of the current Chairman of OAU, a press statement of the same date on the establishment of an international panel of eminent personalities to investigate the genocide in Rwanda and the surrounding events.

Chapter 23

Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 22 April to 11 June 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3874 (22 April 1998).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/10.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3874.
Consultations of the whole: 8, 15, 17, 21 and 22 April; 2 and 11 June 1998.

At the **3874th meeting, held on 22 April 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/287)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Papua New Guinea, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/10), in which the Council, *inter alia*, taking note of the development of the Bougainville conflict, strongly supported the Agreement on Peace, Security and Development on Bougainville, signed at Lincoln University, New Zealand, on 23 January 1998 with regard to a ceasefire among conflicting parties (see S/1998/287); welcomed the establishment, as outlined in the Lincoln Agreement, of the peace monitoring group composed of civilian and military personnel from Australia, Fiji, New Zealand and Vanuatu, the mandate of which was to monitor the implementation of the Agreement; noted that the Lincoln Agreement called for the United Nations to play a role in Bougainville; and requested the Secretary-General to consider the composition and financial modalities of such involvement by the United Nations. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/10, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 11 June 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the composition and financial modalities of a United Nations involvement in Papua New Guinea.

B. Communications received from 31 March to 15 June 1998

Letter dated 31 March 1998 (S/1998/287) from the representative of Papua New Guinea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 30 March 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Papua New Guinea to the President of the Security Council, enclosing the text of the Lincoln Agreement on Peace, Security and Development on Bougainville, signed at Lincoln University, Christchurch, New Zealand, on 23 January 1998.

Letter dated 2 June (S/1998/506) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council of his intention, with the concurrence of the Council, to establish a United Nations political office in Bougainville, based in Arawa, Papua New Guinea, and enclosing the Agreement Covering Implementation of the Ceasefire, signed at Arawa on 30 April 1998.

Letter dated 15 June (S/1998/507) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 2 June 1998 (S/1998/506) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the intention contained therein.

Chapter 24

The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 14 May to 6 June 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3881 (14 May 1998); 3888 (29 May 1998); 3890 (6 June 1998).
Resolutions adopted: 1172 (1998).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/12; S/PRST/1998/17.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3881; S/PV.3888; S/PV.3890.
Consultations of the whole: 6 April; 11–14 and 28–30 May; 2, 5, 6 and 11 June 1998.

At the **3881st meeting, held on 14 May 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/12), in which the Council, *inter alia*, strongly deplored the three underground nuclear tests that India had conducted on 11 May 1998, and the two further tests conducted on 13 May 1998 despite overwhelming international concern and protests; strongly urged India to refrain from any further tests; expressed its concern at the effects of that development on peace and stability in the region; affirmed the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty; appealed to India, and all other States which had not yet done so, to become parties to those Treaties without delay and without conditions; and underlined that the sources of tension in South Asia should only be resolved through dialogue and not by military build-up. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/12, see appendix VI.)

At the **3888th meeting, held on 29 May 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/17), in which the Council strongly deplored the underground nuclear tests that Pakistan had conducted on 28 May 1998, despite overwhelming international concern, and called for restraint; strongly urged India and Pakistan to refrain from any further tests; expressed its concern at the effects of that development on peace and stability in the region; urged India and Pakistan to resume the dialogue between them on all outstanding issues, including all those that the parties had already discussed, especially matters concerning peace and security, in order to remove the tensions between them and to enhance their economic and political cooperation; and called upon them to avoid any steps or statements that could lead to further instability or impede their bilateral dialogue. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/17, see appendix VI.)

At the **3890th meeting, held on 6 June 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/476) submitted by Costa Rica, Japan, Slovenia and Sweden, which he put to the vote.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Sweden, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Costa Rica, Kenya, the United States of America, Brazil, the Gambia, France, Gabon, Bahrain and China, and by the President speaking in his capacity as the representative of Portugal.

Decision: *At the 3890th meeting, on 6 June 1998, draft resolution S/1998/476 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1172 (1998).*

By resolution 1172 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, condemned the nuclear tests conducted by India on 11 and 13 May 1998 and by Pakistan on 28 and 30 May 1998; endorsed the joint communiqué issued by the Foreign Ministers of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America at their meeting at Geneva on

4 June 1998 (S/1998/473); demanded that India and Pakistan refrain from further nuclear tests, urged them to resume the dialogue between them on all outstanding issues, particularly on all matters pertaining to peace and security, in order to remove the tensions between them, encouraged them to find mutually acceptable solutions that addressed the root causes of those tensions, including Kashmir, and requested the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council on the steps taken by India and Pakistan to implement the resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1172 (1998), see appendix V.)

Following the conclusion of the voting procedure, the Secretary-General made a statement.

The Council then heard statements by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union and Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement), by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and by the representatives of Australia, the Republic of Korea, Canada, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, New Zealand, Mexico, Ukraine, Argentina, Norway, Kazakhstan and Pakistan.

B. Communications received from 14 May to 15 June 1998

Letter dated 14 May 1998 (S/1998/394) from the representative of Australia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the conduct of nuclear tests by India, issued on 12 May 1998 by the Prime Minister of Australia.

Letter dated 14 May (S/1998/397) from the representative of Kazakhstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the underground testing of three nuclear devices by India, issued on 13 May 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan.

Letter dated 14 May (S/1998/402) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the nuclear tests conducted by India on 11 May 1998, issued on 12 May 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

Letter dated 15 May (S/1998/398) from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand concerning the conduct of nuclear tests by India.

Letter dated 17 May (S/1998/426) from the representative of Mongolia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the nuclear tests conducted by India on 11 and 13 May 1998, issued on 14 May 1998 by the spokesman of the Ministry of External Relations of Mongolia.

Letter dated 18 May (S/1998/412) from the representative of Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the nuclear tests conducted by India, issued on 15 May 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan.

Letter dated 22 May (S/1998/421) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 May (S/1998/424) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 23 May 1998 from the Prime Minister of Pakistan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 May (S/1998/440) from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement concerning nuclear tests conducted by Pakistan, issued on the same date by the Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Letter dated 29 May (S/1998/441) from the representative of El Salvador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement concerning the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan, issued on 28 May 1998 by the Governments of the Central American countries and the Dominican Republic.

Note verbale dated 29 May (S/1998/442) from the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the nuclear-weapon tests conducted by Pakistan, issued on 28 May 1998 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan.

Letter dated 29 May (S/1998/443) from the representative of Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the nuclear tests conducted by Pakistan, issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan.

Letter dated 29 May (S/1998/447) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 28 May 1998 from the Prime Minister of Pakistan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 May (S/1998/448) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the nuclear tests conducted by Pakistan on 28 May 1998, issued on 28 May 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

Letter dated 1 June (S/1998/450) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the underground nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan, issued on 30 May 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates.

Letter dated 2 June (S/1998/458) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement regarding the nuclear tests conducted by Pakistan, issued by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 2 June (S/1998/463) from the representative of the Philippines addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the nuclear tests conducted by India, issued on 25 May 1998 by the Chairman of the Association of South-East Asian Nations Regional Forum.

Letter dated 3 June (S/1998/468) from the representative of Belarus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan in May 1998, issued on 1 June 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belarus.

Letter dated 4 June (S/1998/464) from the representative of India addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 June (S/1998/472) from the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and Ukraine addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting the convening of a formal meeting of the Security Council to consider all aspects of the situation in South Asia.

Letter dated 5 June (S/1998/473) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint communiqué adopted by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs during their meeting at Geneva on 4 June 1998.

Letter dated 9 June (S/1998/489) from the representative of India addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on Security Council resolution 1172 (1998) made to Parliament on 8 June 1998 by the Prime Minister of India.

Letter dated 10 June (S/1998/514) from the representative of Australia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting statements concerning the conduct of nuclear tests by India and Pakistan, issued on 12 May 1998 by the Prime Minister of Australia and on 14, 28, 29 and 30 May 1998 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia.

Letter dated 11 June (S/1998/515) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Part II
Other matters considered by the Security Council

Chapter 25
Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly

At the 3815th meeting, held in public on 12 September 1997 in accordance with the decision taken in June 1993 (S/26015), the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1996 to 15 June 1997.

The Council heard an explanatory statement by the Secretariat.

The Council adopted the draft report without a vote, and the decision was reflected in a note by the President of the Security Council dated 12 September 1997 (S/1997/706).

Chapter 26
Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure

Communications received from 26 January to 15 June 1998

Letter dated 26 January 1998 (S/1998/68) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 February (S/1998/95) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 February (S/1998/111) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 12 February (S/1998/114) from he Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 February (S/1998/134) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 February (S/1998/132) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 February (S/1998/158) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 February (S/1998/164) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 February (S/1998/168) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 February (S/1998/172) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 March (S/1998/271) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1998/286) from the representative of Costa Rica addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the assessment of the work of the Security Council for the month of December 1997 under the presidency of Costa Rica, in accordance with the agreement contained in the note by the President of the Security Council of 12 June 1997 (S/1997/451), together with an introductory note.

In a note dated 30 April (S/1998/354), the President of the Security Council stated the following:

> "1. Further to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 27 July 1993 (S/26176) concerning the Council's documentation and related matters, which provides for the distribution of the tentative forecast of the programme of work of the Security Council for each month to all Member States for information, the members of the Council have agreed that the following reminder should be placed in the *Journal* each month:
>
> > 'The monthly tentative forecast has been made available to Member States in accordance with the notes by the President of the Security Council dated 27 July 1993 (S/26176) and 30 April 1998 (S/1998/354). In accordance with the aforementioned decisions, copies of the tentative forecast have been placed in the delegations' boxes and may be collected at the delegations' pick-up area.'
>
> "2. The members of the Council have recommended that the President make available to all Member States the calendar setting out the provisional schedule of work, after the completion of the consultations of the whole on the programme of work, in an appropriate form and under his responsibility. The following footnote should be included in the calendar:
>
> > 'The schedule is provisional; the actual schedule will be determined by developments. The description of agenda items contained in the provisional schedule may differ from the official formulation.'
>
> "3. The members of the Council will continue their consideration of other suggestions concerning the Council's documentation and related matters."

Part III
Military Staff Committee

Chapter 27
Work of the Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee, established pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter of the United Nations, functioned continually under its draft rules of procedure during the period under review. It held a total of 27 meetings and remained prepared to carry out the functions assigned to it under the terms of Article 47.

Part IV
Matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed in the Council during the period covered

Chapter 28
Communications concerning the situation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq

Letter dated 17 June 1997 (S/1997/469) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 June (S/1997/500) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 June (S/1997/504 and Corr.1) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 July (S/1997/521) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 19 April 1997 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 30 July (S/1997/599) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 August (S/1997/653) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 September (S/1997/700) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 September (S/1997/726) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 16 September 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 September (S/1997/753) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 October (S/1997/763) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 October (S/1997/768) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 October (S/1997/783) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 19 May 1997 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 9 October (S/1997/786) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 January 1998 (S/1998/10) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 March (S/1998/205) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 March (S/1998/277) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 28 February 1998 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 19 May (S/1998/413) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 29
Communications concerning the question of the Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa Islands

Letter dated 18 June 1997 (S/1997/477) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 20 May 1997 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi.

Letter dated 16 September (S/1997/720) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 24 August 1997 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi.

Letter dated 9 October (S/1997/784) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 December (S/1997/941) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 18 November 1997 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi.

Letter dated 5 January 1998 (S/1998/2) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an excerpt from the final communiqué adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its eighteenth session, held in Kuwait from 20 to 22 December 1997.

Letter dated 8 January (S/1998/22) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 11 June 1997 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran.

Letter dated 17 March (S/1998/245) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting an excerpt from a press release issued at the sixty-sixth session of the Council of Ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held in Riyadh on 7 and 8 March 1998.

Letter dated 13 April (S/1998/319) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States, a resolution entitled "The occupation by Iran of the Arab islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf", adopted by the Council of the League at its one hundred and ninth regular session, on 25 March 1998.

Chapter 30

Communications concerning south-eastern Europe

Letter dated 26 June 1997 (S/1997/507) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Thessaloniki Declaration on Good-Neighbourly Relations, Stability, Security and Cooperation in the Balkans, adopted at the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of countries of south-eastern Europe, held at Thessaloniki, Greece, on 9 and 10 June 1997, as well as the Chairman's summary.

Letter dated 19 November (S/1997/910) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement issued at Heracleion, Greece, on 4 November 1997 by the Heads of State and Government of countries of south-eastern Europe.

Chapter 31

Communications concerning the question of Korea

Letter dated 3 July 1997 (S/1997/514) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum issued on 2 July 1997 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the publication of the joint communiqué agreed upon between the North and South of Korea on 4 July 1972.

Letter dated 21 July (S/1997/566) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting statements issued on 18 July 1997 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the spokesman for the Panmunjom Mission of the Korean People's Army concerning an armed conflict on the military demarcation line of the Korean Peninsula.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1997/591) from the representative of the Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1997/596) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, on behalf of the Unified Command established pursuant to Security Council resolution 84 (1950), the report of the United Nations Command for 1996 concerning the status of the Korean Armistice mechanism and the activities of the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission.

Letter dated 15 September (S/1997/714) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, conveying the views of his delegation on the report on the activities of the United Nations Command for 1996 (S/1997/596).

Letter dated 9 March 1998 (S/1998/210) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué on the United Nations Command issued on the same date by the Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 17 March (S/1998/244) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 12 March 1998 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 24 March (S/1998/264) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 19 March 1998 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 1 May (S/1998/366) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum dated 29 April 1998 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 3 June (S/1998/462) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 27 May 1998 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Chapter 32

Communications concerning relations between Eritrea and the Sudan

Letter dated 5 July 1997 (S/1997/517) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 4 July 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1997/635) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 August (S/1997/674) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 27 August 1997 from the Minister for External Relations of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 September (S/1997/701) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 October (S/1997/781) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 November (S/1997/853) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement made on 26 June 1997 by the spokesman for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Letter dated 13 February 1998 (S/1998/127) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 February (S/1998/180) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 March (S/1998/258) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for External Relations of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 33

Communications concerning the Intergovernmental Authority on Development

Letter dated 10 July 1997 (S/1997/535) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Extraordinary Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), held at Nairobi on 8 and 9 July 1997.

Letter dated 17 March 1998 (S/1998/247) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué of the sixth Summit of the Heads of State and Government of IGAD, held in Djibouti on 16 March 1998.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1998/275) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a declaration adopted by the Council of Ministers of IGAD at its seventeenth session, held in Djibouti on 15 March 1998.

Letter dated 7 May (S/1998/382) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communique issued in Nairobi on 6 May 1998 by the Ministerial Subcommittee of IGAD.

Chapter 34
Communications concerning the situation in Burundi

Report of the Secretary-General dated 15 July 1997 on the situation in Burundi (S/1997/547), submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of the Security Council of 30 May 1997 (S/PRST/1997/32), describing, *inter alia*, the political, security, humanitarian and human rights situation in Burundi, as well as national and international political mediation efforts, since his report of 2 November 1996 (S/1996/887/Add.1).

Letter dated 7 August (S/1997/644) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the ninth ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Libreville from 7 to 11 July 1997.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1997/639) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement concerning a report published on 15 July 1997 by Amnesty International, issued on 8 August 1997 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi and an excerpt from the press conference held by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi at United Nations Headquarters on 15 July 1997.

Letter dated 26 August (S/1997/670) from the representative of Luxembourg addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning national dialogue in Burundi issued on 22 August 1997 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 4 September (S/1997/687) from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué of the Fifth Regional Summit on the Burundi conflict, held at Dar es Salaam on 4 September 1997.

Letter dated 8 September (S/1997/697) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the peace process issued on 2 September 1997 by the Government of Burundi and a memorandum by the Government of Burundi concerning the postponement of the all-party political dialogue on the conflict in Burundi.

Letter dated 17 September (S/1997/723) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a message from the Government of Burundi to the heads of State of the region following the Fifth Regional Summit on the Burundi conflict.

Letter dated 25 September (S/1997/743) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 October (S/1997/764) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting his letter of the same date to the Secretary-General, forwarding a note verbale dated 30 September 1997 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 28 October (S/1997/822) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale dated 27 October 1997 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1997/850) from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the border incident of 27 October 1997, issued by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Letter dated 5 November (S/1997/863) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the conclusions and recommendations adopted at the parliamentary days held at Bujumbura (Kigobe) from 14 to 17 October 1997 on the theme "Contribution of the National Assembly to the process of peace and national reconciliation and respect for human rights in Burundi".

Letter dated 4 December (S/1997/956) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a document dated 2 December 1997 clarifying the aide-mémoire of the United Republic of Tanzania concerning the fact-finding mission of the Secretary-General to Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Letter dated 9 January 1998 (S/1998/24) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the massacre of civilians at Rukaramu, Burundi, issued on 7 January 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1998/152) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué of the Sixth Regional Summit on the Burundi conflict, held at Kampala on 21 February 1998.

Letter dated 2 March (S/1998/182) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the statement issued by the participants in the second round table, held at Gitega, Burundi, from 18 to 21 February 1998.

Letter dated 17 March (S/1998/243) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the statement made on the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi to the members of the Security Council at the "Arria formula" meeting.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1998/276) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the situation in Burundi made by the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uganda to the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its sixty-seventh ordinary session.

Letter dated 13 April (S/1998/325) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the conclusions and recommendations of the parliamentary conference on the problems of restoring peace, identifying, suppressing and eradicating the crime of genocide, and national reconciliation in Burundi, held at Bujumbura from 16 to 21 March 1998.

Letter dated 15 June (S/1998/519) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the situation in Burundi issued by the Presidency of the European Union.

Chapter 35

Communications concerning relations between Iraq and Turkey

Identical letters dated 16 July 1997 (S/1997/552) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 14 July 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1997/664) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 21 August 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 26 September (S/1997/748) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 October (S/1997/831) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 December (S/1997/968) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 8 December 1997 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 December (S/1997/1017) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 29 December 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 February 1998 (S/1998/126) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 8 February 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 May (S/1998/455) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 May (S/1998/456) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 June (S/1998/509) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 12 June 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 36

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Letter dated 17 July 1997 (S/1997/571) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that he had decided to appoint Mr. Robin Kinloch (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as his Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 22 July (S/1997/572) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 17 July 1997 (S/1997/571) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they welcomed the decision contained therein and expressed their full support for the Special Representative in the fulfilment of his tasks.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1997/617) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that he had decided to appoint Mr. Atsu-Koffi Amega (Togo) and Mr. Andrew R. Chigovera (Zimbabwe), respectively, Chairman and member of the team to investigate alleged grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 6 August (S/1997/618) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 1 August 1997 (S/1997/617) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1997/644) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the ninth ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Libreville from 7 to 11 July 1977.

Letter dated 8 August (S/1997/633) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that he had decided to appoint Mr. Reed Brody (United States of America) as the third member of the investigative team to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 12 August (S/1997/634) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 8 August 1997 (S/1997/633) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 25 September (S/1997/743) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1997/790) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting a meeting of the Security Council to consider the aggression perpetrated against the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1997/799) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement concerning the investigation of human rights violations in the Congo, issued on 13 October 1997 by the Office of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 28 October (S/1997/885) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees concerning the case of Mr. Niyonzima Ntagungira Gerard, a Rwandan refugee in Bangui.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1997/985) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting a meeting of the Security Council to discuss recent events in the Democratic Republic of the Congo which threatened peace and stability in the Great Lakes region.

Chapter 37

Communications from the Islamic Republic of Iran

Letter dated 28 July 1997 (S/1997/598) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting two notes verbales dated

3 July 1997, with enclosures, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, D.C., to be forwarded to the United States Department of State.

Letter dated 1 August (S/1997/610) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting two notes verbales dated 21 May 1997, with enclosures, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, D.C., to be forwarded to the United States Department of State.

Letter dated 8 January 1998 (S/1998/23) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting two notes verbales dated 29 August and 23 December 1997, with enclosures, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, D.C., to be forwarded to the United States Department of State.

Letter dated 18 May (S/1998/416) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 5 January 1998, with enclosure, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, D.C., to be forwarded to the United States Department of State.

Chapter 38

Communications concerning the India-Pakistan question

Letter dated 15 August 1997 (S/1997/647) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a memorandum on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute adopted on the same date by the Special Committee of the National Assembly of Pakistan on Kashmir.

Letter dated 23 October (S/1997/820) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, and the annexes thereto, of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), held in New York on 2 October 1997.

Letter dated 23 February 1998 (S/1998/156) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, the Tehran Declaration, the Tehran Vision Statement and resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eighth session (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

Letter dated 3 March (S/1998/211) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that, following consultations with the parties concerned, it was his intention to appoint Brigadier-General Sergio Hernán Espinosa Davies (Chile) as the next Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan.

Letter dated 9 March (S/1998/212) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 3 March 1998 (S/1998/211) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 4 May (S/1998/371) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 May (S/1998/435) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting three resolutions concerning the Jammu and Kashmir issue, Indian violations of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir and Indian-sponsored terrorism in Pakistan, adopted on 21 March 1998 by the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Council.

Chapter 39

Communications concerning the situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh and relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan

Letter dated 23 August 1997 (S/1997/662) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the statements adopted on 15 August 1997 by the Central Election Committee and on 16 August 1997 by the Milli Majlis (Parliament) of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 29 August (S/1997/676) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 10 September (S/1997/702) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 October (S/1997/820) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, and the annexes thereto, of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of OIC, held in New York on 2 October 1997.

Letter dated 24 October (S/1997/847) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint statement made at Strasbourg on 10 October 1997 by the President of Azerbaijan and the President of Armenia.

Letter dated 5 February 1998 (S/1998/110) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the President of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 6 February (S/1998/106) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 5 February 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia.

Letter dated 26 February (S/1998/171) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an appeal issued on 22 February 1998 to the peoples and States of the world and international organizations by the inhabitants of the town of Khodjaly and an appeal issued on 23 February 1998 to the heads of State, peoples and religious leaders of the world by the heads of the Christian and Jewish communities of Azerbaijan, in connection with the sixth anniversary of the tragedy in Khodjaly.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1998/309) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a decree on the genocide of Azerbaijanis issued on 26 March 1998 by the President of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 22 April (S/1998/344) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 20 April 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia.

Chapter 40

Communications concerning the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

Note verbale dated 28 August 1997 (S/1997/406/Add.1) from the Permanent Mission of India addressed to the United Nations Secretariat, transmitting the declarations adopted by the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi on 7 and 8 April 1997.

Letter dated 1 October (S/1997/775) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communique of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997.

Chapter 41

Communication from Portugal

Letter dated 5 September 1997 (S/1997/691) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 28 August 1997 from the Embassy of Portugal in Canberra to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia, containing the protest of the Government of Portugal against the signature by the Government of Australia of the treaty between Australia and Indonesia establishing an exclusive economic zone boundary and certain seabed boundaries, insofar as such treaty relates to the Territory of East Timor.

Chapter 42

Communication from Nigeria

Letter dated 8 September 1997 (S/1997/695) from the representative of Nigeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, on behalf of the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the final communique of the ECOWAS summit meeting, held at Abuja on 28 and 29 August 1997.

Chapter 43

Communications concerning the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction

Letter dated 12 September 1997 (S/1997/711) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 10 September 1997 from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 September (S/1997/743) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 October (S/1997/775) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communique of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997.

Letter dated 6 January 1998 (S/1998/9) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communique adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its eighteenth session, held in Kuwait from 20 to 22 December 1997.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1998/156) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communique, the Tehran Declaration, the Tehran Vision Statement and resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eighth session (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1998/311) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communique of the twenty-fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a Better Future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held at Doha from 15 to 17 March 1998.

Chapter 44

Communications concerning the Comoros

Letter dated 22 September 1997 (S/1997/737) from the observer for the League of Arab States addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement concerning the situation in the Comoros adopted by the Council of the League at its special session, held in Cairo on 10 September 1997.

Letter dated 7 November (S/1997/869) from the observer of the Organization of African Unity addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution at its fortieth session, held at the ambassadorial level in Addis Ababa on 6 November 1997.

Letter dated 27 January 1998 (S/1998/94) from the representative of Zimbabwe addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, at the request of the Secretary-General of OAU, the Addis Ababa Agreement, adopted at the International Conference on the Comoros, held in Addis Ababa from 10 to 13 December 1997.

Chapter 45

Communication from the five permanent members of the Security Council

Letter dated 25 September 1997 (S/1997/743) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Chapter 46

Communication from Iraq

Letter dated 3 October 1997 (S/1997/770) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 47

Communication relating to the implementation of the agreement between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Note by the Secretary-General dated 14 October 1997 (S/1997/793), transmitting a letter dated 13 October 1997 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to the Secretary-General, forwarding a report by the Director General and a resolution adopted by the General Conference of IAEA on the implementation of the agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Chapter 48
Communication from Costa Rica and the Russian Federation

Letter dated 22 October 1997 (S/1997/815) from the representatives of Costa Rica and the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement issued in Moscow on 16 October 1997 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and Costa Rica.

Chapter 49
Communications concerning the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Letter dated 23 October 1997 (S/1997/820) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, and the annexes thereto, of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 2 October 1997.

Letter dated 23 February 1998 (S/1998/156) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué, the Tehran Declaration, the Tehran Vision Statement and resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eighth session (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

Chapter 50
Communication from China and the United States of America

Letter dated 11 November 1997 (S/1997/871) from the representatives of China and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement issued in Washington, D.C., on 29 October 1997 by the United States of America and China, during the state visit of the President of China to the United States of America.

Chapter 51
Communication from Germany

Letter dated 20 November 1997 (S/1997/927) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as the Presidency of the Western European Union, excerpts from the Declaration adopted at Erfurt, Germany, on 18 November 1997 by the Ministerial Council of the Western European Union.

Chapter 52
Communication from Costa Rica, Guatemala and the Russian Federation

Letter dated 8 December 1997 (S/1997/967) from the representatives of Costa Rica, Guatemala and the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement signed at San José on 28 November 1997 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Russian Federation and the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Guatemala.

Chapter 53
The situation in the Great Lakes region

Letter dated 12 December 1997 (S/1997/994) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, seeking the Council's concurrence with a new mandate for Mr. Mohammed Sahnoun as his Special Envoy in Africa, and for a new political and humanitarian presence for the United Nations in the Great Lakes region, in the person of Mr. Berhanu Dinka, who would serve as the Representative of the Secretary-General and Regional Humanitarian Adviser for the Great Lakes Region.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1997/985) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting a meeting of the Security Council to discuss recent events in the Democratic Republic of the Congo which threatened peace and stability in the Great Lakes region.

Letter dated 19 December (S/1997/995) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 12 December 1997 (S/1997/994) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they supported the proposals contained therein.

Chapter 54

Communication from Kazakhstan

Letter dated 18 December 1997 (S/1997/1003) from the representative of Kazakhstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the concluding statement of the participants in the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (CICA), held at Almaty on 3 December 1997 at the level of Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the CICA member States.

Chapter 55

Communication from Kuwait

Letter dated 6 January 1998 (S/1998/9) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communique adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its eighteenth session, held in Kuwait from 20 to 22 December 1997.

Chapter 56

Communication from Tajikistan and Uzbekistan

Letter dated 7 January 1998 (S/1998/11) from the representatives of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint communique issued on 4 January 1998 by the Presidents of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan during the visit of the President of Tajikistan to Uzbekistan.

Chapter 57

Communication from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the United States of America

Letter dated 20 January 1998 (S/1998/69) from the representatives of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a Charter of Partnership among the United States of America and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, signed in Washington, D.C., on 16 January 1998 by the Presidents of the United States of America, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Chapter 58

Communications from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Letter dated 26 January 1998 (S/1998/70) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 22 January 1998 from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 January (S/1998/76) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution on the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive reparations for losses resulting from United States aggression in 1986, adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference at its eighth session, held in Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

Letter dated 27 January (S/1998/77) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution on solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the D'Amato Law, adopted by OIC at its eighth session, held at Tehran from 9 to 11 December 1997.

Letter dated 17 February (S/1998/128) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 59
Communication from Japan

Letter dated 2 February 1998 (S/1998/100) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the Tokyo International Conference on Preventive Strategy, held at Tokyo from 13 to 15 January 1998.

Chapter 60
Communications concerning problems in the Aegean

Letter dated 17 February 1998 (S/1998/141) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 12 February 1998 from the Government of Turkey to the Government of Greece concerning settlement of the problems in the Aegean.

Identical letters dated 26 February (S/1998/167) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the rejection by the Government of Greece of the Turkish proposals for settlement of the problems in the Aegean, issued on 25 February 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey.

Letter dated 27 February (S/1998/177) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 24 February 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey, containing the reply of the Government of Greece to the proposals made by the Government of Turkey on 12 February 1998.

Identical letters dated 12 March (S/1998/235) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale dated 11 March 1998 from the Government of Turkey to the Government of Greece concerning settlement of the problems in the Aegean.

Letter dated 23 March (S/1998/261) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 19 March 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey.

Chapter 61
Communications concerning the humanitarian impact of sanctions

Letter dated 20 February 1998 (S/1998/147) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the humanitarian impact of sanctions, issued on 29 December 1997 by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 6 March (S/1998/203), transmitting paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 52/162, on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions.

Chapter 62
Communication concerning relations between Ecuador and Peru

Letter dated 25 February 1998 (S/1998/163 and Corr.1) from the representative of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a declaration signed at Brasilia on 26 November 1997 by the representatives of Ecuador and Peru; a timetable of activities for the implementation of the proposals contained in the declaration, and an excerpt from a document entitled "Bases for an understanding between the parties".

Chapter 63
Communication from Cameroon concerning the situation in the Bakassi peninsula

Letter dated 13 March 1998 (S/1998/228) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on 8 March 1998 by the Government of Cameroon concerning the situation in the Bakassi peninsula.

Chapter 64

Communication concerning the Entebbe Summit

Letter dated 2 April 1998 (S/1998/307) from the representatives of Uganda and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué issued by the Heads of State and Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America, at the conclusion of the Summit for Peace and Prosperity, held at Entebbe, Uganda, on 25 March 1998.

Chapter 65

Communication from the International Court of Justice

Letter dated 9 April 1998 (S/1998/315) from the Registrar of the International Court of Justice addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 66

Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 26 June 1995

Note verbale dated 14 April 1998 (S/1998/337) from the representative of the Philippines addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 67

Communications concerning the Sudan

Letter dated 7 May 1998 (S/1998/382) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communique issued in Nairobi on 6 May 1998 by the Ministerial Subcommittee of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development.

Letter dated 8 May (S/1998/385) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Sudan issued on 1 May 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Chapter 68

Communication from the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan

Letter dated 8 May 1998 (S/1998/384) from the representatives of the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement signed in Moscow on 6 May 1998, by the Presidents of the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan.

Chapter 69

Communications concerning relations between Eritrea and Ethiopia

Letter dated 14 May 1998 (S/1998/396) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Prime Minister of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council, enclosing a statement issued on 13 May 1998 by the Council of Ministers of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 15 May (S/1998/399) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 14 May 1998 by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Government of Eritrea and a statement issued on 15 May 1998 by the Government of Eritrea.

Letter dated 19 May (S/1998/414) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the diplomatic community in Addis Ababa.

Letter dated 20 May (S/1998/417) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Government of Eritrea.

Letter dated 26 May (S/1998/427) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a document entitled "Basic facts on the present tension between Eritrea and Ethiopia", issued on 23 May 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 1 June (S/1998/465) from the representative of Zimbabwe addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, in his capacity as the representative of the current Chairman of OAU, a press release concerning the diplomatic efforts of the Secretary-General of OAU to defuse the tension between Ethiopia and Eritrea, issued on 29 May 1998 by OAU.

Letter dated 3 June (S/1998/459) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 4 June (S/1998/467) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement issued on 3 June 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 4 June (S/1998/471) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the sixty-eighth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU.

Letter dated 5 June (S/1998/474) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 5 June (S/1998/478) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the facilitation process issued on the same date by the Government of Eritrea and a press release issued also on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 6 June (S/1998/480) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution adopted by Council of Ministers of OAU at its special session, hel Ouagadougou on 5 June 1998.

Letter dated 8 June (S/1998/482) from representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of Security Council, transmitting a statement made by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea, on behalf of President of Eritrea, to the Assembly of Heads of State a Government of OAU at its thirty-fourth ordinary sessio held at Ouagadougou from 8 to 10 June 1998.

Letter dated 8 June (S/1998/485) from th representative of Zimbabwe addressed to the Secretary General, transmitting, at the request of the Secretary-Genera of OAU, a resolution adopted by the Council of Minister of OAU at its special session, held at Ouagadougou on June 1998.

Letter dated 8 June (S/1998/490) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a summary of a press release issued on 6 June 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, and a press statement issued on the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia and head of the delegation of Ethiopia to the sixty-eighth session of the Council of Ministers of OAU.

Letter dated 9 June (S/1998/483) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a message from the President of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council and a press release issued on 9 June 1998 by the Government of Eritrea.

Letter dated 9 June (S/1998/492) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 June (S/1998/495) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 6 June 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 10 June (S/1998/493) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting three press releases issued on 9 June 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 10 June (S/1998/494) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a decision on the dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU.

Letter dated 10 June (S/1998/496) from the representatives of Rwanda and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the general implementation plan and recommendations of the facilitators prepared by the Rwandan-United States facilitation team which had negotiated with representatives of the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Letter dated 10 June (S/1998/499) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 13 June (S/1998/505) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 15 June (S/1998/508) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Chapter 70

Communication from Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey

Letter dated 14 May 1998 (S/1998/406) from the representatives of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement on the development of relations of friendship, good-neighbourliness and cooperation among the three countries, issued on 26 April 1998 by the Presidents of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey, on the occasion of the ground-breaking ceremony of the Dernier Dam at Trabzon, Turkey.

Chapter 71

Communication from Egypt and France

Letter dated 26 May 1998 (S/1998/436) from the representatives of Egypt and France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an appeal for peace issued in Paris on 18 May 1998 by the Presidents of Egypt and France.

Chapter 72

Communication from Mali

Letter dated 29 May 1998 (S/1998/479) from the representative of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a press release issued on 25 May 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Malians Abroad concerning the implementation by Mali of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction adopted in Oslo on 18 September 1997.

Chapter 73

Communication from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Letter dated 15 June 1998 (S/1998/520) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the situation in Guinea-Bissau, issued on 8 June 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Part V
Work of the subsidiary organs of the Security Council

The following subsidiary organs of the Security Council were active during the period under review.

Chapter 74
Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission

During the period under review the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission held four regular sessions (twenty-fourth to twenty-seventh) and one special session, its seventh. It held 10 plenary meetings, in the course of which it acted on a number of items related to different claims categories. Decisions taken by the Council include:

Category A

The Governing Council issued three decisions approving corrections of awards for category A claims (departure from Iraq or Kuwait).

Category C

The Governing Council approved the fifth instalment of category C claims (individual claims for damages up to US$ 100,000):

Number of claims recommended for payment	*Amount recommended* (United States dollars)
76,720	720,924,558.14

The Governing Council also approved one consolidated category C claim submitted on behalf of 915,527 Egyptian workers seeking compensation for funds deposited in Iraqi banks for transfer to beneficiaries in Egypt. The transfer of those funds ceased after 2 August 1990.

Number of claims recommended for payment	*Amount recommended* (United States dollars)
223,817	84,393,992.00

Category D

The Governing Council approved part one and part two of the first instalment of category D claims (individual claims for damages above US$ 100,000):

Number of claims recommended for payment	*Amount recommended* (United States dollars)
Part one of the first instalment	
54	5,406,161.00
Part two of the first instalment	
1	19,694,518.81

Category F

The Governing Council approved part one and part two of the first instalment of category F claims (claims by Governments and international organizations):

Number of claims recommended for payment	*Amount recommended* (United States dollars)
Part one of the first instalment	
9	2,220,043.00
Part two of the first instalment	
2	20,853,796.00

The Governing Council took note of the Commission's five year work programme (1997-2003) proposed by the secretariat.

The Governing Council also approved the nominations made on behalf of the Secretary-General for the appointment of six commissioners who formed two new panels responsible for the review of corporate (category E) claims.

The secretariat of the Commission, acting pursuant to Governing Council decision 17 (S/AC.26/Dec.17 (1994)), made available during the period under review a total amount of $1,066,774,098.31 to Governments and international organizations for distribution to 428,062 successful claimants whose claims were resolved in the second and third instalments of category A and category C claims. The payments, which consisted of initial amounts of up to $2,500 for each successful claimant, were made on 8 October 1997 and 25 March 1998, respectively. The funding for the payments came from a 30 per cent share of the revenue derived from the sale of Iraqi petroleum under the oil-for-food mechanism established by Security Council resolution 986 (1995) and subsequently extended by resolutions 1111 (1997) and 1143 (1997). In total, the Commission has to date paid $1,224,244,043.31 to 489,043 successful claimants. It was anticipated that sufficient funds would have accumulated in the Compensation Fund by

October 1998 to permit the payment of approximately $700 million to over 287,000 successful claimants whose claims were resolved in the fourth instalments of categories A and C.

Chapter 75

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States

By 15 June 1998, 36 persons had been indicted in 24 indictments for crimes falling under the jurisdiction of the Tribunal: 23 of the indictees were arrested in Belgium, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Switzerland and Zambia, and have been transferred to the Tribunal's detention facilities. One indictee was arrested in the United States of America in 1996 and is still awaiting transfer to the detention facilities. One indictee and five suspects were arrested at the beginning of June 1998 by the authorities in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Togo. The remaining 11 indictees are still at large.

Jean Kambanda, the Prime Minister of the Interim Government of the Republic of Rwanda established in April 1994, made his initial appearance on 1 May 1998, and pleaded guilty to all six counts of the indictment, becoming the first convicted person under the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. A pre-sentencing hearing has been set for 31 August 1998.

On 9 January 1997, in Trial Chamber 1, the trial began of Jean-Paul Akayesu, a former *bourgmestre* in Taba Commune in Rwanda. The hearing of that first trial ended on 26 March 1998 and it is expected that the final judgement will be rendered in late summer 1998.

Two trials are currently in progress. The trial of Georges Anderson Rutaganda, a former businessman in Kigali and second Vice-President of the Interahamwe, was begun on 18 March 1997 in Trial Chamber 1. A third trial was commenced in Trial Chamber 2 on 9 April 1997. The defendants are Clément Kayishema, the former prefect in Kibuye, and Obed Ruzindana, a former businessman in Kibuye. In the course of those trials and the cases yet to be heard on the merits, the Trial Chambers have issued more than 200 important orders and decisions relating to the proceedings.

At the fourth plenary session, held at Arusha from 2 to 6 June 1997, the judges adopted further amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence and also amended the Directive on the Assignment of Defence Counsel. At the same session, the judges re-elected Judge Laïty Kama and Judge Yakov A. Ostrovsky as President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Tribunal.

During the fifth plenary session, held at Arusha from 1 to 9 June 1998, further amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, the Rules of Detention, the Directive on the Assignment of Defence Counsel, a Code of Professional Conduct for Defence counsel and a Court Management Directive were adopted.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/213 C of 7 June 1996, the Office of Internal Oversight Services conducted a follow-up review to the 1997 audit and investigation (A/51/789). In its report of 6 February 1998 (A/52/784), the Office noted improvements in virtually every area surveyed. Most of the key recommendations contained in the previous report have been or are in the process of being implemented. In those administrative areas where ongoing or new problems were identified, the new Registrar and the new Chief of Administration are in the process of taking corrective action. The Office noted further that, under the leadership of the new Deputy Prosecutor in Kigali, the Office has been significantly strengthened. Moreover, the Secretariat, notably the Department of Management and the Office of Legal Affairs, has taken necessary and affirmative steps to assist the Tribunal in achieving the goals set by the Security Council.

By its resolution 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998, the Security Council decided to establish a third Trial Chamber, and further decided that the elections for the judges of the three Trial Chambers should be held together for a term of office to expire on 24 May 2003. The elections should take place as soon as possible as an exceptional measures without prejudice to article 12, paragraph 5, of the statute for the International Tribunal for Rwanda, to enable the third Trial Chamber to begin to function at the earliest possible date.

Chapter 76

Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait is mandated by the Security Council to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions contained in relevant resolutions concerning sanctions against Iraq, particularly resolutions 661 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 669 (1990), 670 (1990), 687 (1991), 692 (1991), 700 (1991), 706 (1991), 707 (1991), 712 (1991), 715 (1991), 773 (1992), 778 (1992), 806 (1993), 833 (1993), 899 (1994), 986 (1995), 1111 (1997), 1143 (1997) and 1153 (1998). According to the guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, adopted on 17 August 1990, all decisions are taken by consensus.

Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234), the Committee submitted its annual report to the Security Council (S/1997/672).

During the period under review, the oil-for-food programme established by resolution 986 (1995) and subsequently renewed by resolution 1111 (1997) was again renewed by resolution 1143 (1997), adopted on 4 December 1997, for a further 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 5 December 1997. On 20 February 1998, the Security Council adopted resolution 1153 (1998), which increased the quantity of Iraq's oil sales to a total of US$ 5.256 billion for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours, Eastern Standard Time on the day after the President of the Council had informed the members of the Council that he had received the report of the Secretary-General requested in that resolution, on which date the provisions of resolution 1143 (1997), if still in force, should terminate, except regarding sums already produced pursuant to that resolution prior to that date. Following the approval of the enhanced distribution plan on 29 May 1998, a new 180-day period as provided for in resolution 1153 (1998) commenced at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 30 May 1998.

Pursuant to resolution 1111 (1997), the Committee submitted two reports to the Security Council on 8 September (S/1997/692) and 2 December 1997 (S/1997/942) on its work relating to the implementation of the oil-for-food programme, and another two reports on the same subject on 2 March (S/1998/187) and 4 June 1998 (S/1998/469). Further, pursuant to resolution 1143 (1997) and resolution 1153 (1998), the Committee submitted to the Council two reports (S/1998/92 of 30 January 1998 and S/1998/336 of 20 April 1998) on the refining and clarifying of its working procedures with regard to improving its approval process of humanitarian applications submitted to it under the oil-for-food scheme.

During the period under review, the Committee held 14 official meetings and a number of informal meetings at the expert level to discuss issues related to the sanctions regime, in particular, the implementation of the arrangements established by resolution 986 (1995).

On 27 April 1998, the Security Council resumed the review of sanctions pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991) and 700 (1991). Those reviews had been suspended by resolution 1115 (1997), 1134 (1997) and 1137 (1997). The next review, pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991), is due on 25 June 1998.

The bureau of the Committee, as elected at the Committee's first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year. For 1997, the bureau consisted of H.E. Mr. António Monteiro (Portugal) as Chairman, with Guinea-Bissau and Poland as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee; for the period in 1998 covered by the present report, Mr. António Monteiro (Portugal) continued to serve as Chairman, with Brazil and Gabon as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

Chapter 77

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

By resolution 748 (1992), adopted on 31 March 1992, the Security Council imposed a regime of mandatory sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya relating to various aspects of air links with, the supply of arms and military weapons to, reductions and restriction of the activities of the diplomatic and consular missions of, and restrictions on known or suspected terrorists nationals of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

For 1997, the bureau of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) consisted of H.E. Mr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland) as Chairman, the delegations of Portugal and the Republic of Korea providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 1998, the bureau consisted of H.E. Mr. Danilo Türk (Slovenia), the delegations of Gabon and Portugal providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

During the period under review, the Committee held eight meetings and handled 129 incoming communications relating to various aspects of the implementation of the mandatory sanctions. Eighty-eight of those communications (emergency medical evacuations), contained requests for exemptions, on humanitarian grounds, from the air embargo imposed by resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, of which 87 were approved and one was placed on hold.

On 19 March 1998, the Committee issued a press release (SC/6488) in which, *inter alia*, it reiterated its willingness to facilitate travel of Libyan pilgrims performing the Hajj and to continue to consider humanitarian exemptions from the sanctions regime. In this regard, special attention is being given to the readiness of the Committee to agree to replace Libyan air ambulances, upon consideration of the relevant assessment report of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

On 20 March 1998, the Security Council held a formal meeting on the question of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as a whole, at which it discussed the need for full compliance by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with the relevant Council resolutions; the issue of sanctions; humanitarian aspects of the sanctions regime; and the latest decisions of the International Court of Justice.

At its 82nd meeting, on 1 April 1998, the Committee considered the question of an alleged violation, on 29 March 1998, in which a Libyan-registered aircraft, transporting Libyan pilgrims performing the Hajj, made an unauthorized flight to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The Chairman recalled the press release of 19 March 1998, reiterating the Committee's willingness to facilitate the travel of Libyan pilgrims and to continue to consider humanitarian exemptions from the sanctions regime.

At its 83rd meeting, on 16 April 1998, after careful consideration of the question, the Committee decided to address a letter to the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, noting the above-mentioned violation of paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 748 (1992) and calling on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to refrain from any further violation of the relevant resolutions.

At its 84th meeting, on 30 April 1998, the Committee reviewed two letters, dated 27 and 30 April 1998, from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, providing details of the flight of two privately owned Italian aircraft which had landed at Tripoli on 24 April 1998 without the authorization of the Italian national authorities and the Committee. The Committee, after examining the facts pertaining to the incident, addressed a letter to the Permanent Mission of Italy, expressing its appreciation for the information received and for the offer to keep the Committee informed of any further developments.

During the period covered by the present report, the Council undertook three reviews (10 July and 7 November 1997 and 6 March 1998) of the sanctions imposed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya pursuant to resolution 748 (1992). On those occasions, the members found that conditions did not exist for modifying the regime of sanctions established by the Council in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992).

Chapter 78

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

By resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997, the Security Council imposed a regime of mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against Sierra Leone.

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) is mandated by the Council to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of the resolution. During the period under review, the Committee held five meetings.

The Committee's bureau, as elected at the 1st meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year. At its 1st meeting, on 15 October 1997, the Committee elected H.E. Mr. Hans Dahlgren (Sweden) as Chairman, the delegations of Costa Rica and Kenya providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For the calendar year 1998, the same bureau was re-elected.

The guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work were initially considered at informal meetings and subsequently adopted at the 2nd meeting, on 31 October 1997. Those guidelines were transmitted by the Chairman to all States, international organizations and specialized agencies by a note verbale on 3 November 1997.

The Committee is mandated under paragraph 10 (f) of resolution 1132 (1997) to designate members of the military junta of Sierra Leone and adult members of their families whose entry or transit is to be prevented by all States. The Committee met informally on several occasions with a view to compiling a list of such persons. On 8 January 1998, the Committee issued the first list of members of the military junta of Sierra Leone, which is to be updated on a regular basis. The list was transmitted by the Chairman to all States, international organizations and specialized agencies by a note verbale on the same day. The list was subsequently issued as a press release on 28 January 1998 (SC/6472).

By paragraph 7 of resolution 1132 (1997) the Committee is authorized to approve requests, on a case-by-case basis, for the importation into Sierra Leone of petroleum and petroleum products, for verified humanitarian purposes, by the democratically elected Government of Sierra Leone and by any other Government or by United Nations agencies or for the needs of the Military Observer Group of ECOWAS (ECOMOG). The Committee has received and approved requests from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations, on behalf of the democratically elected President of Sierra Leone, as well as the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (on behalf of the United Kingdom Department of International Development for its emergency aid programme in Sierra Leone), the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator and the United Nations Children's Fund in Sierra Leone.

Chapter 79

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) is mandated by the Security Council to ensure the effective implementation of the general and complete embargo, imposed by resolution 733 (1992), on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

On 31 December 1997, the Committee submitted to the Council its report for 1997 (S/1997/1029), in which it reiterated that, in order to monitor the arms embargo effectively, the Committee relied solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide it with pertinent information.

For 1997, the bureau of the committee consisted of H.E. Mr. Park Soo Gil (Republic of Korea) as Chairman, the delegations of Costa Rica and Egypt providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 1998, the bureau consists of H.E. Mr Jassim Mohammed Buallay (Bahrain) as Chairman, the delegations of Costa Rica and the Gambia providing the two Vice-Chairmen. During the period under review the Committee held one meeting.

Chapter 80

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) is mandated to ensure the effective implementation of the mandatory sanctions imposed against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA). By resolution 864 (1993) the Security Council imposed measures against UNITA relating to the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* of all types, as well as of petroleum and petroleum products. Additional measures were imposed by the Council against UNITA on 28 August 1997 by resolution 1127 (1997), which came into force on 30 October 1997.

On 31 October 1997, the Committee adopted the new consolidated guidelines for the conduct of its work, which included additional tasks mandated to it under resolution 1127 (1997). Those guidelines were transmitted, by a note verbale of 4 November 1997, to all States, international organizations and specialized agencies. By a note verbale of 19 December 1997, a list of senior officials of UNITA whose entry or transit is to be prevented by all States and whose travel documents, visas or residence permits are to be suspended or cancelled in accordance with resolution 1127 (1997), was transmitted to all States, international organizations and specialized agencies. A press release (SC/6457) on this subject was also issued. On 19 February 1998, a further list of senior officials of UNITA and adult members of their immediate families was transmitted to all States, international organizations and specialized agencies. A press release (SC/6479) containing lists of senior officials of UNITA and adult members of their immediate families was issued on 23 February 1998. The list is to be updated by the Committee on a regular basis and any additions or deletions are to be transmitted to all States, international organizations and specialized agencies. The Committee is also currently compiling a list of all aircraft registered in Angola.

In accordance with resolution 1135 (1997), the Committee has submitted four reports to the Council regarding the action taken by Member States to implement the provisions of resolution 1127 (1997) (S/1997/977 and Add.1 and S/1998/145 and Add.1).

On 31 December 1997, the Committee submitted to the Council its report for 1997 (S/1997/1027).

For 1997, the bureau of the Committee consisted of H.E. Mr. Nabil Elaraby (Egypt) as Chairman, the delegations of Costa Rica and Japan providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 1998 the bureau consists of H.E. Mr. Njuguna M. Mahugu (Kenya) as Chairman, the delegations of Costa Rica and Japan providing the two Vice-Chairmen. During the period under review the Committee held three meetings and dealt with 79 communications concerning the implementation of the sanctions imposed against UNITA.

Chapter 81

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) is mandated to ensure the effective implementation of the mandatory measures imposed by that resolution relating to the sale or supply to Rwanda of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts.

For 1997, the bureau of the Committee consisted of H.E. Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan) as Chairman, the delegations of Kenya and Sweden providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 1998, the bureau consists of H.E. Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan) as Chairman, the delegations of Bahrain and [illegible] providing the two Vice-Chairmen. During the period under review the Committee held one meeting.

On 31 December 1997, the Committee submitted to the Council its report for 1997 (S/1997/1028), in which it reiterated that the Committee relied solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide it with pertinent information on violations of the arms embargo.

Chapter 82

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) is mandated to ensure the effective implementation of the general and complete embargo, imposed by resolution 788 (1992), on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia.

For 1997, the bureau of the Committee consisted of H.E. Mr. Fernando Berrocal Soto (Costa Rica) as Chairman, the delegations of Japan and Sweden providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 1998 the same bureau was re-elected. During the period under review the Committee held one meeting.

On 31 December 1997, the Committee submitted to the Council its report for 1997 (S/1997/1026).

Chapter 83

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)

By resolution 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998, the Security Council imposed sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo.

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) is mandated by the Council to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of the resolution. During the period under review, the Committee held two meetings.

At its 1st meeting, on 3 April 1998, the Committee elected H.E. Celso L. N. Amorim (Brazil) as Chairman, the delegations of Kenya and Portugal providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

At its 2nd meeting, on 6 May, the Committee approved the guidelines for the conduct of its work and decided to launch an appeal through a press release to all States and international and regional organizations to provide information regarding violations or suspected violations of the prohibitions contained in resolution 1160 (1998).

In paragraph 6 of its guidelines, the Committee, addressing the effective enforcing and monitoring of the prohibitions imposed by resolution 1160 (1998), decided to elaborate further its guidelines, if necessary, subject to recommendations to be submitted by the Secretary-General. The concept of such a system was outlined by the Secretary-General in his first report pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) (S/1998/361 of 30 April 1998). In his second report, of 4 June 1998 (S/1998/470 and Corr.1), the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had contacted the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Western European Union and the Danube Commission in order to engage them in the establishment of such a system, and informed them that, in its response of 1 June 1998, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe had offered its flexible coordinating framework for monitoring activities in the field, if so desired by other parties to the effort.

As at 15 June 1998, the Committee's secretariat has received 38 replies pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1160 (1998) on the steps taken by States to give effect to the prohibitions imposed by the resolution.

The Committee adopts its decisions by consensus. The Committee holds its meetings in private (closed) sessions unless for any purpose it decides otherwise.

Chapter 84

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

During the reporting period, the International Tribunal witnessed a significant increase in its workload and activities.

Between 16 June 1997 and 20 May 1998, the number of detainees held in the custody of the International Tribunal increased from 8 to a total of 26, as a result of a substantial number of arrests and voluntary surrenders. In June 1997, one indictee was arrested by the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium. The Stabilization Force (SFOR) apprehended a total of six indictees, one in July 1997, two in December 1997, one in January 1998 and two in April 1998. Another 15 indictees surrendered themselves voluntarily (ten in October 1997, three in February 1998, one in March 1998 and one in April 1998). In December 1997, three persons were released from custody following the withdrawal of their indictments by the Prosecutor. On 26 March 1998, provisional release was granted to one indictee for health reasons, after significant guarantees for his return for trial had been given by the authorities of Republika Srpska. Charges against 14 accused, who were not in the custody of the Tribunal, were withdrawn in May 1998 in an attempt to balance the available resources within the Tribunal and in recognition of the need to prosecute cases fairly and expeditiously.

During the reporting period, in addition to the trials mentioned hereafter, proceedings had started or continued in a total of four cases, involving a total of seven accused. On 14 July 1997, the International Tribunal delivered its sentencing judgement in the case against Dusko Tadic.

Having been found guilty on 11 counts of persecution and beatings, Mr. Tadic was sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment. The Appeals Chamber is currently considering the appeals of both the defence and the Prosecutor. Following the judgement of 7 October 1997 of the Appeals Chamber in the case against Drazen Erdemovic, the accused was allowed to re-enter his plea. On 5 March 1998, Mr. Erdemovic was sentenced to five years of imprisonment.

On 29 October 1997, the Appeals Chamber ruled that the International Tribunal had the authority to issue binding orders addressed to States, but that it lacked the power to take enforcement measures against States or their officials in case of non-compliance with such orders. According to the Appeals Chamber, the Tribunal might report such failures to comply to the Security Council, which might decide to take appropriate action.

To date, only 10 States have expressed their willingness to enforce the prison sentences of the International Tribunal. In April 1998, Norway became the third State, after Italy and Finland, to sign an agreement with the Tribunal on the enforcement of sentences. The Tribunal has also continued to approach States to assist in the provision of relocation and other protection services for witnesses whose safety is at risk.

On 6 November 1997, Judge Haopei Li (China) died at the age of 91. The 11 judges elected by the General Assembly on 20 May 1997, including five sitting judges who were re-elected, took office for a four-year period on 17 November 1997. On 19 November 1997, Judge Gabrielle Kirk McDonald (United States of America) was elected as President and Judge Mohamed Shahabuddeen (Guyana) as Vice-President. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1126 (1997), the term of office of the three judges sitting in the ongoing Celebici case was extended so as to complete the case.

By resolution 1166 (1998), the Security Council, in recognition of the need to try without delay the large number of accused awaiting trial, decided to amend the statute of the International Tribunal and to establish a third Trial Chamber, consisting of three additional judges.

The Office of the Prosecutor was substantially reorganized during the second half of 1997, to enhance both its investigative and prosecutorial operations. In April 1998, a mass grave exhumation programme, funded exclusively by voluntary contributions from the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Switzerland and Denmark, was started, thereby continuing the exhumation programme carried out on different sites in 1997. In March 1998, the Prosecutor indicated that, under the statute of the International Tribunal, its jurisdiction covered the recent events of violence in Kosovo, and therefore empowered it to investigate such incidents of violence. The Security Council, in resolution 1160 (1998), requested the Office of the Prosecutor to begin gathering information related to the violence in Kosovo that might fall within its jurisdiction.

The construction of two new courtrooms began early in 1998. The second courtroom, funded by a donation from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was inaugurated on 5 May 1998.

On 2 June 1998, the initial appearance hearing of Mr. Milojica Kos, who had been detained on 28 May 1998 by members of SFOR, transferred to the Tribunal and taken into custody at the Tribunal's detention unit, was held before Judges Jorda and Riad. Mr. Kos is one of eight accused named in the indictment issued by the Tribunal on 13 February 1995 with regard to atrocities allegedly committed between May and August 1992 against Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians from the Prijedor district held at the Omarska camp.

On 8 June 1998, the trial of Mr. Anto Furundzija, who had been detained by SFOR on 18 December 1997 and transferred to the Tribunal's detention unit, and who had pleaded not guilty during his initial appearance, began before Trial Chamber 2. His trial marked the first prosecution of sexual violence inflicted during interrogation. According to the indictment, Mr. Furundzija, in the function of a commander of a Special Forces group within the Croatian Defence Council (HVO) called the Jokers, was present at their headquarters on or about 15 May 1993 while a prisoner was sexually assaulted, and did nothing to stop or to curtail that action.

On 12 June 1998, courtroom 3 was inaugurated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, and the United States Ambassador-at-large for war crimes issues. The construction and the equipment of that courtroom had been entirely funded by generous donations from the Governments of the Netherlands (about US$ 1.65 million), the United States of America (about $1 million) and Canada (about $200,000).

On 15 June 1998, following his detention by members of SFOR in Foca (south-western Bosnia), Mr. Milorad Krnojelac was handed over to the Tribunal, taken into custody and transferred to the Tribunal's detention unit. Mr. Krnojelac was detained under sealed indictment and his initial appearance was scheduled for 18 June 1998. The accused was the commander of the KP Dom, the primary detention camp for Muslim and non-Serb civilian men from Foca and surrounding villages. He was charged on the basis of both his personal responsibility and his responsibility as a superior for acts of his subordinates, including persecution, torture and beatings, wilful killings and murder, unlawful confinement in inhumane conditions and enslavement.

Chapter 85

Security Council Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of resolution 687 (1991)

The period covered by the present report has been one of the most challenging in the relationship between the Special Commission and Iraq. In a series of actions, particularly between October 1997 and February 1998, Iraq violated its obligations under the resolutions of the Council. Following the intervention of the Secretary-General and the conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and Iraq, in February 1998, the relationship has been characterized, largely, by a new spirit of cooperation.

The reporting period has seen the largest number of meetings of the Security Council with respect to the implementation of section C of resolution 687 (1991) since the period immediately following the adoption of that resolution. It has also seen the largest volume of correspondence between the Commission, the Council and Iraq, and of actions taken by the Council seeking to ensure Iraq's compliance with its obligations.

On 21 June 1997, the Security Council adopted resolution 1115 (1997), in which, *inter alia,* it decided to request the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to include in his reports to the Council an annex evaluating

Iraq's compliance with its obligations to provide access to sites and to persons for interview.

Mr. Richard Butler was appointed by the Secretary-General to replace Mr. Rolf Ekeus as Executive Chairman of the Special Commission. Mr. Butler took up his duties on 1 July 1997.

Following the submission of the Commission's semi-annual consolidated report to the Council on 23 October (S/1997/774), detailing Iraqi violations of its obligations in the preceding six months, the Council adopted resolution 1134 (1997), in which, *inter alia*, it condemned Iraq for those violations and demanded that Iraq cooperate fully with the Commission.

Following the adoption of resolution 1134 (1997), the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq wrote to the President of the Security Council on 29 October (S/1997/829), *inter alia*, making claims about the competence and integrity of the Commission, the role of Commission personnel of United States nationality and the flights conducted by the high-altitude aircraft employed by the Commission in support of its inspection and monitoring work. Iraq also stated that, henceforth, it would refuse to allow United States nationals to participate in the activities of the Commission and demanded that all United States nationals working for the Commission in Iraq leave Iraq within seven days. The Council met on the same day and responded to Iraq's decisions. The President of the Council made a statement (S/PRST/1997/49) on behalf of the Council, in which the Council, *inter alia*, demanded that Iraq cooperate fully with the Commission without conditions and restrictions.

Despite the Council's action, on 30 October Iraq started to implement its policy to exclude United States nationals from the work of the Commission by blocking inspection teams and by refusing to allow staff of United States nationality to enter the country. Iraq's actions were reported to the Council in a series of letters from the Executive Chairman to the President of the Council. Iraq, in a letter dated 2 November to the Executive Chairman (S/1997/837, annex), further issued a threat that the Commission's high-altitude aircraft would be shot down if it entered Iraq's airspace and that, if this were to occur, the Executive Chairman would be held personally responsible. This threat was repeated on 5 and 10 November.

On 5 November, the Executive Chairman notified the Council, in a letter to the President (S/1997/851), that Iraq had begun moving equipment subject to monitoring from the sight of the Commission's cameras. In so doing, Iraq was in violation of its obligations to notify the Commission in advance of the movement of certain equipment under monitoring. In response, Iraq stated (S/1997/855) that the equipment was moved without notification because of what it assessed was the possibility of military aggression against it.

Following Iraq's failure to rescind its decision to expel United States nationals working for the Commission, on 12 November the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1137 (1997), in which, *inter alia*, it demanded that Iraq cooperate fully and immediately and without conditions or restrictions with the Special Commission, and decided to designate, in consultation with the Commission, a list of individuals who would be covered by the travel ban outlined in resolution 1134 (1997).

In response to the adoption of resolution 1137 (1997), Iraq implemented its decision to expel Commission inspectors of United States nationality. The Security Council responded later the same day by issuing a presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/51) condemning, in the strongest terms, the unacceptable decision of the Government of Iraq to expel the personnel of the Commission of a specified nationality.

The Executive Chairman decided, in conformity with the Council's own demands, that Iraq's exclusion of nationals of one member State significantly undermined the work of the Commission. Since that also violated United Nations practice and principle, the Executive Chairman withdrew the remainder of the Commission's staff from Iraq on 14 November pending Iraq's rescission of its decision of 29 October.

On 20 November, following intensive diplomatic consultations, an agreement was reached between Iraq and the Russian Federation whereby Iraq would accept the return of the Commission with its full complement of staff to resume its work in Iraq. The Russian Federation declared that it would work actively, subject to Iraq's implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, for a speedy lifting of the sanctions (see S/1997/908). The Commission's personnel, who had been temporarily withdrawn to Bahrain, returned to Iraq on 21 November and resumed their activities the following day.

The Russian Federation further declared (S/1997/908) that it would take active measures to enhance the effectiveness of the work of the Commission while respecting the sovereignty and security of Iraq. At the suggestion of the Russian Federation, and later supported informally by the Council, the Executive Chairman agreed to convene an emergency session of the Commission. The proposal to hold such a meeting had been welcomed by the Governments of the five permanent members of the Security

Council when they met at Geneva on 20 November. The emergency session of the Commission was held in New York on 21 November to discuss and advise on ways to make the work of the Commission more effective, on the basis of the resolutions of the Council. The report on the emergency session (S/1997/922) was submitted to the Council on 24 November. The Commissioners recalled that the effectiveness and speed with which the Commission might accomplish its responsibilities was, above all, determined by the degree to which the Government of Iraq cooperated. On 22 November, the Council met in informal consultations to consider the recommendations of the Commission at its emergency session. In a statement issued on 3 December by the President on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1997/54), the Council endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Commissioners.

During a visit by the Executive Chairman to Baghdad from 12 to 16 December, the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq confirmed that Iraq would not permit the Commission's inspectors into a category of sites (presidential and sovereign) hitherto unrecognized by the Council or the Commission. Iraq's decision was reported to the Council in a report on the Chairman's visit (S/1997/987). In response to Iraq's defiance, and following informal consultations in the Council, on 22 December the President issued a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1997/56), calling upon the Government of Iraq to cooperate fully with the Commission.

In January 1998, the Commission sought to conduct a series of inspections. On 12 January, during the first day of the inspection series, Iraq announced that it was withdrawing its cooperation with the Commission's team on the pretext that the inspection team had too many individuals of United States or United Kingdom nationality. The Executive Chairman reported Iraq's actions to the Council in a letter dated 12 January 1998 (S/1998/27). Iraq continued to block the work of the inspection team. In response, on 14 January, the President issued a statement on behalf of the Council, terming Iraq's actions unacceptable and a clear violation of the relevant resolutions, and reiterated the demand that Iraq cooperate fully and immediately without conditions (S/PRST/1998/1).

The Executive Chairman visited Baghdad again from 19 to 21 January. Despite the Council's demand that Iraq provide immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to all sites, the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq continued to assert that Iraq would not permit access to eight so-called presidential sites. Iraq's position was reported to the Council in a report on the Chairman's visit (S/1998/58).

Two technical evaluation meetings were held in Baghdad during the first week of February. The meetings, comprising representatives of the Government of Iraq, the Special Commission, and invited international experts, reviewed the position with respect to the chemical weapons agent VX and missile warheads. The report on the outcome of the meetings was submitted to the Council under cover of a letter dated 19 February from the Executive Chairman (S/1998/176). In the main, despite Iraq's having had a full opportunity to present its views on all matters pertaining to the two issues, the teams of international experts and Commission personnel concluded unanimously that Iraq had still not provided sufficient information for the Commission to conclude that Iraq had undertaken all the disarmament steps required of it in those areas. The Commission's experts provided the Council with an oral briefing of the outcome of the two technical evaluation meetings in March 1998.

In order to determine the size and perimeters of the eight presidential sites which Iraq had decided to declare off-limits to the Commission's inspectors, the Secretary-General decided to dispatch a technical survey team to Iraq. The team visited Iraq from 15 to 18 February. The report of the mission was forwarded to the Council under cover of a letter dated 27 February from the Secretary-General (S/1998/166/Add.1). The technical mission to Iraq preceded an extraordinary visit to Iraq by the Secretary-General from 20 to 23 February. As a result of his meetings, the United Nations and the Republic of Iraq agreed to the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding (S/1998/166), which was signed on 23 February. The Secretary-General secured Iraq's reconfirmation of its acceptance of all relevant resolutions of the Council and the reiteration of its undertaking to cooperate fully with the Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency. In the Memorandum, Iraq also undertook, again, to accord to the Commission and the Agency immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access in conformity with the resolutions of the Council. For its part, the United Nations reiterated the commitment of all Member States to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq. The Memorandum included an undertaking by the Commission to respect the legitimate concerns of Iraq relating to national security, sovereignty and dignity. The Memorandum provided for the establishment of special procedures which would apply to initial and subsequent entries for the performance of the tasks mandated at the eight presidential sites. The Memorandum also provided for the appointment of a Commissioner to head the Special Group established for the mandated tasks at presidential sites. Mr. Jayantha Dhanapala, Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, was appointed to this position by the Secretary-General. In pursuance of the Memorandum, procedures for initial and subsequent entry to the sites were drawn up and presented to the Council (S/1998/208).

The Memorandum of Understanding was endorsed by the Council on 2 March, in the unanimous adoption of resolution 1154 (1998). The initial entry to the eight presidential sites was performed by mission 243 during the period from 25 March to 4 April. The report of the Special Group on the visit to presidential sites (S/1998/326) was submitted to the Council by the Secretary-General on 15 April 1998.

The Commission and Iraq agreed to a further technical evaluation meeting dealing with all aspects of Iraq's biological weapons programme. The meeting was held at Vienna from 20 to 27 March 1998 and the results were transmitted to the Council on 8 April (S/1998/308). As with the other technical evaluation meetings, the experts unanimously concluded that Iraq's declaration on its biological weapons programme was incomplete and inadequate.

The Commission's most recent semi-annual consolidated report (S/1998/332) was submitted to the Council on 16 April 1998. The Council met on 27 April to review the report and the status of the implementation of section C of resolution 687 (1991).

On 6 May, the Executive Chairman notified the Council, in a letter to the President (S/1998/377), that the requirements of paragraph 6 of resolution 1137 (1997) were, at that time, sufficiently implemented to allow for the termination of the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the resolution. The Council took note of that information.

At the Council's request, experts from the Commission's Headquarters staff provided a technical briefing to Council members in informal sessions on 3 and 4 June. The Executive Chairman then circulated to Council members for information an informal paper on disarmament issues which the Commission deemed necessary to be completed and verified for the formulation of a report pursuant to paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991).

The Executive Chairman visited Baghdad from 11 to 15 June to discuss the paper circulated to the Council. The Commission's experts briefed their Iraqi counterparts on the outstanding disarmament issues raised earlier in the Council. The two sides agreed on a schedule for work, covering the following two months, to try to resolve most of the priority disarmament issues. However, the Iraqi side declared some of the steps which the Commission deemed necessary for the completion of the disarmament task to be irrelevant or not important and would not agree to address them. On other issues, such as concealment, the Iraqi side stated that it would consider discussing them only upon completion of the two-month schedule for work. The report on the Chairman's visit to Baghdad, including the papers on disarmament issues and the schedule for work, was to be submitted to the Council at a later date.

Appendices

I

Membership of the Security Council during the years 1997 and 1998

1997

- Chile
- China
- Costa Rica
- Egypt
- France
- Guinea-Bissau
- Japan
- Kenya
- Poland
- Portugal
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Sweden
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

1998

- Bahrain
- Brazil
- China
- Costa Rica
- France
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Japan
- Kenya
- Portugal
- Russian Federation
- Slovenia
- Sweden
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

II

Representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives accredited to the Security Council

The following representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives served on the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998.[*]

Bahrain[a]

Representative:
Mr. Jassim Mohammed Buallay

Deputy representative:
Mr. Rashid Saad Al-Dosari

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Tawfeeq Ahmad Al-Mansoor
Mr. Ebrahim Mubarak Al-Dosari
Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Al-Dosari
Mr. Abdullah Ahmed Al-Khallifa
Mr. Mohammed Saleh Mohammed Saleh

Brazil[b]

Representative:
Mr. Celso Luiz Nunes Amorim

Deputy representative:
Mr. Henrique R. Valle

Alternate representatives:
Mr. José Eduardo M. Felicio
Mr. Antônio de Aguiar Patriota
Mr. Paulo Cordeiro de Andrada Pinto
Mr. Antonio José Ferreira Simões
Ms. Marcela Maria Nicodemos

Chile[c]

Representative:
Mr. Juan Somavía

Deputy representative:

Mr. Juan Larraín

Alternate representatives:
Ms. Cecelia Mackenna
Mr. Leonel Searle
Mr. Juan Eduardo Eguiguren
Mr. Miguel Angel González
Mr. Rodrigo Espinosa
Mr. Ignacio Llanos

China

Representative:
Mr. Qin Huasun

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Wang Xuexian
Mr. Shen Guofang

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Zhang Yan
Mr. He Yafei
Mr. Liu Jieyi
Mr. Cui Tiankai

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[*] For the reports by the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of representatives, deputy representatives and alternate representatives, see S/1997/505, S/1997/553, S/1997/554, S/1997/563, S/1997/586, S/1997/608, S/1997/625, S/1997/655, S/1997/704, S/1997/705, S/1997/955, S/1997/1018, S/1998/15, S/1998/18, S/1998/181, S/1998/218, S/1998/358, S/1998/362 and S/1998/378.

Costa Rica

Representatives:
Mr. Fernando Berrocal Soto
Mr. Bernd Niehaus Quesada

Deputy representative:
Mr. Melvin Sáenz-Biolley

Alternate representatives:
Ms. Nazareth Incera
Ms. Liliana Hernández
Ms. Ana Patricia Chaves
Mr. Carlos Fernando Diaz
Ms. Oriana Vargas de Mendiola
Ms. Jessica Lang

Egypt[a]

Representative:
Mr. Nabil Elaraby

Deputy representative:
Mr. Soliman Awaad

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Maged Abdel Aziz
Mr. Hasham Elzimity
Mr. Abdel Rahman Salah
Mr. Ahmed H. Darwish
Mr. Hussein Mubarak

France

Representative:
Mr. Alain Dejammet

Deputy representative:
Mr. Philippe Thiebaud

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Pascal Teixeira
Mr. Hubert Legal
Mr. François Alabrune

Gabon[b]

Representative:
Mr. Denis Dangue Réwaka

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Charles Essonghé
Mr. Alfred Mungara
Mr. Grégoire Loumba
Mr. Parfait Onanga-Anyanga
Ms. Annette Onanga
Mr. Dominique Roger Nkazengany

Gambia[b]

Representatives:
Mr. Abdoulie Momodou Salah
Mr. Baboucarr-Blaise Ismaila Jagne

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Crispin Gray Johnson
Mr. Mavdo Touray
Mr. Essa Sey
Mr. Essa Faal

Guinea-Bissau[a]

Representative:
Mr. Alfredo Lopes Cabral

Deputy representative:
Mr. Mario Lopes Da Rosa

Alternate representatives:
Mr. João Soares Da Gama
Ms. Manuela Lopes Da Rosa
Mr. Samba Sané
Mr. Fali Embalo
Mr. Nagib Jamal

Japan

Representative:
Mr. Hisashi Owada

Deputy representative:
Mr. Masaki Konishi

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Yukio Takasu
Mr. Akio Tanaka
Mr. Takeshi Kamitani
Mr. Wataru Nishigahiro
Mr. Motohide Yoshikawa

Kenya

Representative:
Mr. Njuguna M. Mahugu, O.G.W.

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Kipkorir Alyazad Rana
Miss Rose A. Odera

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Thomas Boniface Amolo
Mr. Wanyambura Mwambia
Mr. Thuita Mwangi
Mr. James Warui Kihwaga
Miss Amina Mohammed

Poland[a]

Representative:
Mr. Zbigniew M. Wlosowicz

Deputy representative:
Mr. Zbigniew Matuszewski

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Marek Madej
Mr. Moroslaw Stankowski
Mr. Andrzej Chudy
Mr. Radoslaw Wrobel
Mr. Zbigniew Szlek
Mr. Jakub Skiba
Ms. Alexsandra Gospodarczyk
Mr. Artur Klopotowski
Mr. Zbigniew Pluskota

Portugal

Representative:
Mr. António Victor Martins Monteiro

Deputy representative:
Mr. José Tadeu da Costa Sousa Soares

Alternate representatives:
Mrs. Ana Gomes
Mr. Nuno Brito
Mr. António Ricoca Freire
Mr. António Gamito
Ms. Maria Amélia Paiva
Mr. Rui Vinhas
Colonel António Nunes de Melo
Prof. Paula Ventura de Carvalho Escarameia
Mr. João Madureira
Mr. José Alberto de Sousa
Ms. Maria Regina Serrão Emerson
Mr. Fernando João da Costa Cabral Andresen Guimarães

Republic of Korea[a]

Representative:
Mr. Park Soo Gil

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Sung Hong Choi
Mr. Myung Chul Hahm

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Yung Woo Chun
Mr. Won Soo Kim
Mr. Sung Nam Lim
Mr. Joon Kook Hwang
Mr. Do Hoon Lee
Mr. Chae Hyun Shin
Mr. In Chul Kim

Russian Federation

Representative:
Mr. Sergey V. Lavrov

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Alexander S. Gorelik
Mr. Yuriy V. Fedotov
Mr. Alexander V. Zmeevsky

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Gennadi M. Gatilov
Mr. Vladimir N. Sergeev
Mr. Serguei N. Karev
Mr. Andrey E. Granovsky
Mr. Oleg N. Chtcherbak
Mr. Vadim S. Smirnov

Slovenia[b]

Representative:
Mr. Danilo Türk

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Samuel Žbogar
Mr. Janez Lenarčič

Sweden

Representatives:
Mr. Peter Osvald
Mr. Hans Dahlgren

Deputy representative:
Mr. Anders Lidén

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Henrik Salander
Mr. Anders Rönquist
Ms. Annika Jagander
Mr. Olof Skoog
Mr. Torkel Stiernlöf
Mr. Per Thoresson
Ms. Elinor Hammarskjöld
Mr. Magnus Lennartsson
Mr. Per Sjögren
Ms. Ann Bernes
Ms. Karin Billing
Mr. Per Augustsson
Mr. Klas Nyman

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representative:
Sir Philip John Weston, KCMG

Deputy representative:
Mr. Stephen Gomersall

Alternate representatives:
Mr. David Richmond
Mr. Ian McCredie, OBE
Ms. Elizabeth Wilmshurst
Mr. Christopher Pagett
Mr. George Young
Mr. Paul Thomas Arkwright
Ms. Carolyn Browne
Ms. Patricia Holland
Mr. Simon Manley
Ms. Susan Dickson
Ms. Kate Smith
Mr. Kevin McGurgan
Mr. John Grainger

United States of America

Representative:
Mr. William Blaine Richardson

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Edward W. Gnehm, Jr.
Mr. Karl F. Inderfurth
Mr. Albert Peter Burleigh
Ms. Nancy Soderberg

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Robert B. Rosenstock
Mr. Cameron R. Hume
Mr. William B. Wood
Ms. Carolyn L. Willson
Mr. Howard Stoffer
Mr. John Hirsch

Notes

[a] Term of office ended on 31 December 1997.

[b] Term of office began on 1 January 1998.

III

Presidents of the Security Council

The following representatives served as President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998:

Russian Federation	
Mr. Sergey Lavrov	16–30 June 1997
Sweden	
Mr. Peter Osvald	1–31 July 1997[*]
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
Sir Philip John Weston, KCMG	1–31 August 1997
United States of America	
Mr. William Blaine Richardson	1–30 September 1997[**]
Chile	
Mr. Juan Somavía	1–31 October 1997
China	
Mr. Qin Huasun	1–30 November 1997
Costa Rica	
Mr. Fernando Berrocal Soto	1–31 December 1997
France	
Mr. Alain Dejammet	1–31 January 1998
Gabon	
Mr. Denis Dangue Réwaka	1–28 February 1998[***]
Gambia	
Mr. Abdoulie Momodou Sallah	1–31 March 1998[****]
Japan	
Mr. Hisashi Owada	1–30 April 1998

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[*] Ms. Lena Hjelm-Wallén, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, presided at the 3800th and 3801st meetings, on 14 July 1997.

[**] Ms. Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State of the United States of America, presided at the 3819th meeting, on 25 September 1997.

[***] Mr. Casimir Oye Mba, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Gabon, presided at the 3853rd meeting, on 5 February 1998.

[****] Mr. Sedat Jobe, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Gambia, presided at the 3858th, 3859th, 3863rd and 3864th meetings, on 2, 6 and 20 March 1998.

Kenya

Mr. Njuguna M. Mahugu, O.G.W.	1–31 May 1998[*]

Portugal

Mr. António Victor Martins Monteiro	1–15 June 1998

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[*] Mr. Bonaya A. Godana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kenya, presided at the 3886th and 3887th meetings, on 28 May 1998.

IV

Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Meeting	Subject	Date
3790	Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations	19 June 1997
3791	The situation in Albania	19 June 1997
	Letter dated 14 June 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/460)	
	Letter dated 16 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/464)	
3792	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	21 June 1997
3793	The situation in Liberia	27 June 1997
	Twenty-third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1997/478)	
3794	The situation in Cyprus	27 June 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1997/437 and Corr.1 and Add.1)	
	Letter dated 20 June 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/480)	
3795	The situation in Angola	30 June 1997
	Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (S/1997/438 and Add.1)	
3796	The situation in Afghanistan	9 July 1997
3797	The situation in Sierra Leone	11 July 1997
3798	The situation in Sierra Leone	11 July 1997
3799	The situation in Cambodia	11 July 1997
3800	The situation in Croatia	14 July 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/1997/506)	
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Croatia (S/1997/487)	
3801	Civilian police in peacekeeping operations	14 July 1997
3802	United Nations peacekeeping Dag Hammarskjold Medal	22 July 1997
3803	The situation in Angola	23 July 1997
3804	The situation in the Middle East	29 July 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1997/550 and Corr.1)	29 July 1997
3805	The situation in Liberia	30 July 1997
	Letter dated 24 July 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/581)	
3806	The question concerning Haiti	30 July 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (S/1997/564 and Add.1)	

Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Meeting	Subject	Date
3807	The situation in Georgia	31 July 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1997/558 and Add.1)	
3808	The situation in the Central African Republic	6 August 1997
	Identical letters dated 18 July 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Central African Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/1997/561)	
3809	The situation in Sierra Leone	6 August 1997
3810	The situation in the Republic of the Congo	13 August 1997
3811	The situation in Albania	14 August 1997
	Letter dated 12 August 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/632)	
	Letter dated 7 August 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/614)	
	Letter dated 7 August 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/628)	
3812	The situation in Albania	14 August 1997
	Letter dated 12 August 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/632)	
	Letter dated 7 August 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/614)	
	Letter dated 7 August 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/628)	
3813	Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia	27 August 1997
	Letter dated 30 July 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/605)	
3814	The situation in Angola	28 August 1997
	Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola	
3815	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly	12 September 1997
3816	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	12 September 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1997/686 and Add.1)	
3817	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	12 September 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1111 (1997) (S/1997/685)	
	Letter dated 8 September 1997 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/692)	
3818	The situation in Croatia	18 September 1997
3819	The situation in Africa	25 September 1997
3820	The situation in Angola	29 September 1997
3821	The situation concerning Western Sahara	29 September 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1997/742 and Add.1)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3822	The situation in Sierra Leone	8 October 1997
3823	The situation in the Republic of the Congo	16 October 1997
3824	The situation in Croatia	20 October 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1997/767)	
3825	The situation concerning Western Sahara	20 October 1997
3826	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	23 October 1997
	Note by the Secretary-General (S/1997/774)	
3827	The situation in Angola	29 October 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (S/1997/807)	
3828	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	29 October 1997
3829	The situation in the Central African Republic	6 November 1997
	Letter dated 27 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/821)	
	Letter dated 4 November 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Central African Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1997/840)	
3830	The situation in Georgia	6 November 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1997/827)	
3831	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	12 November 1997
3832	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	13 November 1997
3833	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	14 November 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1997/859)	
3834	The situation in Sierra Leone	14 November 1997
3835	The situation in the Middle East	21 November 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1997/884)	
3836	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	28 November 1997
3837	The question concerning Haiti	28 November 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (S/1997/832 and Add.1)	
3838	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3 December 1997
	Letter dated 22 November 1997 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/922)	
3839	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4 December 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force pursuant to Security Council resolution 1110 (1997) (S/1997/911 and Add.1)	
3840	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	4 December 1997
	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1111 (1997) (S/1997/935)	
	Letter dated 2 December 1997 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/942)	

Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3841	The situation in Afghanistan Report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/894)	16 December 1997
3842	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1997/966)	18 and 19 December 1997
3843	The situation in Croatia Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1997/953 and Add.1)	19 December 1997
3844	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Letter dated 17 December 1997 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/987)	22 December 1997
3845	The situation in Somalia	23 December 1997
3846	The situation in Cyprus Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1997/962 and Add.1) Report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/1997/973)	23 December 1997
3847	The situation in Croatia Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/1997/1019)	13 January 1998
3848	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Letter dated 12 January 1998 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/27) Letter dated 13 January 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/28)	14 January 1998
3849	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/35)	26 January 1998
3850	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (S/1998/17)	27 January 1998
3851	The situation in Georgia Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/51)	30 January 1998
3852	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1998/53)	30 January 1998
3853	The situation in the Central African Republic Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1136 (1997) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic (S/1998/61)	5 February 1998
3854	The situation in Croatia Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1998/59)	13 February 1998
3855	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1143 (1997) (S/1998/90) Letter dated 30 January 1998 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/92)	20 February 1998

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3856	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border Progress report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/113)	24 February 1998
3857	The situation in Sierra Leone	26 February 1998
3858	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Letter dated 25 February 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/166)	2 March 1998
3859	The situation in Croatia	6 March 1998
3860	The situation in the Central African Republic Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1152 (1998) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic (S/1998/148 and Add.1)	16 March 1998
3861	The situation in Sierra Leone Letter dated 9 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/215)	16 March 1998
3862	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	19 March 1998
3863	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (S/1998/236)	20 March 1998
3864	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)	20 March 1998
3865	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1143 (1997) (S/1998/194 and Corr.1)	25 March 1998
3866	The question concerning Haiti Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (S/1998/144)	25 March 1998
3867	The situation in the Central African Republic Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1152 (1998) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic (S/1998/148 and Add.1)	27 March 1998
3868	Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/223) Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/272)	31 March 1998
3869	The situation in Afghanistan Report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/222)	6 April 1998
3870	The situation concerning Rwanda	9 April 1998
3871	The situation in Africa Report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/318)	16 April 1998
3872	The situation in Sierra Leone Fourth report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Sierra Leone (S/1998/249)	17 April 1998
3873	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/316)	17 April 1998

Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3874	Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/287)	22 April 1998
3875	The situation in Africa Report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/318)	24 April 1998
3876	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (S/1998/333)	29 April 1998
3877	The situation concerning Rwanda Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States	30 April 1998
3878	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia	13 May 1998
3879	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/374)	14 May 1998
3880	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Letter dated 9 April 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/312)	14 May 1998
3881	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security	14 May 1998
3882	The situation in Sierra Leone	20 May 1998
3883	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1998/227 and Corr.1 and Add.1)	21 May 1998
3884	The situation in Angola	22 May 1998
3885	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1998/391)	27 May 1998
3886	The situation in Africa Report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/318)	28 May 1998
3887	The situation in Georgia Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/375 and Add.1)	28 May 1998
3888	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security	29 May 1998
3889	The situation in Sierra Leone	5 June 1998
3890	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security	6 June 1998
3891	The situation in Angola	12 June 1998
3892	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1998/491)	15 June 1998

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Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution No.	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*[*]
1114 (1997)	19 June	The situation in Albania	2
1115 (1997)	21 June	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3
1116 (1997)	27 June	The situation in Liberia	4
1117 (1997)	27 June	The situation in Cyprus	5
1118 (1997)	30 June	The situation in Angola	6
1119 (1997)	14 July	The situation in Croatia	10 A
1120 (1997)	14 July	The situation in Croatia	10 A
1121 (1997)	22 July	United Nations peacekeeping: Dag Hammarskjold Medal	11 B
1122 (1997)	29 July	The situation in the Middle East	12 A
1123 (1997)	30 July	The question concerning Haiti	13
1124 (1997)	31 July	The situation in Georgia	14
1125 (1997)	6 August	The situation in the Central African Republic	15
1126 (1997)	27 August	Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia	10 B
1127 (1997)	28 August	The situation in Angola	6
1128 (1997)	12 September	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	17
1129 (1997)	12 September	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3
1130 (1997)	29 September	The situation in Angola	6
1131 (1997)	29 September	The situation concerning Western Sahara	19
1132 (1997)	8 October	The situation in Sierra Leone	8
1133 (1997)	20 October	The situation concerning Western Sahara	19
1134 (1997)	23 October	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3
1135 (1997)	29 October	The situation in Angola	6
1136 (1997)	6 November	The situation in the Central African Republic	15
1137 (1997)	12 November	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3
1138 (1997)	14 November	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	17
1139 (1997)	21 November	The situation in the Middle East	12 A
1140 (1997)	28 November	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	10 C
1141 (1997)	28 November	The question concerning Haiti	13
1142 (1997)	4 December	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	10 C
1143 (1997)	4 December	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3
1144 (1997)	19 December	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 D
1145 (1997)	19 December	The situation in Croatia	10 A

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[*] Chapter and section of the present report containing an account of the Council's consideration of the relevant subject.

Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution No.	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*[a]
1146 (1997)	23 December	The situation in Cyprus	5
1147 (1998)	13 January	The situation in Croatia	10 A
1148 (1998)	26 January	The situation concerning Western Sahara	19
1149 (1998)	27 January	The situation in Angola	6
1150 (1998)	30 January	The situation in Georgia	14
1151 (1998)	30 January	The situation in the Middle East	12 A
1152 (1998)	5 February	The situation in the Central African Republic	15
1153 (1998)	20 February	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3
1154 (1998)	2 March	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3
1155 (1998)	16 March	The situation in the Central African Republic	15
1156 (1998)	16 March	The situation in Sierra Leone	8
1157 (1998)	20 March	The situation in Angola	6
1158 (1998)	25 March	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3
1159 (1998)	27 March	The situation in the Central African Republic	15
1160 (1998)	31 March	Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	10 E
1161 (1998)	9 April	The situation concerning Rwanda	22
1162 (1998)	17 April	The situation in Sierra Leone	8
1163 (1998)	17 April	The situation concerning Western Sahara	19
1164 (1998)	29 April	The situation in Angola	6
1165 (1998)	30 April	The situation concerning Rwanda Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States	22
1166 (1998)	13 May	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia	10 B
1167 (1998)	14 May	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	17
1168 (1998)	21 May	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 D
1169 (1998)	27 May	The situation in the Middle East	12 A
1170 (1998)	28 May	The situation in Africa	18
1171 (1998)	5 June	The situation in Sierra Leone	8
1172 (1998)	6 June	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security	24
1173 (1998)	12 June	The situation in Angola	6
1174 (1998)	15 June	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 D

Resolution 1114 (1997) of 19 June 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1101 (1997) of 28 March 1997,

Recalling the statement of 13 March 1997 of its President on the situation in Albania (S/PRST/1997/14),

Taking note of the letter of 16 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/464),

Taking note also of the sixth report to the Council on the operation of the multinational protection force in Albania (S/1997/460),

Taking note of decision 160 by the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe of 27 March 1997 (S/1997/259, annex II), including to provide the coordinating framework within which other international organizations can play their part in their respective areas of competence,

Expressing its appreciation for the neutral and impartial way in which the Council mandate has been carried out by the multinational protection force, in close cooperation with the Albanian authorities,

Reiterating its concern over the situation in Albania,

Underlining the need for all concerned to refrain from hostilities and acts of violence, and calling on the parties involved to continue the political dialogue and facilitate the electoral process,

Stressing the importance of regional stability and, in this context, fully supporting the diplomatic efforts of the international community, particularly the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union, to find a peaceful solution to the crisis and assist in the electoral process in Albania, in cooperation with the Albanian authorities,

Taking note of the need over a short period of time, as underlined in the sixth report on the operation of the multinational protection force in Albania, for a limited increase in the contingent originally planned, for the purpose of protecting the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe mission, especially in view of the planned elections,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Albania,

Determining that the present situation in Albania constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

1. *Condemns* all acts of violence, and calls for their immediate end;

2. *Welcomes* the readiness of the countries contributing to the multinational protection force to maintain their military contingents in Albania for a limited time as part of the multinational protection force in the framework of the mandate provided by resolution 1101 (1997);

3. *Further welcomes* the intention of the countries contributing to the multinational protection force to continue, within the framework of the mandate provided by resolution 1101 (1997), to facilitate the safe and prompt delivery of humanitarian assistance and to help create a secure environment for the missions of international organizations in Albania, including those providing humanitarian assistance, and takes note of all the elements contained in the sixth report to the Council on the operation of the multinational protection force in Albania, concerning, *inter alia*, the electoral monitoring mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights;

4. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in the multinational protection force to conduct the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 3 above, and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, further authorizes these Member States to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the multinational protection force;

5. *Calls upon* all those concerned in Albania to cooperate with the multinational protection force and with the missions of the international organizations;

6. *Decides* that the operation will be limited to a period of forty-five days from 28 June 1997, at which time the Council will assess the situation on the basis of the reports referred to in paragraph 9 below;

7. *Decides also* that the cost of implementing this temporary operation will be borne by the participating Member States;

8. *Encourages* the Member States participating in the multinational protection force to cooperate closely with the Government of Albania, the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union and all international organizations involved in rendering humanitarian assistance in Albania;

9. *Requests* the Member States participating in the multinational protection force to provide periodic reports to the Council through the Secretary-General, at least every two weeks, the first such report to be made no later than 14 days after the adoption of this resolution, *inter alia*, specifying the parameters and modalities of the operation on the basis

of consultations between those Member States and the Government of Albania;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1115 (1997) of 21 June 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, and in particular its resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991 and 1060 (1996) of 12 June 1996,

Recalling also the letter from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the President of the Security Council of 12 June 1997 (S/1997/474), which reported to the Council the incidents on 10 and 12 June 1997 when access by a Special Commission inspection team to sites in Iraq designated for inspection by the Commission was excluded by the Iraqi authorities,

Determined to ensure full compliance by Iraq with its obligations under all previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991) and 1060 (1996) to permit immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to the Special Commission to any site which the Commission wishes to inspect,

Stressing the unacceptability of any attempts by Iraq to deny access to any such site,

Reiterating the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the repeated refusal of the Iraqi authorities to allow access to sites designated by the Special Commission, which constitutes a clear and flagrant violation of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991) and 1060 (1996);

2. *Demands* that Iraq cooperate fully with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions; and that the Government of Iraq allow the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect in accordance with the mandate of the Special Commission;

3. *Demands further* that the Government of Iraq give immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to officials and other persons under the authority of the Government of Iraq whom the Special Commission wishes to interview, so that the Special Commission may fully discharge its mandate;

4. *Requests* the Chairman of the Special Commission to include in his consolidated progress reports under resolution 1051 (1996) an annex evaluating Iraq's compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* not to conduct the reviews provided for in paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991) until after the next consolidated progress report of the Special Commission, due on 11 October 1997, after which time those reviews will resume in accordance with resolution 687 (1991);

6. *Expresses* the firm intention, unless the Special Commission advises the Council in the report referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 above that Iraq is in substantial compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present resolution, to impose additional measures on those categories of Iraqi officials responsible for the non-compliance;

7. *Reaffirms* its full support to the Special Commission in its efforts to ensure the implementation of its mandate under the relevant resolutions of the Council;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1116 (1997) of 27 June 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Liberia, in particular resolution 1100 (1997) of 27 March 1997,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 June 1997 (S/1997/478),

Noting the decision of the Economic Community of West African States to postpone the election date to 19 July 1997,

Emphasizing that the holding of free and fair elections is an essential stage of Liberia's peace process and that the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia is mandated to observe and verify the election process, including the legislative and presidential elections, as stated in resolution 866 (1993) of 23 September 1993,

Reiterating that the people of Liberia and their leaders bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving peace and national reconciliation,

Emphasizing that the presence of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia is predicated on the presence of the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States and its commitment to ensure the safety of UNOMIL military observers and civilian staff,

Noting with appreciation the active efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to restore peace, security, and stability to Liberia, and commending those African States that have contributed and continue to contribute to the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States,

Expressing its appreciation to those States which have supported the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia and those which have contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia until 30 September 1997, in the expectation that it will terminate on that date;

2. *Calls upon* the Liberian parties to implement fully all the agreements and commitments they have entered into, and urges all Liberians to participate peacefully in the electoral process;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the international community for providing financial, logistical, and other forms of assistance for the electoral process in Liberia, including through the Trust Fund for Liberia, and for providing support to the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States to enable it to carry out its peacekeeping responsibilities and to sustain a secure environment for the elections;

4. *Emphasizes* the need for constructive collaboration between the United Nations, the Economic Community of West African States, the Liberian Independent Elections Commission and the international community in coordinating assistance for the elections;

5. *Stresses* the importance of close coordination between the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, the Monitoring Group, and the joint electoral coordination mechanism at all levels and, in particular, the importance that the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States continue to provide effective security for international personnel during the election process and provide the necessary logistical support to the Independent Elections Commission;

6. *Stresses also* the importance of respect for human rights in Liberia, and emphasizes the human rights aspect of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia;

7. *Further stresses* the obligation of all States to comply strictly with the embargo on the deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, to take all actions necessary to ensure strict implementation of the embargo and to bring all instances of the violations of the embargo before the Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) of 13 April 1995;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on a regular basis of the situation in Liberia and, in particular, of developments in the electoral process, and to submit a report by 29 August 1997;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1117 (1997) of 27 June 1997

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 5 June 1997 (S/1997/437 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Welcoming also the letter of 20 June 1997 to the President of the Security Council from the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/1997/480),

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions in the island, it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 30 June 1997,

Reaffirming its earlier relevant resolutions on Cyprus, and in particular resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, 939 (1994) of 29 July 1994 and 1092 (1996) of 23 December 1996,

Noting with concern that tensions along the ceasefire lines remain high despite the decrease in the number of serious incidents over the last six months,

Reiterating its concern that negotiations on a final political solution have been at an impasse for too long,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending on 31 December 1997;

2. *Reminds* both sides of their obligation to prevent any violence directed against personnel of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, to cooperate fully with the Force and to ensure its complete freedom of movement;

3. *Underlines* the importance of agreement by both sides to the reciprocal measures for the reduction of tension along the ceasefire lines proposed by the Force as set forth in its resolution 1092 (1996), deeply regrets the fact that, in spite of the efforts of the Force, neither side has so far

accepted such measures as a package, and reiterates its call on both sides to do so without further delay or preconditions;

4. *Calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to refrain from any action, particularly in the vicinity of the buffer zone, which would exacerbate tensions;

5. *Reiterates it grave concern* at the continuing excessive levels of military forces and armaments in the Republic of Cyprus and the rate at which they are being expanded, upgraded and modernized, including by the introduction of sophisticated weaponry, and the lack of progress towards any significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus, which threaten to raise tensions both on the island and in the region and complicate efforts to negotiate an overall political settlement;

6. *Calls again upon* all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defence spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas (S/24472, annex), stresses the importance of eventual demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement, and calls upon the Secretary-General to promote efforts in this direction;

7. *Reiterates* that the status quo is unacceptable, and stresses its support for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices and the importance of the concerted efforts to work with the Secretary-General towards an overall comprehensive settlement;

8. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to launch a sustained process of direct negotiations between the leaders of the two Cypriot communities with the aim of securing such a settlement;

9. *Calls upon* those leaders to commit themselves to this process of negotiations, including through participation in the first session of such negotiations, to be held from 9 to 13 July 1997, urges them to cooperate actively and constructively with the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser on Cyprus, Mr. Diego Cordovez, to that end, and stresses that full support of all concerned is necessary for this process to produce results;

10. *Further calls upon* the parties to create a climate for reconciliation and genuine mutual confidence on both sides and to avoid any actions which might increase tension;

11. *Reaffirms* its position that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions, in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

12. *Welcomes* the continuous efforts by the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus to implement its humanitarian mandate in respect of Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island, and Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part, and regrets that there has been no further progress on the implementation of recommendations arising out of the humanitarian review undertaken by the Force in 1995;

13. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations and others concerned to promote the holding of bi-communal events so as to build trust and mutual respect between the two communities, urges that these efforts be continued, acknowledges the recent cooperation from all concerned on both sides to that end, and strongly encourages them to take further steps to facilitate such bi-communal events and to ensure that they take place in conditions of safety and security;

14. *Reaffirms* that the decision of the European Union concerning the opening of accession negotiations with Cyprus is an important development that should facilitate an overall settlement;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review the structure and strength of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, with a view to its possible restructuring, and to present any new considerations he may have in this regard;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution by 10 December 1997;

17. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1118 (1997) of 30 June 1997

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent resolutions,

Reaffirming also its commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Recognizing the successful contribution of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III to the restoration of peace and the process of national reconciliation on the basis of the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka

Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Recognizing also that the formation of the Government of National Unity and Reconciliation provides a strong basis for the process of national reconciliation,

Emphasizing the need for the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) to implement without further delay the remaining political and military tasks of the peace process,

Expressing its concern about the recent increase in tensions, especially in the northeastern provinces, and the attacks by UNITA on posts and personnel of the Verification Mission,

Reiterating that the ultimate responsibility for the completion of the peace process rests with the Angolan people themselves,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 5 June 1997 (S/1997/438 and Add.1),

1. *Welcomes* the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 5 June 1997;

2. *Decides* to establish, as of 1 July, the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola with the objectives, mandate and organizational structure recommended by the Secretary-General in section VII of his report of 5 June 1997;

3. *Also decides*, with the expectation of full completion of the mission by 1 February 1998, that the initial mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola will extend until 31 October 1997, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the situation by 15 August 1997;

4. *Further decides* that the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola will assume responsibility for all components and assets of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III remaining in Angola, including formed military units, to deploy as appropriate until they are withdrawn;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take into account the situation on the ground and progress in completing the remaining relevant aspects of the peace process in implementing the scheduled withdrawal of United Nations military units and to report thereon in the context of the review requested in paragraph 3 above;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of Angola to apply *mutatis mutandis* to the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola and its members the Agreement concluded on 3 May 1995 between the United Nations and the Government of Angola on the Status of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operation in Angola (the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III) and requests the Secretary-General to confirm urgently that this has been done;

7. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Special Representative continue to chair the Joint Commission, as established under the Lusaka Protocol, which has proved to be a vital conflict resolution and implementation mechanism;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA to cooperate fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola and to ensure the freedom of movement and the safety of its personnel;

9. *Strongly urges* the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA to complete the remaining political aspects of the peace process, including the normalization of State administration throughout the national territory according to a timetable and procedures agreed upon by both parties within the context of the Joint Commission, the transformation of the UNITA radio station into a non-partisan broadcasting facility, and the transformation of UNITA into a political party;

10. *Also strongly urges* the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA to complete without delay the remaining military aspects of the peace process, including the registration and demobilization of all remaining military elements, the elimination of all obstacles to the free circulation of people and goods, and the disarmament of the civilian population;

11. *Appeals* in the strongest terms to both parties to refrain from any use of force which could obstruct the full implementation of the peace process;

12. *Calls upon* the Government of Angola to notify the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola of any troop movements, in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol;

13. *Demands* that UNITA provide to the Joint Commission, without delay, complete information regarding all armed personnel under its control, including the security detachment of the Leader of the Largest Opposition Party, the so-called "mining police", armed UNITA personnel returning from outside the national boundaries, and any other armed UNITA personnel not previously reported to the United Nations, in order for them to be verified, disarmed and demobilized in accordance with the Lusaka Protocol and agreements between the parties in the context of the Joint Commission;

14. *Expresses its hope* that the issues now delaying the full implementation of the Lusaka Protocol may be resolved through a meeting, within the national territory, between the President of Angola and the Leader of the Largest Opposition Party;

15. *Urges* the international community to provide assistance to facilitate the demobilization and social reintegration of ex-combatants, the resettlement of displaced persons, and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Angolan national economy in order to consolidate the gains in the peace process;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative, and the personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III for assisting the parties in Angola to implement the peace process;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1119 (1997) of 14 July 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular its resolutions 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995, 1038 (1996) of 15 January 1996, 1066 (1996) of 15 July 1996 and 1093 (1997) of 14 January 1997, as well as the statement of its President of 25 April 1997 (S/PRST/1997/23),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 1 July 1997 (S/1997/506),

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia,

Noting with concern that the parties have failed to make any progress in adopting the practical options proposed by the United Nations military observers in May 1996, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 31 December 1996, to reduce tension and improve safety and security in the area, or in reaching a peaceful settlement of the Prevlaka issue,

Noting also the observation contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 1 July 1997 that the presence of the United Nations military observers continues to be essential to maintain conditions that are conducive to a negotiated settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Determining that the situation in Croatia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Authorizes* the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028) until 15 January 1998;

2. *Renews* its calls upon the parties to abide by their mutual commitments, to implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 August 1996, to adopt the practical options proposed by the United Nations military observers for the improvement of safety and security in the area, to cease all violations of the demilitarization regime and military or other activities which may increase tension and to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and ensure their safety and freedom of movement, including through the removal of landmines;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 5 January 1998 a report on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula as well as on progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement to resolve peacefully their differences;

4. *Requests* the United Nations military observers and the multinational stabilization force authorized by the Council in resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 to cooperate fully with each other;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1120 (1997) of 14 July 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions concerning the territories of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium of the Republic of Croatia, in particular its resolutions 1023 (1995) of 22 November 1995, 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995, 1037 (1996) of 15 January 1996, 1043 (1996) of 31 January 1996, 1069 (1996) of 30 July 1996 and 1079 (1996) of 15 November 1996,

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, and emphasizing in this regard that the territories of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium are integral parts of the Republic of Croatia,

Expressing its appreciation for the substantial achievements of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium in facilitating progress towards the peaceful return of the Region to the control of the Republic of Croatia, and expressing also its deep appreciation to the dedicated military and civilian personnel of the United Nations

Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium for their outstanding contributions to the mission of the Transitional Administration, and to the Transitional Administrator, Mr. Jacques Paul Klein, for his leadership and dedication,

Recalling the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951), signed on 12 November 1995 by the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb community (the Basic Agreement), which promotes the mutual confidence, safety and security of all inhabitants in the region,

Emphasizing the importance of the obligation of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to allow all refugees and displaced persons to return in safety to their homes throughout the Republic of Croatia, and also emphasizing the importance of the two-way return of all displaced persons in the Republic of Croatia,

Welcoming the Agreement of the Joint Working Group on the Operational Procedures of Return (S/1997/341, annex), but noting with concern that the lack of conditions necessary for the return of displaced persons to the former United Nations Protected Areas from the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium prevents the return in any substantial number of those displaced persons seeking to return to Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium from other parts of Croatia,

Expressing its grave concern over the lack of improvement in respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities, in Croatia and in particular in the former United Nations Protected Areas, and strongly deploring recent incidents of ethnically-motivated violence in Hrvatska Kostajnica and similar incidents,

Reiterating its concerns about the failure of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and, in this context, recalling the obligation of the States in the region to surrender all those indicted to the Tribunal,

Reiterating also its concerns about continued uncertainty regarding implementation of the Amnesty Law, which has been detrimental to the building of confidence and trust among Croatia's ethnic communities,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 23 June 1997 (S/1997/487), and taking note in particular of his recommendations for the continued presence of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium after 15 July 1997, with an appropriate restructuring of the mission,

Recalling that the Basic Agreement provides that the transitional period of twelve months may be extended at most to another period of the same duration if so requested by one of the parties, and noting that the local Serb community has requested such an extension, as indicated by the Secretary-General in his report of 28 August 1996 (S/1996/705),

Determining that the situation in Croatia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations peacekeeping operations in the Republic of Croatia, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Expresses* its full support for the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, and calls upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb community to cooperate fully with the Transitional Administration and other international bodies and to fulfil all obligations and commitments specified in the Basic Agreement and all relevant Security Council resolutions, as well as in the letter of the Government of the Republic of Croatia of 13 January 1997 (S/1997/27, annex);

2. *Reaffirms* in particular the importance of full compliance by the parties, in particular by the Government of the Republic of Croatia, with their commitments, as specified in the Basic Agreement, to respect the highest standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to promote an atmosphere of confidence among local residents regardless of their ethnic origin, and urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to ensure respect for the rights of all persons of all national ethnic groups;

3. *Reaffirms* the right of all refugees and displaced persons originating from the Republic of Croatia to return to their homes of origin throughout the Republic of Croatia;

4. *Strongly urges* the Government of the Republic of Croatia to eliminate promptly the administrative and legal obstacles to the return of refugees and displaced persons, in particular those posed by the Law on Temporary Take Over and Administration of Specified Property; to create the necessary conditions of security, safety, and social and economic opportunity for those returning to their homes in Croatia, including the prompt payment of pensions; and to foster the successful implementation of the Agreement on the Operational Procedures of Return (S/1997/341) treating all returnees equally, regardless of ethnic origin;

5. *Reminds* the local Serb population in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium of the importance of continuing to demonstrate a constructive attitude towards the reintegration of the region and a willingness to cooperate fully with the Government of the Republic of Croatia in building a stable and positive future for the Region;

6. *Reiterates* its previous calls on all the States in the region, including the Government of the Republic of Croatia, to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia;

7. *Urges* the Government of the Republic of Croatia to eliminate ambiguities in implementation of the Amnesty Law, and to implement it fairly and objectively in accordance with international standards, in particular by concluding all investigations of crimes covered by the amnesty and undertaking an immediate and comprehensive review with United Nations and local Serb participation of all charges outstanding against individuals for serious violations of international humanitarian law which are not covered by the amnesty in order to end proceedings against all individuals against whom there is insufficient evidence;

8. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium until 15 January 1998, as envisaged in its resolution 1079 (1996) of 15 November 1996 as well as in the Basic Agreement;

9. *Endorses* the plan for the gradual devolution of executive responsibility for civil administration in the Region by the Transitional Administrator, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 June 1997;

10. *Endorses* the plan for restructuring the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 June 1997, and, in particular, the proposal for achieving the drawdown of the military component of the Transitional Administration by 15 October 1997;

11. *Stresses* that the pace of the gradual devolution of executive responsibility would be commensurate with Croatia's demonstrated ability to reassure the Serb population and successfully complete peaceful reintegration;

12. *Reiterates* its decision in its resolution 1037 (1996) that Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may, at the request of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium and on the basis of procedures communicated to the United Nations, take all necessary measures, including close air support, in defence of the Transitional Administration and, as appropriate, to assist in its withdrawal;

13. *Requests* that the Transitional Administration and the multinational stabilization force authorized by the Council in resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 continue to cooperate, as appropriate, with each other, as well as with the High Representative;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed of the situation and to report in any case no later than 6 October 1997 on all aspects relevant to the peaceful reintegration of the Region;

15. *Stresses* the importance of demilitarization of the area, and, in that context, stresses further the importance of achieving bilateral agreements on demilitarization and a liberal border regime in the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, accompanied by appropriate confidence-building measures as suggested in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 June 1997;

16. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of Croatia, *inter alia*, to initiate a country-wide public programme of national reconciliation, to take all necessary steps for the official establishment and legal registration of the Joint Council of Municipalities, and to fulfil all its obligations as specified in the various agreements signed with the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium;

17. *Welcomes* the renewed mandate of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe of 26 June 1997 (S/1997/522, annex) providing for a continued and reinforced Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe presence in the Republic of Croatia, with a particular focus on two-way return of all refugees and displaced persons, protection of their rights, and the protection of persons belonging to national minorities, welcomes also the decision of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for the build-up, starting July 1997, of its mission personnel with a view to full deployment by 15 January 1998, and urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to cooperate fully with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe mission to that end;

18. *Underlines* the observation of the Secretary-General that the essential prerequisite for the successful completion of peaceful reintegration of the Region is the full cooperation of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, which bears the responsibility for convincing the local population that the reintegration of the people of the Region is sustainable and that the process of reconciliation and return is irreversible;

19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1121 (1997) of 22 July 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling that maintenance of international peace and security is one of the purposes of the United Nations as set forth in the Charter,

Noting the essential role of United Nations peacekeeping operations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the presentation in 1988 of the Nobel Peace Prize to the United Nations peacekeeping forces,

Recognizing the sacrifice of those who have lost their life in the service of United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Remembering the more than 1,500 individuals from 85 countries who have died in United Nations peacekeeping operations,

1. *Decides* to establish the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal as a tribute to the sacrifice of those who have lost their life as a result of service in peacekeeping operations under the operational control and authority of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Security Council, criteria and procedures for bestowing and administering this Medal;

3. *Requests* Member States to cooperate, as appropriate, with the presentation of this Medal.

Resolution 1122 (1997) of 29 July 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 16 July 1997 (S/1997/550 and Corr.1) and taking note of the observations expressed and the commitments mentioned therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 10 July 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1997/534),

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is until 31 January 1998;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611) and approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Condemns* all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them;

5. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

6. *Encourages* further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Resolution 1123 (1997) of 30 July 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and those adopted by the General Assembly,

Taking note of the request of 13 November 1996 from the President of the Republic of Haiti to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (S/1996/956), and the letter of 20 July 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations to the Secretary-General (S/1997/568),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 19 July 1997 (S/1997/564 and Add.1), and the recommendations contained therein,

Commending the role of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti in assisting the Government of Haiti in the professionalization of the police and in the maintenance of a secure and stable environment conducive to the success of the current efforts to establish and train an effective national police force, and expressing its appreciation to all Member States which have contributed to the Mission,

Noting the termination, in accordance with resolution 1086 (1996) of 5 December 1996, of the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti as of 31 July 1997,

Supporting the role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the coordination of activities by the United Nations system to promote institution-building, national reconciliation and economic rehabilitation in Haiti,

Noting the key role played to date by the United Nations Civilian Police, supported by United Nations military personnel, in helping to establish a fully functioning Haitian National Police Force of adequate size and structure as an integral element of the consolidation of democracy and the revitalization of Haiti's system of justice, and, in this context, welcoming continued progress towards professionalizing the Haitian National Police,

Affirming the link between peace and development, noting that significant international assistance is indispensable for sustainable development in Haiti, and stressing that a sustained commitment by the international community and the international financial institutions to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development in Haiti is indispensable for long-term peace and security in the country,

Recognizing that the people of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, the administration of justice and the reconstruction of their country,

1. *Affirms* the importance of a professional, self-sustaining, fully functioning national police force of adequate size and structure, able to conduct the full spectrum of police functions, to the consolidation of democracy and the revitalization of Haiti's system of justice;

2. *Decides*, further to paragraph 1 above, and at the request of the President of the Republic of Haiti, to establish the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti, with a mandate limited to a single four-month period ending on 30 November 1997, in order to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police, as set out in paragraphs 32 to 39 of the Secretary-General's report of 19 July 1997;

3. *Also decides* that the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti will be composed of up to 250 civilian police, and 50 military personnel to form the headquarters of a security element;

4. *Further decides* that the security element of the Transition Mission, under the authority of the Force Commander, will ensure the safety and freedom of movement of those United Nations personnel implementing the mandate set out in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Further decides* that the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti will assume responsibility for all elements and assets of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti remaining in Haiti to deploy as appropriate until they are withdrawn;

6. *Requests* all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken by the United Nations and by Member States pursuant to this and other relevant resolutions in order to carry out the provisions of the mandate as set out in paragraph 2 above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution no later than 30 September 1997;

8. *Recognizes* that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute the major tasks facing the Haitian Government and people and that significant international assistance is indispensable for sustainable development in Haiti, and stresses the commitment of the international community to a long-term programme of support for Haiti;

9. *Requests* all States to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established in resolution 975 (1995) for the Haitian National Police, in particular for the recruitment and deployment of police advisers to assist the Inspector General, Directorate General and department headquarters of the Haitian National Police;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report, to be submitted no later than 30 September 1997, recommendations on the modalities of subsequent peace-building international assistance to Haiti;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1124 (1997) of 31 July 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, reaffirming in particular resolution 1096 (1997) of 30 January 1997, and recalling the statement of its President of 8 May 1997,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 July 1997 (S/1997/558 and Add.1),

Reiterating its full support for the more active role for the United Nations, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement, *Acknowledging* the efforts in support of the peace process of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, as well as the group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, as mentioned in the report,

Welcoming in this context the indication given in the report that prospects for progress in the peace process have improved, noting with deep concern the continued failure by the parties to resolve their differences, and underlining the necessity for the parties to intensify without delay their efforts to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, which fully respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia,

Reaffirming the necessity for the parties strictly to respect human rights, expressing its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to find ways to improve their observance as an integral part of the work towards a comprehensive political settlement, and noting developments in the work of the United Nations Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Commending the contribution that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States have made in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, noting that the cooperation between the Observer Mission and the peacekeeping force is good and has continued to develop, and stressing the importance of continued close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

Deeply concerned at the continuing unstable and tense security conditions in the Gali region, characterized by acts of violence by armed groups, by armed robbery, and other common crime and, most seriously, by the laying of mines, including new types of mines, and deeply concerned also at the resulting lack of safety and security for the local populations, for the refugees and displaced persons returning to the region and for the personnel of the Observer Mission and of the peacekeeping force,

Reminding the parties that the ability of the international community to assist them depends on their political will to resolve the conflict through dialogue and mutual accommodation, as well as their full cooperation with the Observer Mission and the peacekeeping force, including the fulfilment of their obligations regarding the safety and freedom of movement of international personnel,

Taking note of the decision taken by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States of 28 March 1997 (S/1997/268, annex) to expand the mandate of its peacekeeping force in the conflict zone in Abkhazia, Georgia, and to extend it until 31 July 1997, but noting with concern the uncertainty surrounding its extension beyond that date,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 18 July 1997;

2. *Reiterates its deep concern* at the continued deadlock in achieving a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia;

3. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, within its internationally recognized borders, and to the necessity of defining the status of Abkhazia in strict accordance with these principles, and underlines the unacceptability of any action by the Abkhaz leadership in contravention of these principles;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, and the efforts undertaken by the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator, in particular during the last round of talks between the parties held in Moscow in June 1997, to continue to intensify the search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict;

5. *Reaffirms its support* for the more active role for the United Nations in the peace process, encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to that end, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, and with the support of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and welcomes in this context the holding of a high-level meeting on the conflict in Geneva under the aegis of the United Nations to map out the areas where concrete political progress could be made;

6. *Notes* the addendum to the report of the Secretary-General, supports the intention of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to resume the adjourned meeting in September, and calls upon, in particular, the Abkhaz side to engage constructively at this resumed meeting;

7. *Stresses* that the primary responsibility for reinvigorating the peace process rests upon the parties themselves, calls upon them, to achieve substantive progress without further delay towards a comprehensive political

settlement, and further calls upon them to cooperate fully with the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator;

8. *Welcomes* the continuation of direct dialogue between the parties, calls upon them to intensify the search for a peaceful solution by further expanding their contacts, requests the Secretary-General to make available all appropriate support if so requested by the parties, and recalls the appeal of the Secretary-General to both parties to pursue the discussions on the implementation of the above-mentioned decisions of 28 March 1997 adopted by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States;

9. *Recalls* the conclusions of the Lisbon summit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (S/1997/57, annex) regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, and reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict;

10. *Reiterates its condemnation* of killings, particularly those ethnically motivated, and other ethnically related acts of violence;

11. *Reaffirms* the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement of 4 April 1994 on voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons (S/1994/397, annex II), condemns the continued obstruction of that return, and stresses the unacceptability of any linkage of the return of refugees and displaced persons with the question of the political status of Abkhazia, Georgia;

12. *Reiterates its demand* that the Abkhaz side accelerate significantly the process of voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons without delay or preconditions, in particular by accepting a timetable on the basis of that proposed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and further demands that it guarantee the safety of spontaneous returnees already in the area and regularize their status in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner and in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement, in particular in the Gali region;

13. *Calls upon* the parties to ensure the full implementation of the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I);

14. *Condemns* the continued laying of mines, including new types of mines, in the Gali region, which has already caused several deaths and injuries among the civilian population and the peacekeepers and observers of the international community, and calls upon the parties to take all measures in their power to prevent mine-laying and intensified activities by armed groups and to cooperate fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States, in order to honour their commitments to ensure the safety and the freedom of movement of all personnel of the United Nations, the peacekeeping force and international humanitarian organizations;

15. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary steps in response to the threat posed by the laying of mines in order to improve security conditions so as to minimize the danger to personnel of the Observer Mission and to create conditions for the effective performance of its mandate;

16. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Observer Mission for a new period terminating on 31 January 1998, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Mission in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the peacekeeping force, and welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General, as mentioned in his report, to keep the Council informed of developments in this regard;

17. *Reiterates its full support* for the implementation of a concrete programme for the protection and promotion of human rights in Abkhazia, Georgia;

18. *Welcomes* the continued efforts by the United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations to address the urgent needs of those suffering most from the consequences of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular internally displaced persons, encourages further contributions to that end, and reiterates its encouragement to States to contribute to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the Moscow Agreement and/or for humanitarian aspects including demining, as specified by donors;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the means of providing technical and financial assistance aimed at the reconstruction of the economy of Abkhazia, Georgia, following the successful outcome of the political negotiations;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed, to report after three months from the date of the adoption of this resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, including on the operations of the Observer Mission, and to provide recommendations in that report on the nature of the United Nations presence, and, in this context, expresses its intention

to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997

The Security Council,

Concerned by the grave crisis facing the Central African Republic,

Taking note with appreciation of the signing of the Bangui Agreements (S/1997/561, appendixes III-VI) of 25 January 1997 and the creation of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements,

Concerned by the fact that, in the Central African Republic, former mutineers, members of militias and other persons continue to bear arms in contravention of the Bangui Agreements,

Taking note of the letter dated 4 July 1997 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General (S/1997/561, annex),

Taking note also of the letter dated 7 July 1997 to the Secretary-General from the President of Gabon, on behalf of the members of the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements (S/1997/543),

Determining that the situation in the Central African Republic continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Member States which participate in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements and of those Member States which support them;

2. *Approves* the continued conduct by Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective to facilitate the return to peace and security by monitoring the implementation of the Bangui Agreements in the Central African Republic, as stipulated in the mandate of the Inter-African Mission (S/1997/561, appendix I), including through the supervision of the surrendering of arms of former mutineers, militias and all other persons unlawfully bearing arms;

3. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission and those States providing logistical support to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel;

4. *Decides* that the authorization referred to in paragraph 3 above will be limited to an initial period of three months from the adoption of this resolution, at which time the Council will assess the situation on the basis of the reports referred to in paragraph 6 below;

5. *Stresses* that the expenses and logistical support for the force will be borne on a voluntary basis in accordance with article 11 of the mandate of the Inter-African Mission;

6. *Requests* the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements to provide periodic reports at least every two weeks through the Secretary-General, the first report to be made within fourteen days after the adoption of this resolution;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter

Resolution 1126 (1997) of 27 August 1997

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General dated 30 July 1997, attaching the letter to him from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia dated 18 June 1997 (S/1997/605),

Endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General that Judges Karibi-Whyte, Odio Benito and Jan, once replaced as members of the Tribunal, finish the *Celebici* case, which they have begun, before expiry of their terms of office, and takes note of the intention of the International Tribunal to finish the case before November 1998.

Resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent resolutions,

Recalling the statement of its President of 23 July 1997 (S/PRST/1997/39), which expressed its readiness to consider the imposition of measures on the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA), *inter alia*, those specifically mentioned in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993),

Emphasizing the urgent need for the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA to complete without further delay the implementation of their obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Expressing its grave concern at the serious difficulties in the peace process, which are mainly the result of delays by UNITA in the implementation of its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol,

Expressing its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 13 August 1997 (S/1997/640),

Strongly deploring the failure by UNITA to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol and with relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1118 (1997),

A

1. *Demands* that the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA complete fully and without further delay the remaining aspects of the peace process and refrain from any action which might lead to renewed hostilities;

2. *Demands also* that UNITA implement immediately its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol, including demilitarization of all its forces, transformation of its radio station Vorgan into a non-partisan broadcasting facility and full cooperation in the process of the normalization of State administration throughout Angola;

3. *Demands further* that UNITA provide immediately to the Joint Commission, as established under the Lusaka Protocol, accurate and complete information with regard to the strength of all armed personnel under its control, including the security detachment of the Leader of UNITA, the so-called "mining police", armed UNITA personnel returning from outside the national boundaries, and any other armed UNITA personnel, not previously reported to the United Nations, in order for them to be verified, disarmed and demobilized in accordance with the Lusaka Protocol and agreements between the parties in the context of the Joint Commission, and condemns any attempts by UNITA to restore its military capabilities;

B

Determining that the resulting situation in Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

4. *Decides* that all States shall take the necessary measures:

(a) To prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all senior officials of UNITA and of adult members of their immediate families, as designated in accordance with paragraph 11 (a) below, except those officials necessary for the full functioning of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation, the National Assembly or the Joint Commission, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals;

(b) To suspend or cancel all travel documents, visas or residence permits issued to senior UNITA officials and adult members of their immediate families, as designated in accordance with paragraph 11 (a) below, with the exceptions referred to in subparagraph (a) above;

(c) To require the immediate and complete closure of all UNITA offices in their territories;

(d) With a view to prohibiting flights of aircraft by or for UNITA, the supply of any aircraft or aircraft components to UNITA and the insurance, engineering and servicing of UNITA aircraft:

(i) to deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in, or overfly their territories if it has taken off from or is destined to land at a place in the territory of Angola other than one on a list supplied by the Government of Angola to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), which shall notify Member States;

(ii) to prohibit, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, the supply of or making available in any form, any aircraft or aircraft components to the territory of Angola other than through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by the Government of Angola to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), which shall notify Member States;

(iii) to prohibit, by their nationals or from their territories, the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing, the certification of airworthiness, the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts, or the provision or renewal of direct insurance with respect to any aircraft registered in Angola other than those on a list to be provided by the Government of Angola to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), which shall notify Member States, or with respect to any aircraft which entered the territory of Angola other than through a point of entry included in the list referred to in subparagraph (d) (i) above;

5. *Further decides* that the measures set out in paragraph 4 above shall not apply to cases of medical emergency or to flights of aircraft carrying food, medicine or supplies for essential humanitarian needs, as approved in

advance by the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993);

6. *Urges* all States and international and regional organizations to stop travel by their officials and official delegations to the central headquarters of UNITA, except for the purposes of travel to promote the peace process and humanitarian assistance;

7. *Decides* that the provisions of paragraph 4 above shall come into force without any further notice at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 30 September 1997, unless the Security Council decides, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, that UNITA has taken concrete and irreversible steps to comply with all the obligations set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 20 October 1997, and every ninety days thereafter, a report on the compliance of UNITA with all the obligations set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, and expresses its readiness to review the measures set out in paragraph 4 above if the Secretary-General reports at any time that UNITA has fully complied with these obligations;

9. *Expresses* its readiness to consider the imposition of additional measures, such as trade and financial restrictions, if UNITA does not fully comply with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and all relevant Security Council resolutions;

10. *Calls upon* all States and all international and regional organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of this resolution, and also calls upon all States to comply strictly with the measures imposed in paragraphs 19, 20, and 21 of resolution 864 (1993);

11. *Requests* the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993):

(a) To draw up guidelines expeditiously for the implementation of paragraph 4 of the present resolution, including the designation of officials and of adult members of their immediate families whose entry or transit is to be prevented and whose travel documents, visas or residence permits are to be suspended or cancelled in accordance with paragraphs 4 (a) and 4 (b) above;

(b) To give favourable consideration to, and decide upon, requests for the exceptions set out in paragraph 5 above;

(c) To report to the Council by 15 November 1997 regarding the actions taken by States to implement the measures set out in paragraph 4 above;

12. *Requests* Member States having information on flights prohibited in paragraph 4 (d) above to provide this information to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) for distribution to Member States;

13. *Requests also* Member States to provide to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) information on the measures they have adopted to implement the provisions of paragraph 4 above no later than 1 November 1997;

C

14. *Demands* that the Government of Angola and, in particular, UNITA cooperate fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola, stop restricting the verification activities of the Observer Mission, refrain from laying new mines and ensure the freedom of movement and especially the safety of the Observer Mission and other international personnel;

15. *Reiterates its call* upon the Government of Angola to notify the Observer Mission of any troop movements, in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol;

16. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Secretary-General in his report of 13 August 1997 to postpone the withdrawal of the United Nations military units from Angola until the end of October 1997, with the understanding that the plan is for the drawdown to be completed in November 1997, taking into account the situation on the ground and progress in completing the remaining relevant aspects of the peace process, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon no later than 20 October 1997, including on the schedule for the resumed withdrawal of military personnel;

17. *Reiterates its belief* that the long-awaited meeting within the territory of Angola between the President of Angola and the Leader of UNITA could greatly contribute to the reduction of tensions, to the process of national reconciliation and to the achievement of the goals of the peace process as a whole;

18. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative, and the personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola for assisting the parties in Angola to implement the peace process;

19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1128 (1997) of 12 September 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and the statements of its President,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan of 4 September 1997 (S/1997/686 and Add.1),

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the inviolability of its borders,

Welcoming the successful conclusion of the inter-Tajik talks, conducted under United Nations auspices since 1994, with the signing by the President of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition in Moscow on 27 June 1997 of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (S/1997/510),

Taking note that the implementation of the General Agreement will require the consistent good faith and constant effort of the parties, as well as the sustained and vigorous support of the United Nations and the international community,

Taking note with appreciation of the readiness of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States to assist in providing security for United Nations personnel at the request of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan and with the agreement of the parties,

Expressing concern that the security situation in Tajikistan remains volatile,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 4 September 1997;

2. *Takes note* of the recommendations on the expansion of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan contained therein;

3. *Calls upon* the parties to implement fully the General Agreement, and encourages them to resume without delay the work of the Commission on National Reconciliation in Dushanbe;

4. *Commends* the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and of the personnel of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, encourages them to continue assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement through their good offices, and calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with these efforts;

5. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate further in ensuring the safety and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations, the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international personnel;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to explore ways to provide security for United Nations personnel;

7. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan for a period of two months until 15 November 1997;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments, in particular on an adequate solution to the security problem, and expresses its readiness to take a decision concerning the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan recommended by the Secretary-General;

9. *Encourages* Member States and others concerned to continue to respond promptly and generously to the urgent humanitarian needs in Tajikistan and to offer support to Tajikistan for rehabilitation, aimed at mitigation of the consequences of the war and reconstruction of its economy;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and, in particular, its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995 and 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997,

Reaffirming that the implementation period of resolution 1111 (1997) began at 0001 hours Eastern Daylight Time on 8 June 1997, and that the export of petroleum and petroleum products by Iraq pursuant to resolution 1111 (1997) did not require the approval by the Secretary-General of the distribution plan mentioned in paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of resolution 986 (1995),

Taking note of the decision by the Government of Iraq not to export petroleum and petroleum products permitted pursuant to resolution 1111 (1997) during the period 8 June to 13 August 1997,

Deeply concerned about the resulting humanitarian consequences for the Iraqi people, since the shortfall in the revenue from the sale of petroleum and petroleum products will delay the provision of humanitarian relief and create hardship for the Iraqi people, *Noting* that, as set out in the report of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/1997/692), Iraq will not be able to export petroleum and petroleum products worth two billion United States dollars by the end of the period set by resolution 1111 (1997) while complying with the requirement not to produce a sum exceeding one billion United States dollars every 90 days set out in paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995) and renewed in resolution 1111 (1997),

Acknowledging the situation with regard to the delivery of humanitarian goods to Iraq as described in the report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/685), and encouraging the continuing efforts to improve this situation,

Stressing the importance of an equitable distribution of humanitarian goods as called for by paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of resolution 986 (1995),

Determined to avoid any further deterioration of the current humanitarian situation,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 1111 (1997) shall remain in force, except that States are authorized to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, sufficient to produce a sum not exceeding a total of one billion United States dollars within a period of 120 days from 0001 hours Eastern Daylight Time on 8 June 1997 and, thereafter, a sum not exceeding a total of one billion United States dollars within a period of 60 days from 0001 hours Eastern Daylight Time on 4 October 1997;

2. *Decides further* that the provisions of paragraph 1 above shall apply only to the period of implementation of resolution 1111 (1997), and expresses its firm intention that under any future resolutions authorizing States to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, the time limits within which imports may be permitted established in such resolutions shall be strictly enforced;

3. *Expresses its full support* for the intention of the Secretary-General, stated in his report to the Security Council (S/1997/685), to follow up his observations concerning the needs of vulnerable groups in Iraq by monitoring the actions of the Government of Iraq in respect of these groups;

4. *Stresses* that contracts for the purchase of humanitarian supplies submitted in accordance with resolution 1111 (1997) must be limited to items which appear on the list of supplies annexed to the second distribution plan prepared by the Government of Iraq and approved by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of resolution 986 (1995), or appropriate amendments to the plan must be requested prior to purchasing items not on the annexed list;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1130 (1997) of 29 September 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent resolutions, and in particular resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 24 September 1997 (S/1997/741) and subsequent information on steps taken by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Stresses* the need for UNITA to comply fully with all the obligations set out in resolution 1127 (1997);

2. *Decides* that the coming into force of the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) shall be postponed until 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 30 October 1997;

3. *Affirms its readiness* to review the imposition of the measures referred to in paragraph 2 above, and to consider the imposition of additional measures in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 1127 (1997);

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1131 (1997) of 29 September 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 25 September 1997 (S/1997/742 and Add.1) and the agreements reached between the parties recorded in that report,

Expressing its satisfaction at the extent to which the parties cooperated with the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, and urging the parties to continue this cooperation by fully implementing the said agreements and the Settlement Plan, *Reiterating its commitment* to the holding, without further delay, of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the Settlement Plan,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 20 October 1997, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his report;

2. *Welcomes* the other recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 25 September 1997, and expresses its readiness to consider further action in accordance with these recommendations;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter

Resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling the statements of its President of 27 May 1997 (S/PRST/1997/29), 11 July 1997 (S/PRST/1997/36) and 6 August 1997 (S/PRST/1997/42) condemning the military coup in Sierra Leone,

Taking note of the decision of the thirty-third summit of the Organization of African Unity held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 2 to 4 June 1997 concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

Taking note also of the communiqué issued at the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Economic Community of West African States on Sierra Leone, held in Conakry, Guinea on 26 June 1997 (S/1997/499), the Declaration of the Economic Community of West African States Committee of Four Foreign Ministers on Sierra Leone (the Economic Community of West African States Committee) of 30 July 1997 (S/1997/646), the final Communiqué of the summit of the Economic Community of West African States held at Abuja on 28 and 29 August 1997 and the Decision on sanctions against the military junta in Sierra Leone issued at the summit (S/1997/695, annexes I and II),

Taking note also of the Secretary-General's letter of 7 October 1997 (S/1997/776),

Expressing its full support and appreciation for the mediation efforts of the Economic Community of West African States Committee,

Reaffirming its view that the Abidjan Agreement (S/1996/1034) continues to serve as a viable framework for peace, stability and reconciliation in Sierra Leone,

Deploring the fact that the military junta has not taken steps to allow the restoration of the democratically-elected Government and a return to constitutional order,

Gravely concerned at the continued violence and loss of life in Sierra Leone following the military coup of 25 May 1997, the deteriorating humanitarian conditions in that country and the consequences for neighbouring countries,

Determining that the situation in Sierra Leone constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Demands* that the military junta take immediate steps to relinquish power in Sierra Leone and make way for the restoration of the democratically-elected Government and a return to constitutional order;

2. *Reiterates* its call upon the junta to end all acts of violence and to cease all interference with the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the people of Sierra Leone;

3. *Expresses* its strong support for the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States Committee to resolve the crisis in Sierra Leone, and encourages it to continue to work for the peaceful restoration of the constitutional order, including through the resumption of negotiations;

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, through his Special Envoy, in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States Committee, to assist the search for a peaceful resolution of the crisis and, to that end, to work for a resumption of discussions with all parties to the crisis;

5. *Decides* that all States shall prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of members of the military junta and adult members of their families, as designated in accordance with paragraph 10 (f) below, provided that the entry into or transit through a particular State of any such person may be authorized by the Committee established by paragraph 10 below for verified humanitarian purposes or purposes consistent with paragraph 1 above, and provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals;

6. *Decides* that all States shall prevent the sale or supply to Sierra Leone, by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of petroleum and petroleum products and arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for

the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territory;

7. *Decides* that the Committee established by paragraph 10 below may authorize, on a case-by-case basis, under a no-objection procedure:

(a) Applications by the democratically-elected Government of Sierra Leone for the importation into Sierra Leone of petroleum or petroleum products; and

(b) Applications by any other Government or by United Nations agencies for the importation of petroleum or petroleum products into Sierra Leone for verified humanitarian purposes, or for the needs of the Military Observer Group of the Economic Community of West African States,

subject to acceptable arrangements for effective monitoring of delivery;

8. *Acting also* under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Economic Community of West African States, cooperating with the democratically-elected Government of Sierra Leone, to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of this resolution relating to the supply of petroleum and petroleum products and arms and related *matériel* of all types, including, where necessary and in conformity with applicable international standards, by halting inward maritime shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations, and calls upon all States to cooperate with the Economic Community of West African States in this regard;

9. *Requests* the Economic Community of West African States to report every 30 days to the Committee established under paragraph 10 below on all activities undertaken pursuant to paragraph 8 above;

10. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

(b) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 above and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(c) To make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(d) To promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

(e) To consider and decide expeditiously requests for the approval of imports of petroleum and petroleum products in accordance with paragraph 7 above;

(f) To designate expeditiously members of the military junta and adult members of their families whose entry or transit is to be prevented in accordance with paragraph 5 above;

(g) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 9 above and 13 below;

(h) To establish liaison with the Economic Community of West African States Committee on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

11. *Calls upon* all States and all international and regional organizations to act strictly in conformity with this resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights granted or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or of any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the entry into force of the provisions set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee established by paragraph 10 above and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

13. *Requests* States to report to the Secretary-General within 30 days of the date of adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken to give effect to the provisions set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

14. *Requests* all those concerned, including the Economic Community of West African States, the United Nations and other international humanitarian agencies, to establish appropriate arrangements for the provision of humanitarian assistance and to endeavour to ensure that such assistance responds to local needs and is safely delivered to, and used by, its intended recipients;

15. *Urges* all States, international organizations and financial institutions to assist States in the region to address the economic and social consequences of the influx of refugees from Sierra Leone;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an initial report to the Council within 15 days of the adoption of the present resolution on compliance with paragraph 1 above, and thereafter every 60 days after the date of adoption of the present resolution on its implementation and on the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone;

17. *Decides*, if the measures set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 above have not been terminated in accordance with paragraph 19 below, to conduct, 180 days after the adoption of the present resolution and on the basis of the most recent report of the Secretary-General, a thorough review of the application of these measures and of any steps taken by the military junta to comply with paragraph 1 above;

18. *Urges* all States to provide technical and logistical support to assist the Economic Community of West African States to carry out its responsibilities in the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Expresses its intention* to terminate the measures set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 above when the demand in paragraph 1 above has been complied with;

20. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1133 (1997) of 20 October 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara, and in particular its resolution 1131 (1997) of 29 September 1997,

Reaffirming its welcome for the report of the Secretary-General of 24 September 1997 (S/1997/742 and Add.1) and the agreements for the implementation of the Settlement Plan reached between the parties recorded in that report,

Reaffirming its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just and lasting solution to the question of Western Sahara,

Reiterating its commitment to the holding without further delay of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the Settlement Plan, which has been accepted by the two parties,

Reiterating its satisfaction at the extent to which the parties cooperated with the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General,

1. *Calls upon* the parties to continue their constructive cooperation with the United Nations by fully implementing the Settlement Plan and the agreements which they have reached for its implementation;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 20 April 1998, in order that the Mission may proceed with its identification tasks, and to increase its size in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his report;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to begin the identification of eligible voters in accordance with the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties with the aim of finishing the process by 31 May 1998;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, no later than 15 November 1997, a comprehensive report, including a detailed plan, a timetable and financial implications, for the holding of the Referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in accordance with the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties for its implementation;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 60 days from the date of extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara on the progress of the implementation of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties and to keep the Council regularly informed of all significant developments in the interim period;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1134 (1997) of 23 October 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, and in particular its resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, 1060 (1996) of 12 June 1996 and 1115 (1997) of 21 June 1997,

Having considered the report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission dated 6 October 1997 (S/1997/774),

Expressing grave concern at the report of additional incidents since the adoption of resolution 1115 (1997) in which access by the Special Commission inspection teams to sites in Iraq designated for inspection by the Commission was again denied by the Iraqi authorities,

Stressing the unacceptability of any attempts by Iraq to deny access to such sites, *Taking note of* the progress nevertheless achieved by the Special Commission, as set out in the report of the Executive Chairman, towards the elimination of Iraq's programme of weapons of mass destruction,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure full compliance by Iraq with all its obligations under all previous relevant resolutions, and reiterating its demand that Iraq allow immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to the Special Commission to any site which the Commission wishes to inspect and, in particular, allow the Special Commission and its inspection teams to conduct both fixed wing and helicopter flights throughout Iraq for all relevant purposes including inspection, surveillance, aerial surveys, transportation and logistics, without interferences of any kind and upon such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Special Commission, and to make use of their own aircraft and such airfields in Iraq as they may determine are most appropriate for the work of the Commission,

Recalling that resolution 1115 (1997) expresses the Council's firm intention, unless the Special Commission has advised the Council that Iraq is in substantial compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of that resolution, to impose additional measures on those categories of Iraqi officials responsible for the non-compliance,

Reiterating the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the repeated refusal of the Iraqi authorities, as detailed in the report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, to allow access to sites designated by the Special Commission, and especially Iraqi actions endangering the safety of Special Commission personnel, the removal and destruction of documents of interest to the Special Commission and interference with the freedom of movement of Special Commission personnel;

2. *Decides* that such refusals to cooperate constitute a flagrant violation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991) and 1060 (1996), and notes that the Special Commission in the report of the Executive Chairman was unable to advise that Iraq was in substantial compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997);

3. *Demands* that Iraq cooperate fully with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions, which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance;

4. *Demands* in particular that Iraq without delay allow the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect in accordance with the mandate of the Special Commission, as well as to officials and other persons under the authority of the Iraqi Government whom the Special Commission wishes to interview so that the Special Commission may fully discharge its mandate;

5. *Requests* the Chairman of the Special Commission to include in all future consolidated progress reports prepared under resolution 1051 (1996) an annex evaluating Iraq's compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997);

6. *Expresses* the firm intention, if the Special Commission reports that Iraq is not in compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997) or if the Special Commission does not advise the Council in the report of the Executive Chairman due on 11 April 1998 that Iraq is in compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997), to adopt measures which would oblige all States to prevent without delay the entry into or transit through their territories of all Iraqi officials and members of the Iraqi armed forces who are responsible for or participate in instances of non-compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997), provided that the entry of a person into a particular State on a specified date may be authorized by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its own territory to its own nationals or persons carrying out bona fide diplomatic assignments or missions;

7. *Decides*, on the basis of all incidents related to the implementation of paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997), to begin to designate, in consultation with the Special Commission, individuals whose entry or transit would be prevented upon implementation of the measures set out in paragraph 6 above;

8. *Decides* not to conduct the reviews provided for in paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991) until after the next consolidated progress report of the Special Commission, due on 11 April 1998, after which those reviews will resume in accordance with resolution 687 (1991), beginning on 26 April 1998;

9. *Reaffirms* its full support for the authority of the Special Commission under its Executive Chairman to ensure

the implementation of its mandate under the relevant resolutions of the Council;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1135 (1997) of 29 October 1997

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent resolutions,

Expressing its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Stressing the urgent need for the Government of Angola and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) to complete without further delay the implementation of their obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 October 1997 (S/1997/807),

Expressing its deep concern at the lack of significant progress in the peace process in Angola since the report of the Secretary-General of 24 September 1997 (S/1997/741),

Strongly deploring the failure by UNITA to comply fully with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and with relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola at this critical stage of the peace process,

A

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola until 30 January 1998, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report and recommendations no later than 13 January 1998 on the United Nations presence in Angola after 30 January 1998;

2. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Secretary-General in his report of 17 October 1997 to postpone the withdrawal of United Nations military formed units until the end of November 1997 according to the plan outlined in paragraph 15 of the above-mentioned report, and requests the Secretary-General to report no later than 8 December 1997 on the schedule for the resumed withdrawal of military personnel, taking into account the situation on the ground;

B

3. *Demands* that the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA complete fully and without further delay the remaining aspects of the peace process and refrain from any action which might lead to renewed hostilities;

4. *Demands also* that the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA cooperate fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola, including by providing full access for its verification activities, and reiterates its call on the Government of Angola to notify the Observer Mission in a timely manner of its troop movements, in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol and established procedures;

Determining that the present situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

5. *Demands* that UNITA comply immediately and without any conditions with the obligations set out in resolution 1127 (1997), including full cooperation in the normalization of State administration throughout Angola, including in Andulo and Bailundo;

6. *Takes note* that the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) come into force on 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 30 October 1997 in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1130 (1997) of 29 September 1997, and reaffirms its readiness to review these measures or to consider the imposition of additional measures in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 1127 (1997);

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in lieu of the reports referred to in paragraph 8 of resolution 1127 (1997), to report by 8 December 1997, and every ninety days thereafter, on the compliance of UNITA with all the obligations set out in paragraph 5 above;

8. *Requests* Member States to provide to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) information on the measures they have adopted to implement the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) no later than 1 December 1997;

9. *Requests* the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to report to the Council by 15 December 1997 regarding the actions taken by Member States to implement the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997);

C

10. *Reiterates its belief* that a meeting in Angola between the President of the Republic of Angola and the leader of UNITA could facilitate the process of peace and national reconciliation;

11. *Urges* the international community to provide assistance to facilitate the demobilization and social reintegration of ex-combatants, demining, the resettlement of displaced persons and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Angolan economy in order to consolidate the gains in the peace process;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola for assisting the parties in Angola to implement the peace process;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1136 (1997) of 6 November 1997

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997,

Taking note of the sixth report to the Council by the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements (S/1997/828, annex),

Taking note also of the letter dated 17 October 1997 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General (S/1997/840, annex),

Taking note further of the letter dated 23 October 1997 to the President of the Security Council from the President of Gabon, on behalf of the members of the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements (S/1997/821, annex),

Expressing appreciation for the neutral and impartial way in which the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreement has carried out its mandate, in close cooperation with the Central African authorities, and noting with satisfaction that the Inter-African Mission has contributed to stabilizing the situation in the Central African Republic, in particular through the supervision of the surrendering of arms,

Noting that the States participating in the Inter-African Mission and the Central African Republic have decided to extend its mandate (S/1997/561, appendix I) in order to complete its mission,

Stressing the importance of regional stability, and, in this context, fully supporting the efforts made by the Member States participating in the International Mediation Committee established by the Nineteenth Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government of France and Africa, and by the members of the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements,

Stressing also the need for all signatories of the Bangui Agreements to continue to cooperate fully in respecting and implementing these Agreements,

Determining that the situation in the Central African Republic continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Member States which participate in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements and of those Member States which provide support to them, and their readiness to maintain these efforts;

2. *Welcomes also* the support provided by the United Nations Development Programme to the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements, and encourages it to continue this support;

3. *Approves* the continued conduct by Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1125 (1997);

4. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and those States providing logistical support to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel;

5. *Decides* that the authorization referred to in paragraph 4 above will be limited to a period of three months from the adoption of this resolution;

6. *Recalls* that the expenses and logistical support for the Inter-African Mission will be borne on a voluntary basis in accordance with article 11 of the mandate of the Mission, requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to establish a Trust Fund for the Central African Republic which would assist in supporting the troops of States participating in the Mission and in providing logistical support to them, and encourages Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund;

7. *Requests* the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission to provide periodic reports to the Council at least every month through the Secretary-General, the next report to be made within one month of the adoption of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a report before the end of the three-month period referred to in paragraph 5 above, on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations on further international support for the Central African Republic;

9. *Urges* all States, international organizations and financial institutions to assist in post-conflict development in the Central African Republic;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1137 (1997) of 12 November 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, and in particular its resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, 1060 (1996) of 12 June 1996, 1115 (1997) of 21 June 1997, and 1134 (1997) of 23 October 1997,

Taking note with grave concern of the letter of 29 October 1997 from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/829) conveying the unacceptable decision of the Government of Iraq to seek to impose conditions on its cooperation with the Special Commission, of the letter of 2 November 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission (S/1997/837, annex), which reiterated the unacceptable demand that the reconnaissance aircraft operating on behalf of the Special Commission be withdrawn from use and which implicitly threatened the safety of such aircraft, and of the letter of 6 November 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/855) admitting that Iraq has moved dual-capable equipment which is subject to monitoring by the Special Commission,

Taking note also with grave concern of the letters of 30 October 1997 (S/1997/830) and 2 November 1997 (S/1997/836) from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the President of the Security Council advising that the Government of Iraq had denied entry to Iraq to two Special Commission officials on 30 October 1997 and 2 November 1997 on the grounds of their nationality, and of the letters of 3 November 1997 (S/1997/837), 4 November 1997 (S/1997/843), 5 November 1997 (S/1997/851) and 7 November 1997 (S/1997/864) from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the President of the Security Council advising that the Government of Iraq had denied entry to sites designated for inspection by the Special Commission on 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 November 1997 to Special Commission inspectors on the grounds of their nationality and of the additional information in the Executive Chairman's letter of 5 November 1997 to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/851) that the Government of Iraq has moved significant pieces of dual-capable equipment subject to monitoring by the Special Commission and that monitoring cameras appear to have been tampered with or covered,

Welcoming the diplomatic initiatives, including that of the high-level mission of the Secretary-General, which have taken place in an effort to ensure that Iraq complies unconditionally with its obligations under the relevant resolutions,

Deeply concerned at the report of the high-level mission of the Secretary-General on the results of its meetings with the highest levels of the Government of Iraq,

Recalling that its resolution 1115 (1997) expressed its firm intention, unless the Special Commission advised the Council that Iraq is in substantial compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of that resolution, to impose additional measures on those categories of Iraqi officials responsible for the non-compliance,

Recalling also that its resolution 1134 (1997) reaffirmed its firm intention, if, *inter alia*, the Special Commission reports that Iraq is not in compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997), to adopt measures which would oblige States to refuse the entry into or transit through their territories of all Iraqi officials and members of the Iraqi armed forces who are responsible for or participate in instances of non-compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997),

Recalling further the statement of its President of 29 October 1997 (S/PRST/1997/49) in which the Council condemned the decision of the Government of Iraq to try to dictate the terms of its compliance with its obligation to cooperate with the Special Commission and warned of the serious consequences of Iraq's failure to comply immediately and fully and without conditions or restrictions with its obligations under the relevant resolutions,

Reiterating the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq,

Determined to ensure immediate and full compliance without conditions or restrictions by Iraq with its obligations under the relevant resolutions,

Determining that this situation continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the continued violations by Iraq of its obligations under the relevant resolutions to cooperate fully and unconditionally with the Special Commission in the fulfilment of its mandate, including its unacceptable decision of 29 October 1997 to seek to impose conditions on cooperation with the Special Commission, its refusal on 30 October 1997 and 2 November 1997 to allow entry to Iraq to two Special Commission officials on the grounds of their nationality, its denial of entry on 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 November 1997 to sites designated by the Special Commission for inspection to Special Commission inspectors on the grounds of their nationality, its implicit threat to the safety of the reconnaissance aircraft operating on behalf of the Special Commission, its removal of significant pieces of dual-use equipment from their previous sites, and its tampering with monitoring cameras of the Special Commission;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Iraq rescind immediately its decision of 29 October 1997;

3. *Demands also* that Iraq cooperate fully and immediately and without conditions or restrictions with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions, which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance;

4. *Decides*, in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 1134 (1997), that States shall, without delay prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all Iraqi officials and members of the Iraqi armed forces who were responsible for or participated in the instances of non-compliance detailed in paragraph 1 above, provided that the entry of a person into a particular State on a specified date may be authorized by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, and provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its own territory to its own nationals, or to persons carrying out bona fide diplomatic assignments, or missions approved by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990);

5. *Decides also*, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1134 (1997), to designate in consultation with the Special Commission a list of individuals whose entry or transit will be prevented under the provisions of paragraph 4 above, and requests the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to develop guidelines and procedures as appropriate for the implementation of the measures set out in paragraph 4 above and to transmit copies of these guidelines and procedures, as well as a list of the individuals designated, to all Member States;

6. *Decides further* that the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 above shall terminate one day after the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission reports to the Council that Iraq is allowing the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect in accordance with the mandate of the Special Commission, as well as to officials and other persons under the authority of the Iraqi Government whom the Special Commission wishes to interview so that the Special Commission may fully discharge its mandate;

7. *Decides* that the reviews provided for in paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991) shall resume in April 1998 in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 1134 (1997), provided that the Government of Iraq shall have complied with paragraph 2 above;

8. *Expresses its firm intention* to take further measures as may be required for the implementation of this resolution;

9. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the Government of Iraq under the relevant resolutions to ensure the safety and security of the personnel and equipment of the Special Commission and its inspection teams;

10. *Reaffirms its full support* for the authority of the Special Commission under its Executive Chairman to ensure the implementation of its mandate under the relevant resolutions of the Council;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1138 (1997) of 14 November 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and the statements of its President,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan of 4 September 1997 (S/1997/686 and Add.1) and of 5 November 1997 (S/1997/859),

Having considered also the letter of 17 October 1997 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/808),

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the inviolability of its borders,

Welcoming the progress made by the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (S/1997/510) and the effective maintenance of the ceasefire between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition,

Expressing concern that the security situation in Tajikistan remains volatile with, in particular, a high level of violence in the central part of the country, although large parts of the country are relatively calm,

Welcoming the decision of the Commonwealth of Independent States to authorize its Collective Peacekeeping Forces to assist in providing security for United Nations personnel at the request of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan and with the agreement of the parties,

Taking note of the requests of the parties, contained in the General Agreement and in the letter of 27 June 1997 from the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition to the Secretary-General (S/1997/508), for the further assistance of the United Nations in implementing the General Agreement, and recognizing that the implementation of this Agreement will require the consistent good faith and constant effort of the parties, as well as the sustained and vigorous support of the United Nations and the international community,

1. *Welcomes* the reports of the Secretary-General of 4 September 1997 and of 5 November 1997;

2. *Welcomes also* the serious efforts made by the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition to carry out their commitments under the General Agreement and the progress achieved in the activities of the Commission on National Reconciliation, the exchange of prisoners of war and detainees, the registration of the fighters of the United Tajik Opposition inside Tajikistan and the repatriation of refugees from Afghanistan;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the agreement of the parties to form a joint security unit with the task of providing security, including armed escorts, for personnel and transports of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, mainly in the central part of the country, and calls upon them to establish it without delay;

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to expand the size of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan in accordance with his recommendations;

5. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan until 15 May 1998;

6. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan shall be as follows:

To use its best efforts to promote peace and national reconciliation and to assist in the implementation of the General Agreement and, to this end, to

(a) Provide good offices and expert advice as stipulated in the General Agreement;

(b) Cooperate with the Commission on National Reconciliation and its subcommissions and with the Central Commission on Elections and the Holding of a Referendum;

(c) Participate in the work of the Contact Group of guarantor States and organizations and to serve as its coordinator;

(d) Investigate reports of ceasefire violations and report on them to the United Nations and the Commission on National Reconciliation;

(e) Monitor the assembly of fighters of the United Tajik Opposition and their reintegration, disarmament and demobilization;

(f) Assist in the reintegration into governmental power structures or demobilization of ex-combatants;

(g) Coordinate United Nations assistance to Tajikistan during the transition period;

(h) Maintain close contacts with the parties, as well as cooperative liaison with the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Russian border forces and the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Tajikistan;

7. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate further in ensuring the safety and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations, the Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international personnel;

8. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to convene in Vienna, on 24 and 25 November 1997, a donor conference to obtain international support dedicated to the fulfilment of the General Agreement, and encourages Member States and others concerned to respond promptly and generously to ensure that this opportunity to contribute to the success of the peace process is not lost;

9. *Further encourages* Member States and others concerned to continue assistance to alleviate the urgent humanitarian needs in Tajikistan and to offer support to Tajikistan for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of its economy;

10. *Welcomes* the continued contribution made by the Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in assisting the parties in the

implementation of the General Agreement in coordination with all concerned;

11. *Commends* the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and of the personnel of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, and encourages them to continue assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments, in particular regarding the security situation, and also requests him to report within three months of the adoption of this resolution on its implementation;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1139 (1997) of 21 November 1987

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force of 14 November 1997 (S/1997/884),

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1998;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

Resolution 1140 (1997) of 28 November 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1110 (1997) of 28 May 1997,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force for an additional period terminating on 4 December 1997;

2. *Decides also* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1141 (1997) of 28 November 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and those adopted by the General Assembly,

Taking note of the request of 29 October 1997 from the President of the Republic of Haiti to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (S/1997/832, annex II),

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 1997 (S/1997/832) and the addendum to this report (S/1997/832/Add.1), and the recommendations contained therein,

Commending the role of the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti in assisting the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian national police, and expressing its appreciation to all Member States which have contributed to the Transition Mission,

Noting the termination in accordance with resolution 1123 (1997) (of 30 July 1997) of the mandate of the Transition Mission as of 30 November 1997,

Commending further the role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the coordination of activities by the United Nations system to promote institution-building, national reconciliation and economic rehabilitation in Haiti,

Noting the key role played to date by the United Nations Civilian Police, the International Civilian Mission in Haiti and United Nations Development Programme technical assistance in helping to establish a fully functioning Haitian national police force of adequate size and structure as an integral element of the consolidation of democracy and the revitalization of Haiti's system of justice and, in this context, welcoming continued progress towards professionalization of the Haitian national police and towards fulfilment of the May 1997 "Haitian national police development plan for 1997–2001",

Stressing the link between peace and development, noting that significant international assistance is indispensable for sustainable development in Haiti, and stressing that a sustained commitment by the international community and the international financial institutions to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development in Haiti is indispensable for long-term peace and security in the country,

Recognizing that the people and the Government of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, the administration of justice and the reconstruction of their country,

1. *Affirms* the importance of a professional, self-sustaining, fully functioning national police of adequate size and structure, able to conduct the full spectrum of police

functions, to the consolidation of democracy and the revitalization of Haiti's system of justice, and encourages Haiti to pursue its plans in these respects;

2. *Decides* further to paragraph 1 above, and at the request of the President of the Republic of Haiti, to establish, until 30 November 1998, a United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti, composed of up to 300 civilian police, with a mandate limited to a single one-year period ending on 30 November 1998, in order to continue to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian national police in accordance with the arrangements, including mentoring Haitian national police field performance, set out in paragraphs 39 and 40 of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 1997 and paragraphs 2 to 12 of the addendum to that report;

3. *Affirms* that further international assistance to the Haitian national police, should it be needed, should be provided through United Nations specialized agencies and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and through international and regional organizations and by interested Member States;

4. *Affirms also* that all special arrangements accorded to the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti will not constitute precedents for other operations of the same nature that include civilian police personnel;

5. *Decides* that the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti will assume responsibility for those personnel of the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti and United Nations-owned assets required for its use in fulfilment of its mandate;

6. *Requests* all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken by the United Nations and by Member States pursuant to this and other relevant resolutions in order to carry out the provisions of the mandate as set out in paragraph 2 above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution every three months from the date of its adoption until the mandate of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti expires on 30 November 1998;

8. *Recognizes* that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute the major tasks facing the Haitian Government and people and that significant international assistance is indispensable for sustainable development in Haiti, and stresses the commitment of the international community to a long-term programme of support for Haiti;

9. *Requests* all States to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established in resolution 975 (1995) for the Haitian national police, in particular for the recruitment and deployment by the United Nations Development Programme of police advisers to assist the inspector general, directorate general and department headquarters of the Haitian national police;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1142 (1997) of 4 December 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, in particular its resolutions 1105 (1997) of 9 April 1997 and 1110 (1997) of 28 May 1997,

Recalling also its resolutions 1101 (1997) of 28 March 1997 and 1114 (1997) of 19 June 1997, which expressed the Council's concern over the situation in Albania,

Reaffirming its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Reiterating its appreciation for the important role played by the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force in contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability, and paying tribute to its personnel in the performance of their mandate,

Reiterating its call on the Governments of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to implement in full their Agreement of 8 April 1996 (S/1996/291, annex), in particular regarding the demarcation of their mutual border,

Welcoming the phased reduction and restructuring of United Nations Preventive Deployment Force troop strength which has taken place pursuant to its resolution 1110 (1997),

Taking note of the letter of 31 October 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary-General, requesting the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (S/1997/838, annex),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 November 1997 and the recommendations contained therein (S/1997/911),

Taking note of the Secretary-General's observations that there have been a number of positive developments in the overall situation in the area, in particular the stabilization of the situation in Albania, but that peace and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continue to depend largely on developments in other parts of the region,

Bearing in mind the intention of Member States and interested organizations to consider actively the instituting of possible alternatives to the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force for the final period until 31 August 1998, with the withdrawal of the military component immediately thereafter;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 1 June 1998 on the modalities of the termination of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force, including practical steps for the complete withdrawal of the military component immediately after 31 August 1998, and to submit recommendations on the type of international presence that would be most appropriate for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia after 31 August 1998;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and in particular its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997 and 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to continue to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

Welcoming the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 1111 (1997) (S/1997/935) and his intention to submit a supplementary report, as well as the report submitted in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1111 (1997) by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990 (S/1997/942),

Noting with concern that, despite the ongoing implementation of resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997), the population of Iraq continues to face a serious nutritional and health situation,

Determined to avoid any further deterioration of the current humanitarian situation,

Noting with appreciation the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Council re-examine the adequacy of the revenues provided by resolution 986 (1995) and consider how best to meet the priority humanitarian requirements of the Iraqi people, including the possibility of increasing those revenues,

Noting also with appreciation the Secretary-General's intention to include in his supplementary report recommendations on ways to improve the processing and supply of humanitarian goods under resolution 986 (1995),

Welcoming the efforts made by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to refine and clarify its working procedures, and encouraging the Committee to go further in that direction in order to expedite the approval process,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, shall remain in force for another period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 5 December 1997;

2. *Also decides* that the provisions of the distribution plan in respect of goods purchased in accordance with resolution 1111 (1997) shall continue to apply to foodstuffs, medicine and health supplies purchased in accordance with the present resolution, pending the Secretary-General's approval of a new distribution plan, to be submitted by the Government of Iraq before 5 January 1998;

3. *Further decides* to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the present resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on receipt of the reports referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 below, and expresses its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of the present resolution, provided that the reports referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 below indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above, and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observation by United Nations

personnel in Iraq, and on the basis of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995);

5. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995);

6. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to submit a supplementary report, and expresses its willingness, in the light of his recommendations, to find ways of improving the implementation of the humanitarian programme and to take such action over additional resources as needed to meet priority humanitarian requirements of the Iraqi people, as well as to consider an extension of the time-frame for the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit his supplementary report to the Council no later than 30 January 1998;

8. *Stresses the need* to ensure respect for the security and safety of all persons appointed by the Secretary-General for the implementation of the present resolution in Iraq;

9. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to continue, in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to refine and clarify working procedures in order to expedite the approval process and to report to the Council no later than 30 January 1998;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1144 (1997) of 19 December 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, including resolutions 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, 1103 (1997) c [illegible] 1 March 1997 and 1107 (1997) of 16 May 1997,

Expressing its continued commitment to the political settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Welcoming the conclusions of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council held in Sintra on 30 May 1997 (S/1997/434, annex) and the Peace Implementation Conference held in Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997 (S/1997/979, annex),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 10 December 1997 (S/1997/966), and taking note of his observations, in particular with regard to the International Police Task Force,

Affirming its full support of the High Representative and his staff and his responsibility in implementing the civilian aspects of the Peace Agreement,

Commending the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the International Police Task Force for its valuable work in such areas as police restructuring, training, weapons inspections and promoting freedom of movement, as well as its assistance in connection with the elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Expressing its appreciation to the personnel of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and commending the leadership and dedication of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the International Police Task Force Commissioner in their efforts to support implementation of the Peace Agreement,

Noting that the presence of the International Police Task Force monitors is contingent on the existence of adequate security arrangements, which, at present, can only be secured by a credible international military force,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which includes the International Police Task Force, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 1998, which will be renewed for a further period unless there are significant changes to the security arrangements as currently provided by the multinational stabilization force, and decides also that the International Police Task Force shall continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in annex 11 of the Peace Agreement, including the tasks referred to in the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996 (S/1996/1012, annex) and of the Sintra and Bonn meetings and as agreed by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. *Expresses its support* for the conclusions of the Bonn Peace Implementation Conference, and encourages the

Secretary-General to pursue implementation of its relevant recommendations, in particular on the restructuring of the International Police Task Force;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed regularly about the work of the International Police Task Force and in particular its progress in assisting the restructuring of law enforcement agencies; to report every three months on the implementation of its mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole; and to include in his first report a description of action taken to implement recommendations of the Bonn Conference on restructuring the International Police Task Force, particularly the creation of specialized units of the Force to train Bosnian police to address more effectively key public security issues;

4. *Reaffirms* that the successful implementation of the tasks of the International Police Task Force rests on the quality, experience and professional skill of its personnel, and urges Member States, with the support of the Secretary-General, to ensure the provision of such qualified personnel;

5. *Urges* Member States to provide training, equipment and related assistance for local police forces in coordination with the International Police Task Force, recognizing that resources are critical to the success of the police reform efforts of the Force;

6. *Calls upon* all concerned to ensure the closest possible coordination among the Office of the High Representative, the multinational stabilization force, the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the relevant civilian organizations and agencies, in order to ensure the successful implementation of the Peace Agreement and the priority objectives of the civilian consolidation plans, as well as the security of the International Police Task Force;

7. *Pays tribute* to the victims of the 17 September 1997 helicopter crash in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including members of the Office of the High Representative, the International Police Task Force and a bilateral assistance programme, for their sacrifice in advancing the peace process;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1145 (1997) of 19 December 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions concerning the territories of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Sirmium of the Republic of Croatia (the Region),

Reaffirming its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, and emphasizing in this regard that the territories of the Region are integral parts of the Republic of Croatia,

Recalling the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951), signed on 12 November 1995 by the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb community (the Basic Agreement), which promotes the mutual confidence, safety and security of all inhabitants in the Region,

Noting the termination of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium on 15 January 1998, as envisaged in its resolution 1079 (1996) of 15 November 1996 as well as in the Basic Agreement, and in accordance with its resolution 1120 (1997) of 14 July 1997, and expressing its deep appreciation to the Transitional Administrators for their leadership of the efforts of the United Nations in promoting peace, stability, and democracy in the Region, and to the civilian and military personnel of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium for their dedication and achievement in facilitating the peaceful reintegration of the Region into the Republic of Croatia,

Emphasizing the continuing obligation, under the Basic Agreement and international conventions, of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to allow all refugees and displaced persons to return in safety to their homes throughout the Republic of Croatia, and further emphasizing the urgency and importance of the two-way return of all displaced persons in the Republic of Croatia,

Recalling the mandate of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe of 26 June 1997 (S/1997/522, annex) providing for a continued and reinforced Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe presence in the Republic of Croatia, with a focus on the two-way return of all refugees and displaced persons, the protection of their rights, and the protection of persons belonging to national minorities,

Welcoming the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia to the Secretary-General of 6 November 1997 (S/1997/913) requesting a continued presence of United Nations civilian police monitors after the termination of the mandate of the Transitional Administration,

Welcoming also the report of the Secretary-General of 4 December 1997 (S/1997/953 and Add.1) and the recommendations contained therein, including his recommendation for the establishment of a support group of civilian police monitors,

Stressing that the Croatian authorities bear the main responsibility for the successful completion of the peaceful reintegration of the Region and the true reconciliation of the people,

1. *Notes* the termination of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium on 15 January 1998, and expresses its continued full support for the Transitional Administration as it completes its mandate;

2. *Reiterates* the continuing obligation of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, under the Basic Agreement, to respect the highest standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to promote an atmosphere of confidence among local residents, regardless of ethnic origin, as well as its continuing obligations under international conventions and other agreements in this regard;

3. *Underlines* that it is the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Croatian police and judicial authorities who bear full responsibility for the security and safeguarding of the civil rights of all residents of the Republic of Croatia, regardless of ethnicity;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of Croatia to implement fully and promptly all of its obligations and commitments, including those reached with the Transitional Administration, with regard to the Region;

5. *Stresses* the need for the Government of the Republic of Croatia to pursue the economic revitalization of the Region, and notes, in this respect, the importance of past and future involvement by the international community;

6. *Notes with approval* the recent improved performance of the Government of the Republic of Croatia towards fulfilling its obligations, including the adoption of a comprehensive programme of national reconciliation, and encourages continued progress in this regard;

7. *Reaffirms* the right of all refugees and displaced persons originating from the Republic of Croatia to return to their homes of origin throughout the Republic of Croatia, welcomes the fact that some progress has been made in the peaceful two-way return of displaced persons and the return of refugees in the Region, and calls upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia to remove legal obstacles and other impediments to two-way returns, including through the resolution of property issues, the establishment of straightforward procedures for returns, the adequate funding of the Joint Council and all relevant activities of municipalities, the clarification and full implementation of the Amnesty Law and other measures, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General;

8. *Reminds* the local Serb community of the continued importance of demonstrating a constructive attitude and participating actively in the process of reintegration and national reconciliation;

9. *Stresses* that the achievement of the long-term goals for the Region established by the Security Council depend upon the commitment of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to the permanent reintegration of its Serb citizens and upon the vigilant and active role of the international community and, in this regard, welcomes the key role of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

10. *Emphasizes* the role of other international organizations and the United Nations specialized agencies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in the Republic of Croatia;

11. *Reiterates its previous call* to all the States in the region, including the Government of the Republic of Croatia, to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and recalls its encouragement by the increased cooperation of the Government of the Republic of Croatia with the Tribunal;

12. *Urges* the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to pursue further normalization of their relations, especially in the areas of cross-border confidence-building measures, demilitarization and dual nationality;

13. *Decides* to establish, with effect from 16 January 1998, a support group of 180 civilian police monitors, for a single period of up to nine months as recommended by the Secretary-General, to continue to monitor the performance of the Croatian police in the Danube region, particularly in connection with the return of displaced persons, in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 38 and 39 of the report of the Secretary-General and in response to the request by the Government of the Republic of Croatia;

14. *Decides also* that the support group will assume responsibility for those personnel of the Transitional Administration and United Nations-owned assets needed for its use in fulfilment of its mandate;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep it informed periodically and to report as necessary on the situation, and in any case no later than 15 June 1998;

16. *Reminds* the Government of the Republic of Croatia of its responsibility for the security and freedom of movement of all civilian police monitors and other international personnel, and requests that it provide all necessary support and assistance to the civilian police monitors;

17. *Encourages* liaison between the support group and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe with a view to facilitating a smooth transition of responsibility to that organization;

18. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1146 (1997) of 23 December 1997

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 8 December 1997 (S/1997/962),

Welcoming also the report of the Secretary-General on his Mission of Good Offices in Cyprus of 12 December 1997 (S/1997/973),

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 31 December 1997,

Reaffirming all its earlier relevant resolutions on Cyprus, and in particular resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975, 939 (1994) of 29 July 1994 and 1117 (1997) of 27 June 1997,

Noting with concern that tensions along the ceasefire lines remain high, despite the further decrease in the number of serious incidents in the last six months, and that restrictions to the freedom of movement of the Force have increased,

Reiterating its concern that negotiations on a comprehensive political solution have yet to make progress, despite the efforts made at the two rounds of direct negotiations, held in July and August 1997, between the leaders of the two communities, at the initiative of the Secretary-General,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending on 30 June 1998;

2. *Reminds* both sides of their obligations to prevent any violence directed against Force personnel, to cooperate fully with the Force and to ensure its complete freedom of movement;

3. *Underlines* the importance of early agreement to the reciprocal measures for the reduction of tension along the ceasefire lines proposed and subsequently adapted by the Force, notes the fact that only one side has so far accepted this package, calls for early agreement to and rapid implementation of reciprocal measures, and encourages the Force to continue its efforts towards that end;

4. *Calls upon* the leaders of the two communities to continue the discussions on security issues begun on 26 September 1997;

5. *Calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to refrain from any action, particularly in the vicinity of the buffer zone, which would exacerbate tensions;

6. *Reiterates its grave concern* at the continuing excessive and increasing levels of military forces and armaments in the Republic of Cyprus and the rate at which they are being expanded, upgraded and modernized, including by the introduction of sophisticated weaponry, and the lack of progress towards any significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus, which threaten to raise tensions both on the island and in the region and complicate efforts to negotiate an overall political settlement;

7. *Calls upon* all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defence spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas (S/24472, Annex), stresses the importance of eventual demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts in this direction;

8. *Reiterates* that the status quo is unacceptable, and stresses its support for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices and the importance of concerted efforts to work with the Secretary-General towards an overall comprehensive settlement;

9. *Expresses its full support* for the intention of the Secretary-General to resume in March 1998 the open-ended process of negotiations initiated by the Secretary-General in July 1997 and aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement;

10. *Calls upon* the leaders of the two communities to commit themselves to this process of negotiations and to cooperate actively and constructively with the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser, and urges all States to lend their full support to these efforts;

11. *Further calls upon* all parties concerned, in this context, to create a climate for reconciliation and genuine mutual confidence on both sides and to avoid any actions which might increase tension, including through further expansion of military forces and armaments;

12. *Reaffirms* its position that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions, in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

13. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts by the Force to implement its humanitarian mandate in respect of Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island, and Turkish Cypriots living in the Southern part, and welcomes also the progress in the implementation of recommendations arising out of the humanitarian review undertaken by the Force in 1995, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General;

14. *Welcomes also* the agreement reached between the leaders of the two communities on 31 July 1997 on the issue of missing persons in Cyprus;

15. *Welcomes further* the efforts of the United Nations and others concerned to promote the holding of bi-communal events so as to build cooperation, trust and mutual respect between the two communities, commends the increase in such bi-communal activity in the last six months, acknowledges the recent cooperation from all concerned on both sides to that end, and strongly encourages them to take further steps to facilitate such bi-communal events and to ensure that they take place in conditions of safety and security;

16. *Recognizes* that the decision of the European Union concerning the opening of accession negotiations with Cyprus is an important development;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 10 June 1998 on the implementation of this resolution;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1147 (1998) of 13 January 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular its resolutions 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995, 1038 (1996) of 15 January 1996, 1066 (1996) of 15 July 1996, 1093 (1997) of 14 January 1997 and 1119 (1997) of 14 July 1997,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 30 December 1997 (S/1997/1019), and welcoming the positive developments noted therein,

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia,

Noting again the Joint Declaration signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in particular article 3, which reaffirmed their agreement concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, and emphasizing the contribution that this demilitarization has made to the decrease of tension in the region,

Noting with concern continued long-standing violations of the demilitarization regime in the United Nations designated zones in the region, but welcoming a decrease in the number of violations,

Welcoming the first substantial progress in implementing the practical options proposed by the United Nations military observers in May 1996, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 31 December 1996 (S/1996/1075),

Noting with concern that there has been no progress towards a settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka through mutual negotiations,

Recalling the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed in Belgrade on 23 August 1996, committing the parties to settle peacefully the disputed issue of Prevlaka by negotiations in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and good neighbourly relations, and stressing the need for the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to agree on a settlement which would peacefully resolve their differences,

Noting that the presence of the United Nations military observers continues to be essential to maintain conditions that are conducive to a negotiated settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

1. *Authorizes* the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 July 1998;

2. *Welcomes* steps undertaken by the parties in adopting the practical options proposed by United Nations military observers to reduce tension and improve safety and security in the area, and calls upon the parties to make further progress in this regard;

3. *Reiterates its call* upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarization regime in the United Nations designated zones, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and freedom of movement;

4. *Urges* the parties to abide by their mutual commitments and to implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 August 1996;

5. *Expresses its support* for the commitment by the parties to a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka, in accordance with article 4 of the aforementioned Agreement;

6. *Urges* the parties to take concrete steps towards a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in good faith and without delay;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 5 July 1998 a report on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and in particular on progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement which would peacefully resolve their differences;

8. *Requests* the United Nations military observers and the multinational stabilization force authorized by the Council in resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 to cooperate fully with each other;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1148 (1998) of 26 January 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara, and in particular its resolution 1133 (1997) of 20 October 1997 in which it decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 20 April 1998 and to increase its size in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his report of 25 September 1997 (S/1997/742 and Add.1),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1997 (S/1997/882 and Add.1) which contains a detailed plan, a timetable and financial implications for the increase in the strength of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara,

Welcoming the letter of the Secretary-General of 12 December 1997 (S/1997/974) which, *inter alia*, records the resumption of the identification of eligible voters in accordance with the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties for its implementation, and the report of the Secretary-General of 15 January 1998 (S/1998/35) which, *inter alia*, records progress made since the resumption of the identification process,

Welcoming also the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara,

1. *Approves* the deployment of the engineering unit required for demining activities and of the additional administrative staff required to support the deployment of military personnel as proposed in annex II of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1997;

2. *Expresses* its intention to consider positively the request for the remaining additional military and civilian police assets for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, as proposed in annex II of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1997, as soon as the Secretary-General reports that the identification process has reached a stage which makes the deployment of these assets essential;

3. *Calls upon* both parties to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and to cooperate further with the Identification Commission established pursuant to the Settlement Plan in order that the identification process can be completed in a timely fashion in accordance with the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties for its implementation;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments in the implementation of the Settlement Plan;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1149 (1998) of 27 January 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Expressing its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 12 January 1998 (S/1998/17), *Welcoming* the timetable approved by the Joint Commission on 9 January 1998 (S/1998/56), according to which the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) agreed to complete the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) by the end of February 1998,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola at this critical stage of the peace process,

1. *Stresses* the urgent need for the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA to complete in accordance with the timetable approved by the Joint Commission on 9 January 1998 the implementation of their obligations under the Lusaka Protocol as well as to complete the implementation of their obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), and relevant Security Council resolutions;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola, including the military task force as outlined in paragraphs 35 and 36 of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 January 1998, until 30 April 1998;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, no later than 13 March 1998, a comprehensive report, which would also incorporate the report requested in paragraph 7 of resolution 1135 (1997), on the situation in Angola, especially in regard to the implementation of the timetable approved by the Joint Commission, with recommendations regarding the possible reconfiguration before 30 April 1998 of the components of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola, referred to in section VII of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 January 1998, as well as preliminary recommendations regarding the United Nations presence in Angola after 30 April 1998;

4. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the rule of law, including the full protection of all Angolan citizens throughout the national territory;

5. *Requests* the Government of Angola, in cooperation with the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola, to take appropriate steps, including through its integrated National Police and Armed Forces, to ensure an environment of confidence and safety in which the United Nations and humanitarian personnel may carry out their activities;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA to refrain from any action which might undermine the process of normalization of State administration or lead to renewed tensions;

7. *Demands* that the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA cooperate fully with the Observer Mission, including by providing full access for its verification activities, and reiterates its call on the Government of Angola to notify the Mission in a timely manner of its troop movements, in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol and established procedures;

8. *Reaffirms its readiness* to review the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) or to consider the imposition of additional measures in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 1127 (1997) and on the basis of the report referred to in paragraph 3 above;

9. *Reiterates its belief* that a meeting between the President of the Republic of Angola and the leader of UNITA could facilitate the process of peace and national reconciliation;

10. *Urges* the international community to provide assistance to facilitate the demobilization and social reintegration of ex-combatants, demining, the resettlement of displaced persons and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Angolan economy in order to consolidate the gains in the peace process;

11. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Secretary-General that his Special Representative continue to chair the Joint Commission, as established under the Lusaka Protocol, which has proved to be a vital mechanism for the advancement of the peace process;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the Observer Mission for assisting the Government of Angola and UNITA to implement the peace process;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1150 (1998) of 30 January 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, reaffirming in particular resolution 1124 (1997) of 31 July 1997, and recalling the statement of its President of 6 November 1997 (S/PRST/1997/50),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 January 1998 (S/1998/51),

Supporting the vigorous efforts to move the peace process forward made by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Stressing in this context the importance of the Concluding Statement adopted in Geneva on 19 November 1997 in which both sides welcomed, *inter alia*, the proposals of the Secretary-General to strengthen the involvement of the United Nations in the peace process, approved a programme of action and set up a mechanism for its implementation,

Reaffirming the necessity for the parties strictly to respect human rights, expressing its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to find ways to improve their observance as an integral part of the work towards a comprehensive political settlement, and noting developments in the work of the United Nations Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Deeply concerned at the continuing unsettled and tense security situation in the Gali region, characterized by the laying of mines, by a rising number of criminal activities, including kidnapping and murder, and, most seriously, by significantly increased subversive activities by armed groups which disrupt the peace process and impede a settlement of the conflict and the return of refugees, and at the resulting lack of safety and security for the local population, for the refugees and displaced persons returning to the region, for aid workers and for the personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and of the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States,

Welcoming, in this context, the contribution that the peacekeeping force and the Observer Mission have made to stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, noting that the cooperation between the Observer Mission and the peacekeeping force is good and has continued to develop, and stressing the importance of continued close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 19 January 1998;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that much groundwork has now been laid towards achieving substantive progress in the peace process, but reiterates its deep concern that, as yet, no significant progress has been made on the key issues in the settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia;

3. *Commends* the parties for the constructive approach shown at the Geneva meeting on 17 to 19 November 1997, welcomes, in this context, the establishment and the first meetings of the Coordinating Council and, within its framework, of working groups, under the chairmanship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and stresses the importance of the effective working of these bodies in order to help progress towards a settlement;

4. *Emphasizes* that the primary responsibility for reinvigorating the peace process rests upon the parties themselves, and reminds them that the ability of the international community to assist them depends on their political will to resolve the conflict through dialogue and mutual accommodation and on their taking real steps towards bringing about a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict through the speediest possible agreement on and signature of the relevant documents;

5. *Reaffirms* the particular importance it attaches to the more active role for the United Nations in the peace process, encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue their efforts, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, and with the support of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and calls upon the parties to work constructively with them to achieve a comprehensive settlement;

6. *Encourages* the continuation of direct dialogue between the parties, calls upon them to intensify the search for a peaceful solution by further expanding their contacts, and requests the Secretary-General to make available all appropriate support if so requested by the parties;

7. *Recalls* the conclusions of the Lisbon summit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (S/1997/57, annex) regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict and the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement of 4 April 1994 on the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons (S/1994/397, annex II), encourages the Secretary-General to take such steps as are necessary, in cooperation with the parties, to ensure a prompt and safe return of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes, and stresses the urgent need for progress in this area, in particular from the Abkhaz side;

8. *Calls upon* the parties to ensure the full implementation of the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I);

9. *Condemns* the intensified activities by armed groups, including the continued laying of mines, in the Gali region, and calls upon the parties to honour fully their commitments to take all measures in their power and to coordinate their efforts to prevent such activities, and to cooperate fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States, in order to ensure the safety and the freedom of movement of all personnel of the United Nations, the peacekeeping force and international humanitarian organizations;

10. *Welcomes* the additional steps taken in order to improve security conditions so as to minimize the danger to personnel of the Observer Mission and to create conditions for the effective performance of its mandate, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to make further arrangements in this field;

11. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Observer Mission for a new period terminating on 31 July 1998 subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Mission in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the peacekeeping force;

12. *Encourages* further contributions to address the urgent needs of those suffering most from the consequences of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular internally displaced persons, including contributions to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the Moscow Agreement and/or for humanitarian aspects including demining, as specified by donors, requests the Secretary-General to consider the means of providing technical and financial assistance aimed at the reconstruction of the economy of Abkhazia, Georgia, following the successful outcome of the political negotiations, and welcomes the planning of a needs assessment mission;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed, to report after three months from the date of the adoption of this resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, including on the operations of the Observer Mission, and to provide recommendations in that report on the nature of the United Nations presence, and, in this context, expresses its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1151 (1998) of 30 January 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 20 January 1998 (S/1998/53), and taking note of the observations expressed and the commitments mentioned therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 6 January 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1998/7),

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is until 31 July 1998;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Condemns* all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them;

5. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

6. *Encourages* further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Resolution 1152 (1998) of 5 February 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997 and 1136 (1997) of 6 November 1997, *Taking note* of the third report to the Security Council by the International Committee for the Follow-up of the Bangui Agreements (S/1998/86),

Taking note also of the letter dated 28 January 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/88) and of the letter dated 4 February 1998 to the President of the Security Council from the President of Gabon, on behalf of the members of the International Committee for the Follow-up of the Bangui Agreements (S/1998/97),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 23 January 1998 (S/1998/61) submitted to the Council in accordance with Security Council resolution 1136 (1997),

Expressing its appreciation for the neutral and impartial way in which the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements has carried out its mandate, in close cooperation with the Central African authorities, and noting with satisfaction that Mission has contributed to stabilizing the situation in the Central African Republic, in particular through the supervision of the surrendering of arms,

Noting that the States participating in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the Central African Republic have decided to extend its mandate (S/1997/561, appendix I) in order to complete its mission with the prospect of the United Nations establishing a peacekeeping operation,

Stressing the importance of regional stability, and, in this context, fully supporting the efforts made by the Member States participating in the International Mediation Committee established by the nineteenth Summit of the Heads of State and Governments of France and Africa and by the members of the International Committee for the Follow-up of the Bangui Agreements,

Stressing also the need for all signatories of the Bangui Agreements to continue to cooperate fully in respecting and implementing these Agreements in order to help to foster the conditions for long-term stability in the Central African Republic,

Determining that the situation in the Central African Republic continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements and by those States providing support to them, and their readiness to maintain these efforts;

2. *Welcomes also* the support provided by the United Nations Development Programme to the International Committee for the Follow-up of the Bangui Agreements, and encourages it to continue this support;

3. *Calls upon* the parties in the Central African Republic to complete the implementation without delay of the provisions of the Bangui Agreements, and also calls for the fulfilment of the commitments expressed in the letter of 8 January 1998 to the Secretary-General from the President of the Central African Republic (S/1998/61, annex);

4. *Approves* the continued conduct by Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1125 (1997);

5. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, *authorizes* the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission and those States providing logistical support to ensure security and freedom of movement of their personnel;

6. *Decides* that the authorization referred to in paragraph 5 above will be initially extended until 16 March 1998;

7. *Recalls* that the expenses and logistical support for the Inter-African Mission will be borne on a voluntary basis in accordance with article 11 of the mandate of the Mission and encourages Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Central African Republic;

8. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General, as contained in his report of 23 January 1998, to appoint a Special Representative to the Central African Republic, and expresses its belief that the prompt appointment of such a representative could assist the parties in the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and provide support to other activities of the United Nations in the country;

9. *Reiterates its call* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to assist in post-conflict development in the Central African Republic;

10. *Requests* the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission to provide a report to the Security Council through the Secretary-General before the end of the period referred to in paragraph 6 above;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report for its consideration, no later than 23 February 1998, on the situation in the Central African Republic, with recommendations regarding the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, including the structure, specific goals and financial implications of such an

operation, and with information on the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and on the commitments expressed in the letter to the Secretary-General from the President of the Central African Republic of 8 January 1998;

12. *Expresses its intention* to take a decision by 16 March 1998 on the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic on the basis of the report referred to in paragraph 11 above;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997 and 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to continue to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions, and emphasizing the temporary nature of the distribution plan envisaged by this resolution,

Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

Welcoming the report submitted on 1 February 1998 by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1143 (1997) (S/1998/90) and his recommendations, as well as the report submitted on 30 January 1998 in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1143 (1997) by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990 (S/1998/92),

Noting that the Government of Iraq did not cooperate fully in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General,

Noting with concern that, despite the ongoing implementation of resolutions 986 (1995), 1111 (1997) and 1143 (1997), the population of Iraq continues to face a very serious nutritional and health situation,

Determined to avoid any further deterioration of the current humanitarian situation,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on the day after the President of the Council has informed the members of the Council that he has received the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 5 below, on which date the provisions of resolution 1143 (1997), if still in force, shall terminate, except as regards sums already produced pursuant to that resolution prior to that date;

2. *Decides also* that the authorization given to States by paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995) shall permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, sufficient to produce a sum, in the 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above, not exceeding a total of 5.256 billion United States dollars, of which the amounts recommended by the Secretary-General for the food/nutrition and health sectors should be allocated on a priority basis, and of which between 682 million United States dollars and 788 million United States dollars shall be used for the purpose referred to in paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995), except that if less than 5.256 billion United States dollars worth of petroleum or petroleum products is sold during the 180-day period, particular attention will be paid to meeting the urgent humanitarian needs in the food/nutrition and health sectors and the Secretary-General may provide a proportionately smaller amount for the purpose referred to in paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995);

3. *Directs* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to authorize, on the basis of specific requests, reasonable expenses related to the Hajj pilgrimage, to be met by funds in the escrow account;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of this resolution, and in particular to enhance the United Nations observation process in Iraq in such a way as to provide the required assurance to the Council of the equitable distribution of the goods produced in accordance with this resolution and that all supplies authorized for procurement, including dual-usage items and spare parts, are utilized for the purpose for which they have been authorized;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council when he has entered into any necessary arrangements or agreements, and approved a distribution

plan, submitted by the Government of Iraq, which includes a description of the goods to be purchased and effectively guarantees their equitable distribution, in accordance with his recommendations that the plan should be ongoing and should reflect the relative priorities of humanitarian supplies as well as their interrelationships within the context of projects or activities, required delivery dates, preferred points of entry and targeted objectives to be achieved;

6. *Urges* all States, and in particular the Government of Iraq, to provide their full cooperation in the effective implementation of this resolution;

7. *Appeals* to all States to cooperate in the timely submission of applications and the expeditious issue of export licences, facilitating the transit of humanitarian supplies authorized by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) and taking all other appropriate measures within their competence in order to ensure that urgently required humanitarian supplies reach the Iraqi people as rapidly as possible;

8. *Stresses* the need to ensure respect for the security and safety of all persons directly involved in the implementation of this resolution in Iraq;

9. *Decides* to conduct an interim review of the implementation of the present resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and a thorough review of all aspects of its implementation prior to the end of the 180-day period, on receipt of the reports referred to in paragraphs 10 and 14 below, and expresses its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably the renewal of the provisions of this resolution as appropriate, provided that the reports referred to in paragraphs 10 and 14 below indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make an interim report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above, and to make a full report prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observation by United Nations personnel in Iraq, and on the basis of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 2 above;

11. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's observation that the situation in the electricity sector is extremely grave and of his intention to return to the Council with proposals for appropriate funding, requests him to submit urgently a report for this purpose prepared in consultation with the Government of Iraq to the Council, and further requests him to submit to the Council other studies, drawing upon United Nations agencies as appropriate and in consultation with the Government of Iraq, on essential humanitarian needs in Iraq including necessary improvements to infrastructure;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a group of experts to determine in consultation with the Government of Iraq whether Iraq is able to export petroleum or petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum referred to in paragraph 2 above and to prepare an independent report on Iraqi production and transportation capacity and necessary monitoring, also requests him, in the light of that report, to make early and appropriate recommendations, and expresses its readiness to take a decision, on the basis of these recommendations and the humanitarian objectives of the present resolution, notwithstanding paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990), regarding authorization of the export of the necessary equipment to enable Iraq to increase the export of petroleum or petroleum products and to give the appropriate directions to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990);

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council, if Iraq is unable to export petroleum or petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum referred to in paragraph 2 above, and following consultations with relevant United Nations agencies and the Iraqi authorities, making recommendations for the expenditure of the sum expected to be available, consistent with the distribution plan referred to in paragraph 5 above;

14. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in coordination with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995);

15. *Also requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to implement the measures and take action on the steps referred to in its report of 30 January 1998, with regard to the refining and clarifying of its working procedures, to consider the relevant observations and recommendations referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 1 February 1998, in particular with a view to reducing to the extent possible the delay between the export of petroleum and petroleum products

from Iraq and the supply of goods to Iraq in accordance with the present resolution, to report to the Council by 31 March 1998 and thereafter to continue to review its procedures whenever necessary;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1154 (1998) of 2 March 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance,

Determined to ensure immediate and full compliance by Iraq without conditions or restrictions with its obligations under resolution 687 (1991) and the other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq, Kuwait and the neighbouring States,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Commends* the initiative by the Secretary-General to secure commitments from the Government of Iraq on compliance with its obligations under the relevant resolutions, and, in this regard endorses the memorandum of understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998 (S/1998/166), and looks forward to its early and full implementation;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible with regard to the finalization of procedures for Presidential sites in consultation with the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

3. *Stresses* that compliance by the Government of Iraq with its obligations, repeated again in the memorandum of understanding, to accord immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency in conformity with the relevant resolutions is necessary for the implementation of resolution 687 (1991), but that any violation would have severest consequences for Iraq;

4. *Reaffirms its intention* to act in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991) on the duration of the prohibitions referred to in that resolution, and notes that by its failure so far to comply with its relevant obligations Iraq has delayed the moment when the Council can do so;

5. *Decides*, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter, to remain actively seized of the matter, in order to ensure implementation of the present resolution and to secure peace and security in the area.

Resolution 1155 (1998) of 16 March 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997, 1136 (1997) of 6 November 1997 and 1152 (1998) of 5 February 1998,

Taking note of the report dated 10 March 1998 (S/1998/221) to the Security Council by the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements pursuant to resolution 1152 (1998),

Taking note also of the letter dated 11 March 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/219, annex) and of the letter dated 13 March 1998 to the President of the Security Council from the President of Gabon, on behalf of the members of the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements (S/1998/233, annex),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 23 February 1998 (S/1998/148) submitted to the Council in accordance with resolution 1152 (1998),

Expressing its appreciation for the neutral and impartial way in which the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements has carried out its mandate, in close cooperation with the Central African authorities, and noting with satisfaction that the Mission has contributed significantly to stabilizing the situation in the Central African Republic, in particular through the supervision of the surrendering of arms,

Noting that the States participating in the Inter-African Mission and the Central African Republic have decided to extend the mandate of the Mission until 15 April 1998 in order to ensure a smooth transition to the prospective deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation (S/1998/219, annex),

Stressing the importance of regional stability, and, in this context, fully supporting the efforts of the International Mediation Committee established by the nineteenth Summit of the Heads of State and Governments of France and Africa and by the members of the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements,

Stressing also the need for all signatories to the Bangui Agreements to continue to cooperate fully in respecting and implementing these Agreements, *Determining* that the situation in the Central African Republic continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements and by those States providing support to them, and their readiness to maintain these efforts;

2. *Urges* the Government of the Central African Republic to continue to fulfil the commitments expressed in the letter of 8 January 1998 to the Secretary-General from the President of the Central African Republic (S/1998/61, annex), and calls upon the parties in the Central African Republic to complete the implementation of the provisions of the Bangui Agreements and to implement the conclusions of the National Reconciliation Conference (S/1998/219, appendix);

3. *Approves* the continued conduct by Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1125 (1997);

4. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission and those States providing logistical support to ensure security and freedom of movement of their personnel;

5. *Decides* that the authorization referred to in paragraph 4 above will be extended until 27 March 1998;

6. *Recalls* that the expenses and logistical support for the Inter-African Mission will be borne on a voluntary basis in accordance with article 11 of the mandate of the Mission, and encourages Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Central African Republic;

7. *Affirms* that it will take a decision by 27 March 1998 on the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 February 1998;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1156 (1998) of 16 March 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997 and the relevant statements of its President,

Taking note of the letter from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations to the President of the Security Council of 9 March 1998 (S/1998/215),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the return to Sierra Leone of its democratically elected President on 10 March 1998;

2. *Decides* to terminate, with immediate effect, the prohibitions on the sale or supply to Sierra Leone of petroleum and petroleum products referred to in paragraph 6 of resolution 1132 (1997);

3. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to make proposals concerning the role of the United Nations and its future presence in Sierra Leone;

4. *Decides* to review the other prohibitions referred to in resolution 1132 (1997) in accordance with paragraph 17 of that resolution and in the light of developments and further discussion with the Government of Sierra Leone;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1157 (1998) of 20 March 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Expressing its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 13 March 1998 (S/1998/236),

Deploring the failure by the União para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) to complete the implementation of the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) according to the timetable approved by the Joint Commission on 9 January 1998 (S/1998/56),

Taking note of the declaration by UNITA on the complete demilitarization of its forces as of 6 March 1998 (S/1998/236, paragraph 5) and of the declaration by the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation on 11 March 1998 legalizing the status of UNITA as a political party (S/1998/236, paragraph 5),

1. *Stresses* the urgent need for the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and in particular UNITA to complete immediately and without conditions the implementation of all remaining obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol, and relevant Security Council resolutions, and demands that UNITA stop its pattern of delays and linkages;

2. *Calls on* the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and in particular UNITA to complete

immediately their obligations in the areas of demobilization of all remaining military elements of UNITA, normalization of State administration throughout the national territory, transformation of Radio Vorgan into a non-partisan broadcasting facility as well as disarmament of the civilian population;

3. *Endorses* the planned visit by the Chairman of the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to Angola and other interested countries to discuss the full and effective implementation of the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) with a view to urging compliance by UNITA with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to implement fully and without delay the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997), reiterates its request that Member States having information on flights and other actions prohibited in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) provide this information to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), and requests the Secretary-General to report on these violations by UNITA and certain Member States in the report referred to in paragraph 8 below;

5. *Reaffirms its readiness* to review the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) or to consider the imposition of additional measures in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 1127 (1997);

6. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Secretary-General to resume the gradual downsizing of the military component of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola before 30 April 1998, with the understanding that the withdrawal of all formed military units, with the exception of one infantry company, the helicopter unit and the signals and medical support units, will be completed as soon as conditions on the ground permit, but no later than 1 July 1998;

7. *Decides* to increase gradually and as needed the number of civilian police observers, giving special emphasis to their language qualifications, by up to 83, to assist the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and UNITA to resolve disputes during the normalization of State administration, to identify and investigate allegations of abuse and facilitate the training of the Angolan National Police according to internationally accepted standards, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the modus operandi of the civilian police component under review and to report by 17 April 1998 on whether its tasks can be performed on the basis of a more limited increase in the number of personnel or with a reconfiguration of existing personnel;

8. *Takes note* of the recommendations contained in section IX of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 March 1998, and requests the Secretary-General to report by 17 April 1998 on the status of the implementation of the peace process, with final recommendations regarding the modalities of the United Nations presence in Angola after 30 April 1998, including the exit strategy and expected termination date of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola and the follow-on activities by the United Nations, after the termination of the Observer Mission, to consolidate the peace process and assist in the social and economic recovery of Angola;

9. *Strongly condemns* the attacks by members of UNITA on personnel of the Observer Mission and on Angolan national authorities, and demands that UNITA immediately stop such attacks, cooperate fully with the Observer Mission and guarantee unconditionally the safety and freedom of movement of Mission and other international personnel;

10. *Calls on* the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation to continue to give priority to peaceful actions that contribute to the successful conclusion of the peace process and to refrain from any action, including the excessive use of force, which might undermine the process of normalization of State administration or lead to renewed hostilities;

11. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the rule of law, including the full protection of all Angolan citizens throughout the national territory;

12. *Urges* the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and in particular UNITA to cooperate fully with the National Institute for the Removal of Unexploded Ordnance and provide information on minefields, and also urges the international community to continue to provide assistance to the demining programme;

13. *Reiterates its belief* that a meeting between the President of the Republic of Angola and the leader of UNITA could accelerate the process of peace and national reconciliation, and urges the UNITA leadership to move to Luanda, as agreed upon in the Lusaka Protocol;

14. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola for assisting the Government of Angola and UNITA to implement the peace process;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1158 (1998) of 25 March 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and, in particular, its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997, 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997 and 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998,

Welcoming the report submitted on 4 March 1998 (S/1998/194 and Corr.1) by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1143 (1997), and noting with appreciation, as mentioned in this report, the commitment expressed by the Iraqi Government to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of resolution 1153 (1998),

Concerned about the resulting humanitarian consequences for the Iraqi people of the shortfall in the revenue from the sale of petroleum and petroleum products during the first 90-day period of implementation of resolution 1143 (1997), due to the delayed resumption in the sale of petroleum by Iraq and a serious price drop since the adoption of resolution 1143 (1997),

Determined to avoid any further deterioration of the current humanitarian situation,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 1143 (1997) shall remain in force, subject to the provisions of resolution 1153 (1998), except that States are authorized to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, sufficient to produce a sum not exceeding a total of 1.4 billion United States dollars within the period of 90 days from 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 5 March 1998;

2. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1159 (1998) of 27 March 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997, 1136 (1997) of 6 November 1997, 1152 (1998) of 5 February 1998, and 1155 (1998) of 16 March 1998,

Recalling the report dated 10 March 1998 (S/1998/221) to the Security Council by the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements pursuant to resolution 1152 (1998),

Recalling also the letter dated 11 March 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/219, annex) and the letter dated 13 March 1998 to the President of the Security Council from the President of Gabon, on behalf of the members of the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements (S/1998/233, annex),

Having further considered the report of the Secretary-General of 23 February 1998 (S/1998/148) submitted to the Council in accordance with resolution 1152 (1998),

Reiterating its appreciation for the neutral and impartial way in which the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements has carried out its mandate, in close cooperation with the Central African authorities, and noting with satisfaction that the Inter-African Mission has contributed significantly to stabilizing the situation in the Central African Republic, in particular through the supervision of the surrendering of arms,

Recognizing that the States participating in the Inter-African Mission and the Central African Republic extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 April 1998 in order to ensure a smooth transition to the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation,

Stressing the importance of regional stability and the need to consolidate the progress achieved by the Inter-African Mission, and in particular to assist the people of the Central African Republic to consolidate the process of national reconciliation and help to sustain a secure and stable environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections,

Stressing also the need for all signatories to the Bangui Agreements to continue to implement these Agreements, and for the authorities of the Central African Republic to take concrete steps to implement political, economic, social and security reforms as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 February 1998 including the establishment of an electoral code and preparations for legislative elections scheduled for August/September 1998,

Recognizing the link between peace and development and that a sustained commitment by the international community to assist and support the economic, social, and institutional development of the Central African Republic is indispensable for long-term peace and stability in the country, and in that regard welcoming the cooperation between the Government of the Central African Republic and the international financial institutions in developing an economic reform programme,

Determining that the situation in the Central African Republic continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

A

1. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Central African authorities and parties towards the achievement of national reconciliation and sustainable stability in the Central African Republic;

2. *Urges* the Government of the Central African Republic to continue to fulfil the commitments expressed in the letter of 8 January 1998 to the Secretary-General from the President of the Central African Republic (S/1998/61, annex) and calls upon the parties in the Central African Republic to complete the implementation of the provisions of the Bangui Agreements and to implement the National Reconciliation Pact (S/1998/219, annex);

3. *Reiterates* its call to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to assist in post-conflict development in the Central African Republic;

B

4. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission and by those States providing support to them, and their readiness to maintain these efforts;

5. *Approves* the continued conduct by the Member States participating in the Mission of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1125 (1997);

6. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements and those States providing logistical support to ensure security and freedom of movement of their personnel;

7. *Decides* that the authorization referred to in paragraph 6 above will end on 15 April 1998;

8. *Recalls* that the expenses and logistical support for the Inter-African Mission will be borne on a voluntary basis in accordance with article 11 of the mandate of the Mission, and encourages Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Central African Republic;

C

9. *Decides* to establish a United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic with effect from 15 April 1998, and also decides that the military component of the United Nations Mission will not exceed 1,350 personnel;

10. *Also decides* that, taking into account the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his report of 23 February 1998, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic shall have the following initial mandate:

(a) To assist in maintaining and enhancing security and stability, including freedom of movement, in Bangui and the immediate vicinity of the city;

(b) To assist the national security forces in maintaining law and order and in protecting key installations in Bangui;

(c) To supervise, control storage, and monitor the final disposition of all weapons retrieved in the course of the disarmament exercise;

(d) To ensure security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel and the safety and security of United Nations property;

(e) To assist in coordination with other international efforts in a short-term police trainers programme and in other capacity-building efforts of the national police, and to provide advice on the restructuring of the national police and special police forces;

(f) To provide advice and technical support to the national electoral bodies regarding the electoral code and plans for the conduct of the legislative elections scheduled for August/September 1998;

11. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure that the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic is fully deployed by 15 April 1998 in order to carry out its mandate, and to secure a smooth transition between the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the United Nations Mission;

12. *Decides* that the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic is established for an initial period of 3 months until 15 July 1998, and expresses its intention to decide on the extension of the Mission on the basis of the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 15 below;

13. *Affirms* that the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic may be required to take action to ensure security and freedom of movement of its personnel in the discharge of its mandate;

14. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General, within the United Nations Mission, of his Special Representative in the Central African Republic;

(a) To assist in the promotion of the reforms necessary to achieve national reconciliation, security and stability in the country;

(b) To head the United Nations Mission;

(c) To have overall authority over all United Nations activities in the Central African Republic, in support of the mandate of the Mission;

(d) To provide good offices and mediation between the Government and political parties;

(e) To provide advice and facilitate technical assistance in the areas of good governance and the rule of law;

(f) To cooperate with other international partners, including international financial institutions, with the objective of supporting activities aimed at establishing the foundations for lasting peace, national reconstruction and development;

(g) To encourage the United Nations agencies and programmes to provide assistance to the Central African Republic, in particular in the areas referred to in the report of the Secretary-General;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed and to submit a report to the Security Council by 20 June 1998 on the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Mission, on developments in the Central African Republic, on progress towards the implementation of the commitments expressed in the letter of 8 January to the Secretary-General from the President of the Central African Republic and on the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact, including on commitments related to ensuring the country's economic recovery;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide information in his report referred to in paragraph 15 above on the progress by the Government of the Central African Republic to adopt an electoral code, set a date for the legislative elections and develop specific plans for the conduct of the legislative elections, and to make recommendations on the future role of the United Nations in the legislative elections process;

17. *Urges* Member States to respond positively to the request made to them by the Secretary-General to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the United Nations Mission in order to facilitate its early deployment (S/1998/148);

18. *Approves* the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund to enable Member States to make voluntary contributions to support the activities of the United Nations Mission and to assist in the financing of the Mission, and urges Member States to contribute to it;

19. *Requests* the Government of the Central African Republic to conclude a status-of-forces agreement with the Secretary-General before 25 April 1998, and recalls that, pending the conclusion of such an agreement, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594) should apply provisionally;

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998

The Security Council,

Noting with appreciation the statements of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (the Contact Group) of 9 and 25 March 1998 (S/1998/223 and S/1998/272), including the proposal on a comprehensive arms embargo on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo,

Welcoming the decision of the Special Session of the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe of 11 March 1998 (S/1998/246),

Condemning the use of excessive force by Serbian police forces against civilians and peaceful demonstrators in Kosovo, as well as all acts of terrorism by the Kosovo Liberation Army or any other group or individual and all external support for terrorist activity in Kosovo, including finance, arms and training,

Noting the declaration of 18 March 1998 by the President of the Republic of Serbia on the political process in Kosovo and Metohija (S/1998/250),

Noting also the clear commitment of senior representatives of the Kosovar Albanian community to non-violence,

Noting that there has been some progress in implementing the actions indicated in the Contact Group statement of 9 March 1998, but stressing that further progress is required,

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Calls upon* the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia immediately to take the further necessary steps to achieve a political solution to the issue of Kosovo through dialogue and to implement the actions indicated in the Contact Group statements of 9 and 25 March 1998;

2. *Calls upon* the Kosovar Albanian leadership to condemn all terrorist action, and emphasizes that all elements in the Kosovar Albanian community should pursue their goals by peaceful means only;

3. *Underlines* that the way to defeat violence and terrorism in Kosovo is for the authorities in Belgrade to offer the Kosovar Albanian community a genuine political process;

4. *Calls upon* the authorities in Belgrade and the leadership of the Kosovar Albanian community urgently to enter without preconditions into a meaningful dialogue on political status issues, and notes the readiness of the Contact Group to facilitate such a dialogue;

5. *Agrees*, without prejudging the outcome of that dialogue, with the proposal in the Contact Group statements of 9 and 25 March 1998 that the principles for a solution of the Kosovo problem should be based on the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and should be in accordance with Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe standards, including those set out in the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of 1975 and the Charter of the United Nations, and that such a solution must also take into account the rights of the Kosovar Albanians and all who live in Kosovo, and expresses its support for an enhanced status for Kosovo which would include a substantially greater degree of autonomy and meaningful self-administration;

6. *Welcomes* the signature on 23 March 1998 of an agreement on measures to implement the 1996 Education Agreement, calls upon all parties to ensure that its implementation proceeds smoothly and without delay according to the agreed timetable, and expresses its readiness to consider measures if either party blocks implementation;

7. *Expresses* its support for the efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for a peaceful resolution of the crisis in Kosovo, including through the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who is also the Special Representative of the European Union, and the return of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe long-term missions;

8. *Decides* that all States shall, for the purposes of fostering peace and stability in Kosovo, prevent the sale or supply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels and aircraft, of arms and related *matériel* of all types, such as weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, and shall prevent arming and training for terrorist activities there;

9. *Decides also* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution;

(b) To consider any information brought to its attention by any State concerning violations of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(c) To make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution;

(d) To promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution;

(e) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 below;

10. *Calls upon* all States and all international and regional organizations to act strictly in conformity with the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights granted or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or of any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the entry into force of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution, and stresses, in this context, the importance of continuing implementation of the Agreement on Subregional Arms Control signed in Florence on 14 June 1996;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the committee established by paragraph 9 above and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

12. *Requests* States to report to the committee established by paragraph 9 above within 30 days of adoption

of the present resolution on the steps they have taken to give effect to the prohibitions imposed by the present resolution;

13. *Invites* the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to keep the Secretary-General informed on the situation in Kosovo and on measures taken by that organization in this regard;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed and to report on the situation in Kosovo and the implementation of the present resolution no later than 30 days following the adoption of the present resolution and every 30 days thereafter;

15. *Also requests* that the Secretary-General, in consultation with appropriate regional organizations, include in his first report recommendations for the establishment of a comprehensive regime to monitor the implementation of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution, and calls upon all States, in particular neighbouring States, to extend full cooperation in this regard;

16. *Decides* to review the situation on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General, which will take into account the assessments of, *inter alia*, the Contact Group, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union, and decides also to reconsider the prohibitions imposed by the present resolution, including action to terminate them, following receipt of the assessment of the Secretary-General that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, cooperating in a constructive manner with the Contact Group, have:

(*a*) Begun a substantive dialogue in accordance with paragraph 4 above, including the participation of an outside representative or representatives, unless any failure to do so is not because of the position of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or Serbian authorities;

(*b*) Withdrawn the special police units and ceased action by the security forces affecting the civilian population;

(*c*) Allowed access to Kosovo by humanitarian organizations as well as representatives of Contact Group and other embassies;

(*d*) Accepted a mission by the Personal Representative of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Chairman-in-Office for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that would include a new and specific mandate for addressing the problems in Kosovo, as well as the return of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe long-term missions;

(*e*) Facilitated a mission to Kosovo by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

17. *Urges* the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal established pursuant to resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 to begin gathering information related to the violence in Kosovo that may fall within its jurisdiction, and notes that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have an obligation to cooperate with the Tribunal and that the Contact Group countries will make available to the Tribunal substantiated relevant information in their possession;

18. *Affirms* that concrete progress to resolve the serious political and human rights issues in Kosovo will improve the international position of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and prospects for normalization of its international relationships and full participation in international institutions;

19. *Emphasizes* that failure to make constructive progress towards the peaceful resolution of the situation in Kosovo will lead to the consideration of additional measures;

20. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1161 (1998) of 9 April 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995, 1011 (1995) of 16 August 1995, 1013 (1995) of 7 September 1995 and 1053 (1996) of 23 April 1996,

Condemning the continuing violence in Rwanda, including the massacre of civilians, including refugees, at Mudende in December 1997, and similar acts of violence observed in the Great Lakes region, including in Burundi,

Expressing grave concern at reports of the sale and supply of arms and related *matériel* to the former Rwandan government forces and militias, in violation of the embargo imposed under its resolutions 918 (1994), 997 (1995) and 1011 (1995), and underlining the need for Governments to take action to ensure the effective implementation of the embargo,

Commending the members of the International Commission of Inquiry established by resolution 1013 (1995) on the investigation they conducted and, in particular on their final report (S/1997/1010) and its addendum (S/1998/63),

Noting that widespread violence in the eastern region of the former Zaire in October 1996 caused the suspension of effective follow-up to the work of the Commission, but recognizing the need for a renewed investigation of the illegal flow of arms to Rwanda, which is fuelling violence and could lead to further acts of genocide, with specific recommendations to the Security Council for action,

Reaffirming the need for a long-term solution to the refugee and related problems in the territories of States of the Great Lakes region,

Reaffirming also the importance of countering radio broadcasts and pamphlets which spread hate and fear in the region, and emphasizing the need for States to assist countries in the region to counter such broadcasts and publications,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reactivate the International Commission of Inquiry, with the following mandate:

(a) To collect information and investigate reports relating to the sale, supply and shipment of arms and related *matériel* to former Rwandan Government forces and militias in the Great Lakes region of central Africa, in violation of Security Council resolutions 918 (1994), 997 (1995) and 1011 (1995);

(b) To identify parties aiding and abetting the illegal sale to or acquisition of arms by former Rwandan Government forces and militias, contrary to the resolutions referred to above; and

(c) To make recommendations relating to the illegal flow of arms in the Great Lakes region;

2. *Calls upon* all States, relevant United Nations bodies, including the Committee established by resolution 918 (1994) and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties, to collate information in their possession relating to the mandate of the Commission, and to make this information available to the Commission as soon as possible;

3. *Also calls upon* the Governments of the States concerned in which the Commission will carry out its mandate to cooperate fully with the Commission in the fulfilment of its mandate, including by responding positively to requests from the Commission for security, assistance and access in pursuing investigations, as specified in paragraph 5 of resolution 1013 (1995);

4. *Calls upon* all States in the Great Lakes region to ensure that their territory is not used as a base for armed groups to launch incursions or attacks against any other State in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law;

5. *Urges* all States and relevant organizations to cooperate in countering radio broadcasts and publications that incite acts of genocide, hatred and violence in the region;

6. *Encourages* States to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Rwanda to provide the financing for the work of the Commission and to contribute equipment and services to the Commission;

7. *Recommends* that the Commission resume its work as soon as possible, requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the reactivation of the Commission, and further requests him to submit an interim report to the Council on the initial conclusions of the Commission within three months of its reactivation, to be followed by a final report containing its recommendations three months later;

8. *Reiterates its concern* that the uncontrolled illegal flows of arms and related *matériel* in violation of its above-mentioned resolutions pose a threat to peace and stability in the Great Lakes region, and declares its willingness to consider further other measures in this regard including the recommendations referred to in paragraph 1 (c) above, and any other related recommendations offered by the Commission of Inquiry;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1162 (1998) of 17 April 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997 and 1156 (1998) of 16 March 1998 and the statement of its President of 26 February 1998,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 March 1998 (S/1998/249),

1. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the democratically elected President of Sierra Leone since his return on 10 March 1998 and by the Government of Sierra Leone to restore peaceful and secure conditions in the country, to re-establish effective administration and the democratic process and to embark on the task of reconstruction and rehabilitation;

2. *Commends* the Economic Community of West African States and its Military Observer Group, deployed in Sierra Leone, on the important role they are playing in support of the objectives related to the restoration of peace and security set out in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to promote national reconciliation in Sierra Leone, and encourages all parties in the country to work together towards this objective;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the steps taken by the Secretary-General to strengthen the office of his Special

Envoy in Freetown with necessary civilian and military personnel with the aims proposed in his report of 18 March 1998;

5. *Authorizes* the deployment, with immediate effect, of up to ten United Nations military liaison and security advisory personnel in accordance with paragraph 44 of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 March 1998 to Sierra Leone for a period of up to 90 days, to work under the authority of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, to coordinate closely with the Government of Sierra Leone and the Economic Community of West African States Military Observer Group, to report on the military situation in the country, to ascertain the state of and to assist in the finalization of planning by the Military Observer Group for future tasks, such as the identification of the former combatant elements to be disarmed and the design of a disarmament plan, as well as to perform other related security tasks as identified in paragraphs 42, 45 and 46 of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 March 1998;

6. *Welcomes* the discussions taking place between the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, the Government of Sierra Leone and the Economic Community of West African States Military Observer Group on the further elaboration and implementation of the concept of operations of the Military Observer Group, and the intention of the Secretary-General to revert to the Council with further recommendations on the possible deployment in this regard of United Nations military personnel, and expresses its intention to consider such recommendations and take a decision thereon expeditiously;

7. *Urges* all States and international organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to Sierra Leone, in response to the consolidated inter-agency appeal launched on 3 March 1998;

8. *Encourages* all States and international organizations to assist and participate in the longer term tasks of reconstruction and economic and social recovery and development in Sierra Leone;

9. *Urges* all States to make contributions to the Trust Fund which has been established to support peacekeeping and related activities in Sierra Leone, and to provide technical and logistical support to assist the Economic Community of West African States Military Observer Group to continue to carry out its peacekeeping role;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically, including on the activities of the military liaison and security advisory personnel referred to in paragraph 5 above and on the work of the office of his Special Envoy in Sierra Leone, within the reporting time-frame in paragraph 16 of resolution 1132 (1997);

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1163 (1998) of 17 April 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of the Western Sahara,

Reaffirming its full support for the Secretary-General, his Personal Envoy, his Special Representative and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara in the implementation of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached by the two parties for its implementation, and recalling that under these agreements the responsibility for implementing the identification process lies with the Identification Commission,

Reiterating its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just and lasting solution to the question of the Western Sahara,

Also reiterating its commitment to the holding without further delay of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of the Western Sahara in accordance with the Settlement Plan, which has been accepted by the two parties,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 (S/1998/316), and supporting the observations and recommendations contained therein,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 20 July 1998, in order that the Mission may proceed with its identification tasks, with the aim of completing the process;

2. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate constructively with the United Nations, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Identification Commission established pursuant to the Settlement Plan in order to complete the identification of voters phase of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached for its implementation;

3. *Notes* the continuing deployment of the engineering units required for demining activities and of the administrative staff required to support the deployment of military personnel as proposed in annex II of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1997 (S/1997/882), as further described in the recommendations of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998;

4. *Expresses again* its intention to consider positively the request for the remaining additional military and police assets for the United Nations Mission for the

Referendum in Western Sahara as proposed in annex II of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1997, as soon as the Secretary-General reports that the identification process has reached a stage which makes the deployment of these assets essential;

5. *Calls on* the Governments of Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania to conclude respective status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594), as provided for in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, should apply provisionally;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 30 days from the date of extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara on the progress of the implementation of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and to keep the Council regularly informed of all significant developments in the interim period, and, as appropriate, on the continuing viability of the mandate of the Mission;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1164 (1998) of 29 April 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Expressing its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 April 1998 (S/1998/333),

Welcoming the recent steps by the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and the União para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) towards completing the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex), including promulgation of the law granting special status to the leader of UNITA, the appointment of the remaining governors and vice-governors nominated by UNITA, agreement on a list of ambassadors nominated by UNITA, cessation of broadcasts by Radio Vorgan and the arrival in Luanda of senior officials of UNITA to prepare for the establishment of UNITA headquarters in the capital,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and in particular UNITA to complete all remaining obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions, including the normalization of State administration throughout the national territory as well as disarmament of the civilian population;

2. *Strongly reiterates* its demand that UNITA stop its pattern of delays and linkages and cooperate immediately and without conditions in completing the normalization of State administration throughout the national territory, including in particular in Andulo and Bailundo;

3. *Takes note* of steps taken by UNITA regarding some of the obligations set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997, and reaffirms its readiness to review the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) or to consider the imposition of additional measures in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 1127 (1997);

4. *Strongly condemns* the attacks by members of UNITA on the personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola, international personnel and Angolan national authorities, including the police, demands that UNITA immediately stop such attacks, and urges the Observer Mission to investigate promptly the recent attack in N'gove;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and in particular UNITA to guarantee unconditionally the safety, security and freedom of movement of all United Nations and international personnel;

6. *Also calls upon* the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation to refrain from any action, including the excessive use of force, which might undermine the process of normalization of State administration or lead to renewed hostilities, and encourages the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation to continue to give priority to peaceful actions that contribute to the successful conclusion of the peace process;

7. *Reiterates its belief* that a meeting in Angola between the President of the Republic of Angola and the leader of UNITA could facilitate the successful conclusion of the peace process and accelerate the process of national reconciliation;

8. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola until 30 June 1998;

9. *Reaffirms* paragraph 6 of resolution 1157 (1998) of 20 March 1998, and endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General to complete the withdrawal of all military personnel, with the exception of one infantry company, the helicopter unit, the signals and medical support units and 90 military observers, no later than 1 July 1998, and in accordance with paragraph 38 of his report of 17 April 1998;

10. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Secretary-General in his above-mentioned report to deploy 83 additional civilian police observers, as authorized by resolution 1157 (1998), following consultations with the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation;

11. *Takes note with appreciation* of the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in section IX of his report of 17 April 1998 regarding the beginning of the drawdown of the military observers and civilian personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola and the termination of the Mission, and expresses its intention to take a final decision by 30 June 1998 on the mandate, size and organizational structure of the Mission or a follow-on United Nations presence after that date, based on progress in the peace process and in light of the report referred to in paragraph 12 below;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 17 June 1998 on the status of the peace process, with further recommendations regarding the mandate, size and organizational structure of the Observer Mission or a follow-on United Nations presence after 30 June 1998 and revised estimates of the cost of that United Nations presence;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Chairman of the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) who visited Angola and other interested countries and reinforced the need for full and effective implementation of the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) in order to achieve compliance by UNITA with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions;

14. *Calls upon* all Member States to implement fully and without delay the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997), reiterates its request that Member States having information on flights and other actions prohibited in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) provide this information to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), and requests the Secretary-General to report on these violations by UNITA and certain Member States in the report referred to in paragraph 12 above;

15. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola for assisting the Government of Angola and UNITA to implement the peace process;

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994,

Recalling its decision in that resolution to consider increasing the number of judges and Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda if it becomes necessary,

Remaining convinced that, in the particular circumstances of Rwanda, the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law will contribute to the process of national reconciliation and to the restoration and maintenance of peace in Rwanda and in the region,

Stressing the need for international cooperation to strengthen the courts and judicial system of Rwanda, having regard in particular to the necessity for those courts to deal with a large number of accused awaiting trial,

Having considered the letter of the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, transmitted by identical letters from the Secretary-General to the Presidents of the Security Council and the General Assembly dated 15 October 1997 (S/1997/812),

Convinced of the need to increase the number of judges and Trial Chambers, in order to enable the International Tribunal for Rwanda to try without delay the large number of accused awaiting trial,

Noting the progress being made in improving the efficient functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and convinced of the need for its organs to continue their efforts to further such progress,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to establish a third Trial Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and to this end, decides to amend articles 10, 11 and 12 of the statute of the Tribunal and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Also decides* that the elections for the judges of the three Trial Chambers shall be held together, for a term of office to expire on 24 May 2003;

3. *Further decides* that, as an exceptional measure to enable the third Trial Chamber to begin to function at the earliest possible date and without prejudice to article 12, paragraph 5, of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, three newly elected judges, designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President of the International Tribunal, shall commence their term of office as soon as possible following the elections;

4. *Urges* all States to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for Rwanda and its organs in accordance with resolution 955 (1994), and welcomes the cooperation already extended to the International Tribunal in the fulfilment of its mandate;

5. *Urges* the organs of the International Tribunal for Rwanda actively to continue their efforts to increase further the efficiency of the work of the International Tribunal in their respective areas, and, in this connection, further calls upon them to consider how their procedures and methods of work could be enhanced, taking into account relevant recommendations in this regard;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make practical arrangements for the elections mentioned in paragraph 2 above and for enhancing the effective functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, including the timely provision of personnel and facilities in particular for the third Trial Chamber and related offices of the Prosecutor, and further requests him to keep the Security Council closely informed of progress in this regard;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex

Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

Article 10

Organization of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall consist of the following organs:

(a) The Chambers, comprising three Trial Chambers and an Appeals Chamber;

(b) The Prosecutor;

(c) A Registry.

Article 11

Composition of the Chambers

The Chambers shall be composed of fourteen independent judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, who shall serve as follows:

(a) Three judges shall serve in each of the Trial Chambers;

(b) Five judges shall serve in the Appeals Chamber.

Article 12

Qualification and election of judges

1. The judges shall be persons of high moral character, impartiality and integrity who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices. In the overall composition of the Chambers due account shall be taken of the experience of the judges in criminal law, international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law.

2. The members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (hereinafter referred to as "the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia") shall also serve as the members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

3. The judges of the Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council, in the following manner:

(a) The Secretary-General shall invite nominations for judges of the Trial Chambers from States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters;

(b) Within thirty days of the date of the invitation of the Secretary-General, each State may nominate up to two candidates meeting the qualifications set out in paragraph 1 above, no two of whom shall be of the same nationality and neither of whom shall be of the same nationality as any judge on the Appeals Chamber;

(c) The Secretary-General shall forward the nominations received to the Security Council. From the nominations received, the Security Council shall establish a list of not less than eighteen and not more than twenty-seven candidates, taking due account of adequate representation on the International Tribunal for Rwanda of the principal legal systems of the world;

(d) The President of the Security Council shall transmit the list of candidates to the President of the General Assembly. From that list, the General Assembly shall elect the nine judges of the Trial Chambers. The candidates who receive an absolute majority of the votes of the States Members of the United Nations and of the non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters shall be declared elected. Should two candidates of the same nationality obtain the required majority vote, the one who received the higher number of votes shall be considered elected.

4. In the event of a vacancy in the Trial Chambers, after consultation with the Presidents of the Security Council and the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall appoint a person meeting the qualifications of paragraph 1 above, for the remainder of the term of office concerned.

5. The judges of the Trial Chambers shall be elected for a term of four years. The terms and conditions of service shall be those of the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Resolution 1166 (1998) of 13 May 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

Remaining convinced that the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia contributes to the restoration and maintenance of peace in the former Yugoslavia,

Having considered the letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council dated 5 May 1998 (S/1998/376),

Convinced of the need to increase the number of judges and Trial Chambers, in order to enable the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 ("the International Tribunal") to try without delay the large number of accused awaiting trial,

Noting the significant progress being made in improving the procedures of the International Tribunal, and convinced of the need for its organs to continue their efforts to further such progress,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to establish a third Trial Chamber of the International Tribunal, and, to this end, decides to amend articles 11, 12 and 13 of the statute of the International Tribunal and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Also decides* that three additional judges shall be elected as soon as possible to serve in the additional Trial Chamber, and decides further, without prejudice to article 13.4 of the statute of the International Tribunal, that once elected they shall serve until the date of the expiry of the terms of office of the existing judges and that, for the purpose of that election, the Security Council shall, notwithstanding article 13.2 (c) of the statute, establish a list from the nominations received of not less than six and not more than nine candidates;

3. *Urges* all States to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal and its organs in accordance with their obligations under resolution 827 (1993) and the statute of the International Tribunal, and welcomes the cooperation already extended to the Tribunal in the fulfilment of its mandate;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make practical arrangements for the elections mentioned in paragraph 2 above and for enhancing the effective functioning of the International Tribunal, including the timely provision of personnel and facilities, in particular for the third Trial Chamber and related offices of the Prosecutor, and further requests him to keep the Security Council closely informed of progress in this regard;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex

Statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Article 11

Organization of the International Tribunal

The International Tribunal shall consist of the following organs:

(a) The Chambers, comprising three Trial Chambers and an Appeals Chamber;

(b) The Prosecutor; and

(c) A Registry, servicing both the Chambers and the Prosecutor.

Article 12

Composition of the Chambers

The Chambers shall be composed of fourteen independent judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, who shall serve as follows:

(a) Three judges shall serve in each of the Trial Chambers;

(b) Five judges shall serve in the Appeals Chamber.

Article 13

Qualifications and election of judges

1. The judges shall be persons of high moral character, impartiality and integrity who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices. In the overall composition of the Chambers due account shall be taken of the experience of the judges in criminal law, international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law.

2. The judges of the International Tribunal shall be elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council, in the following manner:

(a) The Secretary-General shall invite nominations for judges of the International Tribunal from States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters;

(b) Within sixty days of the date of the invitation of the Secretary-General, each State may nominate up to two candidates meeting the qualifications set out in paragraph 1 above, no two of whom shall be of the same nationality;

(c) The Secretary-General shall forward the nominations received to the Security Council. From the nominations received the Security Council shall establish a list of not less than twenty-eight and not more than forty-two candidates, taking due account of the adequate representation of the principal legal systems of the world;

(d) The President of the Security Council shall transmit the list of candidates to the President of the General Assembly. From that list the General Assembly shall elect the fourteen Judges of the International Tribunal. The candidates who receive an absolute majority of the votes of the States Members of the United Nations and of the non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters shall be declared elected. Should two candidates of the same nationality obtain the required majority vote, the one who received the higher number of votes shall be considered elected.

3. In the event of a vacancy in the Chambers, after consultation with the Presidents of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall appoint a person meeting the qualifications of paragraph 1 above, for the remainder of the term of office concerned.

4. The judges shall be elected for a term of four years. The terms and conditions of service shall be those of the judges of the International Court of Justice. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Resolution 1167 (1998) of 14 May 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and the statements of its President,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan of 6 May 1998 (S/1998/374),

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the inviolability of its borders,

Expressing regret that, during the past three months, progress in the peace process has been very slow,

Expressing concern at the precarious security situation in some parts of Tajikistan,

Expressing further concern at violations of the ceasefire in Tajikistan,

Welcoming the intensified contacts between the leaderships of the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition which helped to contain the crises in the period covered by the report of the Secretary-General and confirmed the commitment of both parties to the peace process,

Recognizing that comprehensive international support remains essential for the intensification of the peace process in Tajikistan,

Welcoming the maintenance of close contact by the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan with the parties, as well as its cooperative liaison with the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Russian border forces and the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Welcoming also the contribution of the Contact Group of Guarantor States and International Organizations to the peace process,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 6 May 1998;

2. *Condemns* renewed fighting in violation of the ceasefire resulting from attacks initiated by some local commanders of the United Tajik Opposition, and calls upon all concerned to refrain from acts of violence;

3. *Calls upon* the parties to undertake vigorous efforts to implement fully the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (S/1997/510), including the Protocol on military issues (S/1997/209, annex II), and to create conditions for the holding of elections at the earliest possible time;

4. *Also calls upon* the parties, with the involvement of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan and the Contact Group, to implement the timetable of measures adopted by the Commission on National Reconciliation on 29 April 1998, notably, and as a matter of priority, the implementation of the Protocol on military issues and the appointment of representatives of the United Tajik Opposition to the remaining government positions allocated to them, as well as the implementation of the amnesty law;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the retiring Special Representative of the Secretary-General, commends the efforts of all the personnel of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, and encourages them to continue assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement;

6. *Calls upon* the parties to intensify their efforts to bring into operation as soon as possible a joint security unit tasked with providing security for personnel of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan and to cooperate further in ensuring the safety and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations, the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international personnel;

7. *Encourages* the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan and the Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States to continue discussion of options for improving security cooperation;

8. *Calls upon* Member States and others concerned to respond promptly and generously to the consolidated appeal for Tajikistan for 1998 launched in Geneva in March 1998, and expresses the hope that the meeting of the Consultative Group to be held by the World Bank on 20 May 1998 will bring positive results;

9. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan for a period of six months until 15 November 1998;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments, in particular regarding the security situation, and also requests him to report within three months of the adoption of this resolution on its implementation;

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1168 (1998) of 21 May 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, including resolutions 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, 1103 (1997) of 31 March 1997, 1107 (1997) of 16 May 1997 and 1144 (1997) of 19 December 1997,

Expressing its continued commitment to the political settlement of conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Recalling the conclusions of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council held in Sintra on 30 May 1997 (S/1997/434, annex) and the Peace Implementation Conference held in Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997 (S/1997/979, annex),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 12 March 1998 (S/1998/227 and Add.1), and taking note of his observations and the planning outlined in paragraphs 37 to 46 of that report,

Reaffirming its full support for the High Representative and his staff and his responsibility in implementing the civilian aspects of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999, annex),

Commending the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the International Police Task Force, and recalling the recommendations of the Bonn Peace Implementation Conference relating to the United Nations Mission, including the Task Force,

Expressing its appreciation to the personnel of the United Nations Mission, including the Task Force, and to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Task Force Commissioner,

Emphasizing the increasing importance of specialized training for local police in Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially in the areas of critical incident management, corruption, organized crime and drug control, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General,

Acknowledging that success in the area of police reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina is closely linked to complementary judicial reform, and taking note of the report of the High Representative of 9 April 1998 (S/1998/314), which emphasizes that judicial reform is a priority for further progress,

1. *Decides* to authorize an increase in the strength of the International Police Task Force by 30 posts, to a total authorized strength of 2,057;

2. *Supports* the improvements in the overall management of the International Police Task Force undertaken by the Secretary-General, his Special

Representatives, and the Task Force Commissioners and personnel in Bosnia and Herzegovina, stresses the importance of continued reforms in this area, and, in this regard, strongly encourages the Secretary-General to make further improvements to the Task Force, in particular with regard to personnel management issues;

3. *Encourages* Member States to intensify their efforts to provide, on a voluntary funded basis and in coordination with the Task Force, training, equipment and related assistance for local police forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. *Recognizes* that establishing an indigenous public security capability is essential to strengthening the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, agrees to consider expeditiously a United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina-led court monitoring programme as part of an overall programme of legal reform as outlined by the Office of the High Representative, and requests the Secretary-General to submit recommendations on the possibility of utilizing locally hired personnel, as far as is practical, and of voluntary funding;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1169 (1998) of 27 May 1998

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force of 14 May 1998 (S/1998/391),

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1998;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

Resolution 1170 (1998) of 28 May 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling the statement of its President of 25 September 1997 (S/PRST/1997/46),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 submitted to the General Assembly (A/52/871) and to the Security Council (S/1998/318) in accordance with the above-mentioned statement,

Fully supporting the engagement of the United Nations in Africa through its diplomatic, peacekeeping, humanitarian, economic development and other activities,

Reaffirming the principles of political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States,

Reaffirming also the obligation of all Member States to settle their disputes by peaceful means, and stressing its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter on regional arrangements,

Mindful of the Cairo Declaration of 1993 (A/48/322, annex II), which stipulated that the Organization of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution would have as a primary objective the anticipation and prevention of conflicts,

Recognizing that the adoption of the African Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty (A/50/426), declaring Africa a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone, is an important contribution to the promotion of regional peace and security and to global efforts towards nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament,

Gravely concerned that the continuation of armed conflicts in the continent threatens regional peace, causes massive human displacement, suffering and poverty, perpetuates instability and diverts scarce resources from long-term development,

Recognizing the importance of the commitment of the United Nations through its Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other United Nations agencies and of humanitarian organizations to assist the efforts of African States to address humanitarian and refugee crises in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law,

Stressing the close linkage between international peace and security and sustainable development,

Noting that African States have made significant strides towards democratization, economic reform and respect for and protection of human rights, and stressing the importance of promoting political stability, peace and sustainable development, *Stressing* the importance of promoting good governance, the rule of law and sustainable development as essential factors in the prevention of conflicts in Africa,

Expressing concern that the use of mercenaries and presence of armed militias continues to contribute to instability in Africa,

Emphasizing the destabilizing effects of the illicit transfer of arms, especially small arms, and urging Governments concerned to combat the trafficking of such weapons,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 and the comprehensive recommendations contained therein, and commends the Secretary-General for his efforts to address the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa and for the steps he is taking to reinforce the role of the United Nations system towards these ends;

2. *Stresses* that the challenges in Africa demand a comprehensive response and, in this context, expresses the hope that the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, other relevant bodies of the United Nations, regional and subregional organizations, international financial institutions and other relevant organizations, as well as Member States, will consider the report and its recommendations and take action as they deem appropriate within their respective areas of competence;

3. *Notes* the important role of the Secretary-General in coordinating the work of the United Nations agencies concerned in the implementation of the recommendations in his report, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the efforts being undertaken by the agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system in this regard;

4. *Decides* to establish an ad hoc Working Group, comprised of all members of the Council, for a period of six months, to review all recommendations in the report related to the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in that context, to prepare a framework for the implementation of recommendations, as appropriate, and to submit specific proposals for concrete action for consideration by the Council by September 1998;

5. *Expresses its intention* to convene at the ministerial level on a biennial basis, beginning in September 1998 and subsequently as needed, in order to assess progress in promoting peace and security in Africa;

6. *Stresses* the importance of appropriate consultations and cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity on the follow-up to the report;

7. *Welcomes* the important contributions of the Organization of African Unity to conflict prevention and resolution in Africa, including its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, as well as those of subregional arrangements;

8. *Welcomes also* the efforts made by Member States, regional organizations and the United Nations to enhance the capacity of African States to contribute to peacekeeping operations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Invites* Member States and regional organizations to provide assistance to the Organization of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution to enhance its capacity in the anticipation and prevention of conflicts;

10. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete actions aimed at enhancing the capacity of the Organization of African Unity to anticipate and prevent conflicts in Africa, on the basis of the Agreement on cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa of 15 November 1965;[1]

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997, 1156 (1998) of 16 March 1998 and 1162 (1998) of 17 April 1998 and the statements of its President of 26 February 1998 (S/PRST/1998/5) and 20 May 1998 (S/PRST/1998/13),

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to restore peaceful and secure conditions in the country, to re-establish effective administration and the democratic process and to promote national reconciliation,

Deploring the continued resistance to the authority of the legitimate Government of Sierra Leone, and stressing the urgency for all rebels to put an end to the atrocities, cease their resistance and lay down their arms,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to terminate the remaining prohibitions imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 1132 (1997);

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 548, No. II-614

2. *Also decides*, with a view to prohibiting the sale and supply of arms and related *matériel* to non-governmental forces in Sierra Leone, that all States shall prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, to Sierra Leone other than to the Government of Sierra Leone through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by that Government to the Secretary-General, who shall promptly notify all Member States of the United Nations of the list;

3. *Further decides* that the restrictions referred to in paragraph 2 above shall not apply to the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* for the sole use in Sierra Leone of the Military Observer Group of the Economic Community of West African States or the United Nations;

4. *Further decides* that States shall notify all exports from their territories of arms or related *matériel* to Sierra Leone to the Committee established by resolution 1132 (1997), that the Government of Sierra Leone shall mark, register and notify to the Committee all imports made by it of arms and related *matériel* and that the Committee shall report regularly to the Council on notifications so received;

5. *Decides* that all States shall prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of leading members of the former military junta and of the Revolutionary United Front, as designated by the Committee established by resolution 1132 (1997), provided that the entry into or transit through a particular State of any such person may be authorized by the same Committee and provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry to its territory to its own nationals;

6. *Decides* that the Committee established by resolution 1132 (1997) shall continue to undertake the tasks referred to in paragraph 10 (a), (b), (c), (d), (f) and (h) of that resolution in relation to paragraphs 2 and 5 above;

7. *Expresses its readiness* to terminate the measures referred to in paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 above once the control of the Government of Sierra Leone has been fully re-established over all its territory and when all non-governmental forces have been disarmed and demobilized;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council within three months of the date of adoption of the present resolution, and again within six months, regarding, in particular, the export of arms and related *matériel* referred to in paragraph 2 above, and on progress made towards the objectives referred to in paragraph 7 above;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1172 (1998) of 6 June 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the statements of its President of 14 May 1998 (S/PRST/1998/12) and of 29 May 1998 (S/PRST/1998/17),

Reiterating the statement of its President of 31 January 1992 (S/23500), which stated, *inter alia*, that the proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the challenge that the nuclear tests conducted by India and then by Pakistan constitute to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and also gravely concerned at the danger to peace and stability in the region,

Deeply concerned at the risk of a nuclear arms race in South Asia, and determined to prevent such a race,

Reaffirming the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty for global efforts towards nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the successful outcome of that Conference,

Affirming the need to continue to move with determination towards the full realization and effective implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and welcoming the determination of the five nuclear-weapon States to fulfil their commitments relating to nuclear disarmament under article VI of that Treaty,

Mindful of its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Condemns* the nuclear tests conducted by India on 11 and 13 May 1998 and by Pakistan on 28 and 30 May 1998;

2. *Endorses* the Joint Communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland and the United States of America at their meeting in Geneva on 4 June 1998 (S/1998/473);

3. *Demands* that India and Pakistan refrain from further nuclear tests, and, in this context, calls upon all States not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion in accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty;

4. *Urges* India and Pakistan to exercise maximum restraint and to avoid threatening military movements, cross-border violations or other provocations in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation;

5. *Also urges* India and Pakistan to resume the dialogue between them on all outstanding issues, particularly on all matters pertaining to peace and security, in order to remove the tensions between them, and encourages them to find mutually acceptable solutions that address the root causes of those tensions, including Kashmir;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to encourage India and Pakistan to enter into dialogue;

7. *Calls upon* India and Pakistan immediately to stop their nuclear weapon development programmes, to refrain from weaponization or from the deployment of nuclear weapons, to cease development of ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons and any further production of fissile material for nuclear weapons, to confirm their policies not to export equipment, materials or technology that could contribute to weapons of mass destruction or missiles capable of delivering them and to undertake appropriate commitments in that regard;

8. *Encourages* all States to prevent the export of equipment, materials or technology that could in any way assist programmes in India or Pakistan for nuclear weapons or for ballistic missiles capable of delivering such weapons, and welcomes national policies adopted and declared in this respect;

9. *Expresses its grave concern* at the negative effect of the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan on peace and stability in South Asia and beyond;

10. *Reaffirms its full commitment* to and the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty as the cornerstones of the international regime on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and as essential foundations for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament;

11. *Expresses its firm conviction* that the international regime on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons should be maintained and consolidated, and recalls that, in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons India or Pakistan cannot have the status of a nuclear-weapon State;

12. *Recognizes* that the tests conducted by India and Pakistan constitute a serious threat to global efforts towards nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament;

13. *Urges* India and Pakistan, and all other States that have not yet done so, to become Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty without delay and without conditions;

14. *Also urges* India and Pakistan to participate, in a positive spirit and on the basis of the agreed mandate, in negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, with a view to reaching early agreement;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council on the steps taken by India and Pakistan to implement the present resolution;

16. *Expresses its readiness* to consider further how best to ensure the implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997,

Reaffirming its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Expressing its grave concern at the critical situation in the peace process, which is the result of the failure by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) to implement its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex), relevant Security Council resolutions and the plan for the completion by 31 May 1998 of the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol, which was submitted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Joint Commission on 15 May 1998,

Recalling the statement of its President of 22 May 1998 (S/PRST/1998/14),

Recognizing the steps taken by the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation to fulfil its obligations under the above-mentioned plan to cease the dissemination of hostile propaganda on State-controlled media and to reduce cases of abuse by the Angolan National Police,

Taking note of the statement of 2 June 1998 issued by the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola regarding the continued existence of non-demobilized UNITA forces (S/1998/503, annex),

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1. *Condemns* UNITA, and holds its leadership responsible for its failure to implement fully its obligations contained in the Lusaka Protocol, relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1127 (1997), and the plan submitted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Joint Commission;

2. *Demands* that UNITA fully cooperate without conditions in the immediate extension of State administration throughout the national territory, including in particular in Andulo, Bailundo, Mungo and Nharea, and stop any attempts to reverse this process;

3. *Reiterates its demand* that UNITA complete its demilitarization and stop any attempts to restore its military capabilities;

4. *Demands also* that UNITA cooperate fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola in the verification of its demilitarization;

5. *Demands further* that UNITA stop any attacks by its members on the personnel of the Observer Mission, international personnel, the authorities of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation, including the police, and the civilian population;

6. *Urges* the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation to continue to refrain from any action, including the excessive use of force, which might undermine the process of normalization of State administration, encourages the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation to make use of UNITA personnel, as appropriate and in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol, in areas to which State administration is extended, and also encourages the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation to continue to give priority to peaceful actions that contribute to the successful conclusion of the peace process;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and in particular UNITA to avoid taking any action which might lead to renewed hostilities or undermine the peace process;

8. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the rule of law, including the full protection of all Angolan citizens throughout the national territory;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and, in particular, UNITA to guarantee unconditionally the safety, security and freedom of movement of all United Nations and international personnel;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to redeploy personnel of the Observer Mission immediately and as appropriate to support and facilitate the extension of State administration throughout the national territory, including in particular in Andulo, Bailundo, Mungo and Nharea, and calls upon UNITA to cooperate fully in this regard;

B

Recalling paragraph 9 of resolution 1127 (1997),

Determining that the current situation in Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

11. *Decides* that all States, except Angola, in which there are funds and financial resources, including any funds derived or generated from property of UNITA as an organization or of senior officials of UNITA or adult members of their immediate families designated pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 1127 (1997), shall require all persons and entities within their own territories holding such funds and financial resources to freeze them and ensure that they are not made available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of UNITA as an organization or of senior officials of UNITA or adult members of their immediate families designated pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 1127 (1997);

12. *Also decides* that all States shall take the necessary measures:

(a) To prevent all official contacts with the UNITA leadership in areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended, except for those by representatives of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation, of the United Nations and of the Observer States to the Lusaka Protocol;

(b) To prohibit the direct or indirect import from Angola to their territory of all diamonds that are not controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation;

(c) To prohibit, upon notification by the Chairman of the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to all Member States of guidelines approved by that Committee, the sale or supply to persons or entities in areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended, by their nationals or from their territory, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of equipment used in mining or mining services;

(d) To prohibit, upon notification by the Chairman of the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to all Member States of guidelines approved by that Committee, the sale or supply to persons or entities in areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended, by their nationals or from their territory, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of motorized vehicles or watercraft or spare parts for such vehicles, or ground or waterborne transportation services;

13. *Further decides* that the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) may authorize, on a case-by-case basis, upon a no-objection procedure, exemptions to the measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 above for verified medical and humanitarian purposes;

14. *Decides* that the measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 above shall come into force without further notice at 0001 hours Eastern Daylight Time on 25 June 1998, unless the Security Council decides, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, that UNITA has fully complied by 23 June 1998 with all its obligations under paragraph 2 of the present resolution;

15. *Expresses its readiness* to review the measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 above and in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) and to terminate them, if the Secretary-General reports at any time that UNITA has fully complied with all its relevant obligations;

16. *Also expresses its readiness* to consider the imposition of further additional measures if UNITA does not fully comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions;

17. *Calls upon* all States and all international and regional organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of this resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of the present resolution;

18. *Also calls upon* all States to implement strictly the measures imposed in paragraphs 19, 20, and 21 of resolution 864 (1993) and paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997), as well as to comply with paragraph 6 of resolution 1127 (1997);

C

19. *Requests* the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation to designate, and to notify to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), the areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended;

20. *Requests* the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993):

(a) To draw up guidelines expeditiously for the implementation of paragraphs 11 and 12 above and to consider ways and means for further strengthening the effectiveness of the measures adopted by the Council in its previous resolutions;

(b) To report to the Council by 31 July 1998 regarding the actions taken by States to implement the measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 above;

21. *Requests* Member States to provide to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), no later than 15 July 1998, information on the measures they have adopted to implement the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 12 above;

22. *Also requests* Member States having information about any violations of the provisions of this resolution to provide this information to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) for distribution to Member States;

23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1174 (1998) of 15 June 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, including resolutions 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, 1144 (1997) of 19 December 1997 and 1168 (1998) of 21 May 1998,

Reaffirming its commitment to the political settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Underlining its commitment to supporting implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999, annex), *Emphasizing its appreciation* to the High Representative, the Commander and personnel of the multinational stabilization force, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the personnel of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Commissioner and personnel of the International Police Task Force, and the personnel of other international organizations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina for their contributions to the implementation of the Peace Agreement,

Underlining once again the important role for the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to play in the successful development of the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Stressing that a comprehensive and coordinated return of refugees and displaced persons throughout the region is crucial to lasting peace,

Taking note of the declaration of the Peace Implementation Council Steering Board in Luxembourg on 9 June 1998 (S/1998/498, annex) and the conclusions of its previous meetings,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 10 June 1998 (S/1998/491),

Noting the report of the High Representative of 9 April 1998 (S/1998/314),

Determining that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to promote the peaceful resolution of the conflicts in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

I

1. *Reaffirms once again* its support for the Peace Agreement, as well as for the Dayton Agreement on implementing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 10 November 1995 (S/1995/1021, annex), calls upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under those Agreements, and expresses its intention to keep the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under review;

2. *Reiterates* that the primary responsibility for the further successful implementation of the peace process lies with the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina themselves and that the continued willingness of the international community and major donors to assume the political, military and economic burden of implementation and reconstruction efforts will be determined by the compliance and active participation by all the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina in implementing the Peace Agreement and rebuilding a civil society, in particular in full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, in strengthening joint institutions and in facilitating returns of refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Reminds* the parties once again that, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, they have committed themselves to cooperate fully with all entities involved in the implementation of this peace settlement, as described in the Peace Agreement, or which are otherwise authorized by the Security Council, including the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as it carries out its responsibilities for dispensing justice impartially, and underlines that full cooperation by States and entities with the International Tribunal includes, *inter alia*, the surrender for trial of all persons indicted by the Tribunal and provision of information to assist in Tribunal investigations;

4. *Emphasizes its full support* for the continued role of the High Representative in monitoring the implementation of the Peace Agreement and giving guidance to and coordinating the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies involved in assisting the parties to implement the Peace Agreement, and reaffirms that the High Representative is the final authority in theatre regarding the interpretation of annex 10 on civilian implementation of the Peace Agreement and that, in case of dispute, he may give his interpretation and make recommendations and make binding decisions as he judges necessary on issues as elaborated by the Peace Implementation Council in Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997;

5. *Expresses its support* for the declaration of the Luxembourg Peace Implementation Council Steering Board;

6. *Recognizes* that the parties have authorized the multinational force referred to in paragraph 10 below to take such actions as required, including the use of necessary force, to ensure compliance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement;

7. *Reaffirms its intention* to keep the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under close review, taking into account the reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 18 and 25 below, and any recommendations those reports might include, and its readiness to consider the imposition of measures if any party fails significantly to meet its obligations under the Peace Agreement;

II

8. *Pays tribute* to those Member States who participated in the multinational stabilization force established in accordance with its resolution 1088 (1996),

and welcomes their willingness to assist the parties to the Peace Agreement by continuing to deploy a multinational stabilization force;

9. *Notes* the support of the parties to the Peace Agreement for the continuation of the Stabilization Force set out in the declaration of the Luxembourg Peace Implementation Council Steering Board;

10. *Authorizes* the Member States, acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to continue for a further planned period of 12 months the multinational stabilization force, as established in accordance with its resolution 1088 (1996), under unified command and control in order to fulfil the role specified in annex 1-A and annex 2 of the Peace Agreement, and expresses its intention to review the situation with a view to extending this authorization further as necessary in the light of developments in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

11. *Also authorizes* the Member States, acting under paragraph 10 above, to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with that annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by the Stabilization Force as may be necessary to ensure implementation of that annex and the protection of the Stabilization Force, and takes note that the parties have consented to the Stabilization Force's taking such measures;

12. *Further authorizes* the Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of the Stabilization Force, either in defence of the Stabilization Force or to assist the force in carrying out its mission, and recognizes the right of the force to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack;

13. *Authorizes* the Member States, acting under paragraph 10 above, in accordance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures established by the Commander of the Stabilization Force, governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic;

14. *Requests* the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate with the Commander of the Stabilization Force to ensure the effective management of the airports of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the light of the responsibilities conferred on the force by annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement with regard to the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

15. *Demands* that the parties respect the security and freedom of movement of SFOR and other international personnel;

16. *Invites* all States, in particular those in the region, to continue to provide appropriate support and facilities, including transit facilities, for the Member States acting under paragraph 10 above;

17. *Recalls* all the agreements concerning the status of forces as referred to in appendix B to annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, and reminds the parties of their obligation to continue to comply therewith;

18. *Requests* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to continue to report to the Council through the appropriate channels and at least at monthly intervals;

* * *

Reaffirming the legal basis in the Charter of the United Nations on which the International Police Task Force was given its mandate in resolution 1035 (1995),

III

19. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which includes the International Police Task Force, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 1999, and also decides that the Task Force shall continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in annex 11 of the Peace Agreement, including the tasks referred to in the Conclusions of the London, Bonn and Luxembourg Conferences and agreed by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on the work of the International Police Task Force and its progress in assisting the restructuring of law enforcement agencies and to report every three months on the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole;

21. *Reiterates* that the successful implementation of the tasks of the International Police Task Force rests on the quality, experience and professional skills of its personnel, and, once again, urges Member States, with the support of the Secretary-General, to ensure the provision of such qualified personnel;

22. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the parties to cooperate fully with, and instruct their respective responsible officials and authorities to provide their full support to the International Police Task Force on all relevant matters;

23. *Reiterates its call* upon all concerned to ensure the closest possible coordination between the High Representative, the Stabilization Force, the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the relevant civilian organizations and agencies so as to ensure the successful implementation of the Peace Agreement and of the priority objectives of the civilian consolidation plan, as well as the security of personnel of the Task Force;

24. *Urges* Member States, in response to demonstrable progress by the parties in restructuring their law enforcement institutions, to intensify their efforts to provide, on a voluntary-funded basis and in coordination with the Task Force, training, equipment and related assistance for local police forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Council reports from the High Representative, in accordance with annex 10 of the Peace Agreement and the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996 (S/1996/1012), on the implementation of the Peace Agreement and, in particular, on compliance by the parties with their commitments under that Agreement;

26. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

VI

Statements made and/or issued by the President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Statement by the President	*Date*	*Subject*	*Chapter/section*[a]
S/PRST/1997/34	19 June	Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations	1
S/PRST/1997/35	9 July	The situation in Afghanistan	7
S/PRST/1997/36	11 July	The situation in Sierra Leone	8
S/PRST/1997/37	11 July	The situation in Cambodia	9
S/PRST/1997/38	14 July	Civilian police in peacekeeping operations	11 A
S/PRST/1997/39	23 July	The situation in Angola	6
S/PRST/1997/40	29 July	The situation in the Middle East	12 A
S/PRST/1997/41	30 July	The situation in Liberia	4
S/PRST/1997/42	6 August	The situation in Sierra Leone	8
S/PRST/1997/43	13 August	The situation in the Republic of the Congo	16
S/PRST/1997/44	14 August	The situation in Albania	2
S/PRST/1997/45	18 September	The situation in Croatia	10 A
S/PRST/1997/46	25 September	The situation in Africa	18
S/PRST/1997/47	16 October	The situation in the Republic of the Congo	16
S/PRST/1997/48	20 October	The situation in Croatia	10 A
S/PRST/1997/49	29 October	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3
S/PRST/1997/50	6 November	The situation in Georgia	14
S/PRST/1997/51	13 November	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3
S/PRST/1997/52	14 November	The situation in Sierra Leone	8
S/PRST/1997/53	21 November	The situation in the Middle East	12 A
S/PRST/1997/54	3 December	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3
S/PRST/1997/55	16 December	The situation in Afghanistan	7
S/PRST/1997/56	22 December	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3
S/PRST/1997/57	23 December	The situation in Somalia	20
S/PRST/1998/1	14 January	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3
S/PRST/1998/2	30 January	The situation in the Middle East	12 A
S/PRST/1998/3	13 February	The situation in Croatia	10 A
S/PRST/1998/4	24 February	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	17
S/PRST/1998/5	26 February	The situation in Sierra Leone	8

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[a] Chapter and section of the present report containing an account of the Council's consideration of the relevant subject

Statements made and/or issued by the President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Statement by the President	Date	Subject	Chapter/section[a]
S/PRST/1998/6	6 March	The situation in Croatia	10 A
S/PRST/1998/7	19 March	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 D
S/PRST/1998/8	25 March	The question concerning Haiti	13
S/PRST/1998/9	6 April	The situation in Afghanistan	7
S/PRST/1998/10	22 April	Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/287)	23
S/PRST/1998/11	14 May	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	3
S/PRST/1998/12	14 May	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security	24
S/PRST/1998/13	20 May	The situation in Sierra Leone	8
S/PRST/1998/14	22 May	The situation in Angola	6
S/PRST/1998/15	27 May	The situation in the Middle East	12 A
S/PRST/1998/16	28 May	The situation in Georgia	14
S/PRST/1998/17	29 May	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security	24

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/34)

At the 3790th meeting of the Security Council, held on 19 June 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled “Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations”, the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

“The Security Council has considered the matter of protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations and has given careful consideration to the views expressed in the debate on the matter at its 3778th meeting, on 21 May 1997.

“The Council notes that massive displacement of civilian populations in conflict situations may pose a serious challenge to international peace and security. The Council, in seeking protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations, underlines the importance of pursuing a coordinated and comprehensive approach in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

“The Council expresses its grave concern at the recent increase in attacks or use of force in conflict situations against refugees and other civilians, in violation of the relevant rules of international law, including those of international humanitarian law. The Council reiterates its condemnation of such acts and once again calls upon all those concerned to comply strictly with the relevant rules of international law. In particular, it calls upon all parties concerned to ensure the safety of refugees, displaced persons and other civilians, and guarantee the unimpeded and safe access of United Nations and other humanitarian personnel to those in need.

“The Council also expresses its grave concern at all attacks or use of force against United Nations and other personnel associated with United Nations operations as well as personnel of humanitarian organizations, in violation of the relevant rules of international law, including those of international humanitarian law. In this context, the Council recalls its resolution 868 (1993) and the statement by its President of 12 March 1997 (S/PRST/1997/13). It also recalls the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1994. In this context, it calls upon all parties concerned to ensure the safety and security of these personnel as well as personnel of humanitarian organizations, and encourages all States to consider ways and means to strengthen the protection of such personnel.

“The Council reminds all States and others concerned of the need to bring to justice those who violate international humanitarian law. In this context, it recalls the resolution on the establishment of an international criminal court adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1996 (resolution 51/207).

“The Council supports further exploration of ways and means by which the international community may enhance the compliance by parties concerned with the relevant rules of international law, including those of international humanitarian law.

“The Council encourages States to consider acceding to the relevant international conventions designed to address the problems of refugees.

“The Council underlines the importance of ensuring clear, appropriate and realistic mandates to be implemented in an impartial manner as well as adequate resources for United Nations peacekeeping operations. In this context, the Council, in establishing or authorizing an operation to protect humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations, reaffirms the principles of full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the States concerned. The Council also underlines the importance of ensuring the proper discharge of the mandates conferred upon peacekeeping operations.

“The Council stresses the importance of ensuring closer coordination between the relevant United Nations bodies and other international agencies, acting in accordance with their own mandates and status, with a view to effectively providing or protecting humanitarian assistance to those in need. In this context, the Council encourages an enhanced role for the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in coordination to this end.

“The Council stresses the importance of the activities of the relevant United Nations bodies, agencies and other international humanitarian organizations and the need for these activities to continue to be carried out in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality of humanitarian assistance.

“The Council also stresses the importance of crisis prevention, including by addressing the root causes of such crises. It therefore encourages the

Secretary-General and all States to look further into practical ways to enhance the United Nations capacity and capability in this regard.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to study further how to improve the protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/35)

At the 3796th meeting of the Security Council, held on 9 July 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 June 1997 concerning the situation in Afghanistan (S/1997/482).

"The Council expresses its grave concern at the continued escalation of military confrontation in Afghanistan. It calls for an immediate end to the fighting.

"The Council calls upon all Afghan parties to return to the negotiating table immediately and to work together towards the formation of a broad-based, fully representative government that will protect the rights of all Afghans and abide by Afghanistan's international obligations.

"The Council, taking into account risks of regional destabilization, believes that peace and stability in Afghanistan can best be attained through intra-Afghan political negotiations under United Nations auspices with the active and coordinated assistance of all countries concerned. It urges the Afghan parties and countries concerned to abide by the provisions of relevant resolutions on Afghanistan adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

"The Council stresses that all external interference in Afghan affairs must cease, and, in this context, it calls upon all States to end immediately the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan.

"The Council is deeply concerned at the continuing discrimination against girls and women and other violations of human rights, as well as at violations of international humanitarian law.

"The Council reiterates that the continuation of the conflict in Afghanistan provides a fertile ground for terrorism and illegal drug production and trafficking which destabilize the region and beyond, and calls upon the leaders of the Afghan parties to halt such activities.

"The Council is deeply concerned at the worsening of the humanitarian situation, including the displacement of the civilian population. In this regard, it calls upon Member States to respond generously to the 1997 United Nations Consolidated Appeal for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance for Afghanistan.

"The Council reaffirms its full support for the efforts of the United Nations in Afghanistan, in particular the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan. It requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it regularly informed of the situation and his efforts, as well as those of the Special Mission.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/36)

At the 3798th meeting of the Security Council, held on 11 July 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls the statement of its President of 27 May 1997 (S/PRST/1997/29) following the military *coup d'état* in Sierra Leone on 25 May 1997. It remains deeply concerned about the continuing crisis in Sierra Leone and its negative humanitarian consequences on the civilian population including refugees and internally displaced persons and, in particular, the atrocities committed against Sierra Leone's citizens, foreign nationals and personnel of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) monitoring group. It reiterates its view that the attempt to overthrow the democratically elected Government of President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah is unacceptable and calls again for the immediate and unconditional restoration of constitutional order in the country.

"The Council is concerned about the grave crisis in Sierra Leone which endangers the peace, security and stability of the whole region and, in particular, about its possible negative impact on the ongoing peace process in neighbouring Liberia.

> “The Council strongly supports the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 2 to 4 June 1997, in which it appealed to the ECOWAS leaders and the international community to help the people of Sierra Leone to restore constitutional order in that country and in which it underlined the imperative need to implement the Abidjan Agreement, which continues to serve as a viable framework for peace, stability and reconciliation in Sierra Leone.
>
> “The Council welcomes the participation of the ECOWAS Committee of Four Foreign Ministers in its 3797th meeting, held on 11 July 1997.
>
> “The Council welcomes the mediation efforts initiated by ECOWAS and expresses its full support for the objectives of these efforts as set out in the final communiqué (S/1997/499, annex), issued at the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of ECOWAS, held in Conakry, Guinea, on 26 June 1997.
>
> “The Council calls upon those who have seized power to cooperate fully with these efforts so that constitutional order in Sierra Leone will be restored immediately.
>
> “The Council will continue to follow closely the progress of efforts aimed at the peaceful resolution of the crisis and stands ready to consider appropriate measures if constitutional order in Sierra Leone is not restored without delay.
>
> “The Council will remain actively seized of this matter.”

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/37)

At the 3799th meeting of the Security Council, held on 11 July 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled “The situation in Cambodia”, the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> “The Security Council is gravely concerned at recent developments in Cambodia, including violence, which have the effect of jeopardizing continued progress of the Cambodian peace process, and calls for an immediate end to the fighting.
>
> “The Council reaffirms the need to respect the principles of national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
>
> “The Council calls upon all parties to respect fully their commitments under the Paris Agreements on Cambodia. It urges them to resolve their differences through peaceful means and political dialogue and in accordance with the spirit of national reconciliation.
>
> “The Council calls upon the parties again to ensure the effective and smooth operation of constitutional institutions.
>
> “The Council condemns all acts of violence and calls on all parties to ensure the safety and security of persons and to respect the principles and rules of humanitarian law.
>
> “The Council reminds the Cambodian Government of its public undertaking that free and fair legislative elections would be held in May 1998. It stresses the importance of this electoral process.
>
> “The Council welcomes and supports all efforts to promote dialogue among the parties, including those undertaken by the members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and other Signatory States of the Paris Agreements on Cambodia.
>
> “The Council will remain seized of the matter.”

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/38)

At the 3801st meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 July 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled “Civilian police in peacekeeping operations”, the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> “The Security Council has established or authorized a growing number of peacekeeping operations which contain both civilian and military components. It takes particular note of the increasing role and special functions of civilian police in such operations.
>
> “The Council notes the efforts by the General Assembly and its Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in carrying out their task to review all aspects of peacekeeping operations, including, *inter alia*, enhancing the capacity of the United Nations system to accommodate the growing demand for civilian police in peacekeeping operations. It furthermore commends the efforts of the Secretary-General in this regard. The Council encourages States to look for further means to enhance the ways in which civilian police components of peacekeeping operations are set up and supported.

"The Council considers that in operations mandated by the Security Council or the General Assembly the civilian police perform indispensable functions in monitoring and training national police forces and can play a major role, through assistance to local police forces, in restoring civil order, supporting the rule of law and fostering civil reconciliation. It sees an increasingly important role for civilian police, among others, in contributing to the building of confidence and security between parties and among local populations, in order to prevent conflict, to contain conflict or to build peace in the aftermath of conflict.

"The Council encourages States to make available to the United Nations at short notice appropriately trained civilian police, if possible through the United Nations standby arrangements. It welcomes the role of United Nations selection assistance teams in this regard.

"The Council underlines the importance of the recruitment of qualified civilian police from the widest possible geographic range to serve in United Nations operations. It also expresses the importance of the recruitment of female police officers to United Nations operations.

"The Council encourages States individually or collectively to provide appropriate training of civilian police for international service. It encourages the Secretary-General to provide assistance and guidance to Member States in order to promote a standardized approach to the training and recruitment of civilian police.

"The Council underlines the necessity for United Nations civilian police, in accordance with their mandates, to be trained as required, *inter alia*, to render assistance and support in the reorganization, training and monitoring of national police and to help defuse tension on the ground through negotiations. The Council furthermore considers it essential that United Nations civilian police contingents contain adequate legal expertise.

"The Council underlines the need for close coordination between civilian police and the military, humanitarian and other civilian components of United Nations operations. It encourages efforts by Member States to organize joint training between civilian and military components designated for United Nations operations in order to improve coordination and security for personnel in the field.

"The Council expresses its gratitude to those countries which have contributed civilian police to the peacekeeping operations of the United Nations."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/39)

At the 3803rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 23 July 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern at recent destabilizing actions in Angola, in particular the failure of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) to comply with Council resolution 1118 (1997) of 30 June 1997 and its continued efforts to restore its military capabilities. The Council considers the information submitted by UNITA to the Joint Commission on 21 July 1997 with regard to the strength of its armed forces, the extension of state administration and the activities of Vorgan radio station to be neither complete nor credible.

"The Council condemns the mistreatment of the personnel of the United Nations and international humanitarian organizations in areas under UNITA control, as well as the harassment of United Nations Observer Mission in Angola personnel in the exercise of their functions. Those actions by UNITA are unacceptable and contrary to its commitments under the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and to Security Council resolutions. In this regard, the Council fully supports the joint statement by the Observer Mission and the representatives of the three observer States issued on 14 July 1997.

"The Council notes with concern that the increasing tension in the northern part of the country is rapidly spreading to the central and southern provinces, with very dangerous implications for the implementation of the remaining tasks of the peace process, including those referred to in its resolution 1118 (1997). The Council calls upon both parties to refrain from any use of force, in accordance with their commitments under the Lusaka Protocol.

"The Council also calls upon both parties to continue to work closely with the Joint Commission, and in particular UNITA, to cooperate fully with the Observer Mission and to ensure the freedom of movement and the safety of its personnel, as well as of international humanitarian organizations.

"The Council reiterates its belief that the long-awaited meeting within the territory of Angola between the President of Angola and the leader of UNITA could greatly contribute to the reduction of tension and to the process of national reconciliation.

"The Council notes with concern reports from the Observer Mission that unauthorized aircraft have landed in territory under UNITA control. In this context, the Council calls upon all States to comply fully with paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993.

"The Council reaffirms its readiness to consider the imposition of measures, *inter alia*, those specifically mentioned in paragraph 26 of its resolution 864 (1993), unless UNITA takes irreversible and concrete steps immediately to fulfil its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol. These steps should include demilitarization of all its forces, transformation of its radio station Vorgan into a non-partisan broadcasting facility and full cooperation in the process of the normalization of state administration throughout Angola. The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it fully informed on the implementation of those tasks and to assess their fulfilment by UNITA in his report which is to be submitted by 15 August 1997 in accordance with Council resolution 1118 (1997).

"The Council will continue to monitor the situation in Angola closely and will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/40)

At the 3804th meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 July 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 1997 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1997/550 and Corr.1), submitted in conformity with its resolution 1095 (1997) of 28 January 1997.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, the Council asserts that all States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of its resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, it again stresses the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. It reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The Council commends the Lebanese Government for its successful effort to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

"The Council expresses its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regrets the loss of civilian life, and urges all parties to exercise restraint.

"The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. The Council notes with deep concern the high level of casualties which the Force has suffered and pays a special tribute to all those who gave their life while serving in the Force. It commends the Force's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/41)

At the 3805th meeting of the Security Council, held on 30 July 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Liberia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the successful holding of presidential and legislative elections in Liberia on 19 July 1997. The Council notes with satisfaction the letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/581) and the declaration in the Joint Certification Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairman of the Economic Community of West

African States (ECOWAS) that the electoral process was free, fair and credible, and that the outcome of the elections reflects the will of the Liberian voters.

"The Council calls upon all parties to abide by the results of the elections and to cooperate in the formation of a new government. The Council also calls upon the new government to protect the democratic system and to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms under the rule of law.

"The Council congratulates the people of Liberia on the courage and determination they have shown in proceeding with the elections under difficult circumstances. The Council commends all international personnel, especially those of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia and the Military Observer Group of ECOWAS, who contributed to the successful holding of elections.

"The Council welcomes the goodwill and cooperation demonstrated by the parties in the electoral process, which provides a strong foundation for the people of Liberia to achieve a durable peace, the re-establishment of constitutional government, and a return to the rule of law. The Council expresses the hope that the successful holding of elections will encourage refugees to exercise their right of return and calls upon the new government to fulfil its obligations under international law regarding returning refugees.

"The Council notes that the successful holding of elections represents a critical step towards economic development. The Council urges the international community to continue to provide support and assistance to Liberia through this period of reconstruction.

"The Council further notes that the successful conclusion of the electoral process marks the fulfilment of a key element of the mandate of the Observer Mission.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/42)

At the 3809th meeting of the Security Council, held on 6 August 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls the statements of its President of 27 May 1997 (S/PRST/1997/29) and 11 July 1997 (S/PRST/1997/36) following the military *coup d'état* in Sierra Leone on 25 May 1997. It condemns the overthrow of the democratically elected Government of President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah and calls upon the military junta to take immediate steps to bring about the unconditional restoration of that Government. The Council remains deeply concerned about the situation in Sierra Leone, which endangers peace, security and stability in the whole region.

"The Council underlines the need to implement the Abidjan Agreement which continues to serve as a viable framework for peace, stability and reconciliation in Sierra Leone.

"The Council expresses its appreciation to the Committee of Four Foreign Ministers of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for their efforts to negotiate with representatives of the military junta on 17 and 18 July and 29 and 30 July 1997 in Abidjan on a peaceful resolution of the crisis, and reiterates its full support for the objectives of this mediation. It deeply regrets the breakdown of these talks, and considers that the responsibility for this failure rests entirely with the military junta, which refused to negotiate in good faith.

"The Council considers that the military junta's attempt to set conditions for the restoration of the democratically elected Government is unacceptable, and calls upon the junta to renounce its declared intention to remain in power and to resume negotiations with the ECOWAS Committee of Four Foreign Ministers without delay.

"The Council will, in the absence of a satisfactory response from the military junta, be ready to take appropriate measures with the objective of restoring the democratically elected Government of President Kabbah.

"The Council remains deeply concerned about the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone, and at the continued looting and commandeering of relief supplies of international agencies. It calls upon the military junta to cease all interference with the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the people of Sierra Leone. The Council condemns the continuing violence and threats of violence by the junta towards the civilian population, foreign nationals and personnel of the ECOWAS monitoring group, and calls for an end to such acts of violence. The Council also expresses its concern at the effects of the continuing influx of refugees into neighbouring countries, in particular Guinea, due to the crisis in Sierra Leone. It calls upon all States and relevant international organizations to provide help to these countries in dealing with this problem.

"The Council will remain actively seized of this matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/43)

At the 3810th meeting of the Security Council, held on 13 August 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of the Congo", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council is deeply concerned about the situation in the Republic of the Congo following the outbreak of factional fighting in Brazzaville on 5 June 1997. The Council is particularly concerned at the plight of civilians caught up in the fighting, which has resulted in widespread loss of life, displacement of the population and severe humanitarian conditions in Brazzaville. The Council considers that the situation in the Republic of the Congo is likely to endanger peace, stability and security in the region.
>
> "The Council expresses its full support for the efforts of the International Mediation Committee under the Chairmanship of the President of Gabon and the National Mediation Committee under the Chairmanship of the Mayor of Brazzaville to persuade the parties involved to reach agreement on a ceasefire and a peaceful settlement of the current crisis. It also affirms its support for the important and constructive role of the Joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region in these negotiations.
>
> "The Council expresses its grave concern at the recent recurrence of fighting in Brazzaville, calls upon the two parties to the conflict to halt all acts of violence immediately and underlines the need to respect the ceasefire agreement signed on 14 July 1997. It also calls upon the two parties to resolve the crisis on the basis of the proposals submitted by the President of Gabon currently under discussion in Libreville, including agreement on an interim government of national unity and a timetable for the holding of Presidential elections.
>
> "The Council recalls the letter of 20 June 1997 to its President from the Secretary-General (S/1997/483) drawing attention to the request of the President of Gabon for deployment of an appropriate force to Brazzaville, and the relevant letters to the Secretary-General from the President of the Republic of the Congo and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (S/1997/495, annexes I and II). The Council endorses the three conditions for the establishment of such a force set by the Secretary-General, namely complete adherence to an agreed and viable ceasefire, agreement to the international control of Brazzaville airport and a clear commitment to a negotiated settlement covering all political and military aspects of the crisis.
>
> "The Council is of the view that, despite some positive political developments, these conditions have not yet been fulfilled and calls upon the parties to fulfil them without delay. The Council intends to take a decision on this matter once the Secretary-General has submitted a report to it on the question of the fulfilment of these conditions and containing recommendations on further United Nations involvement in the Republic of the Congo.
>
> "The Council also calls upon both parties to respect relevant provisions of international humanitarian law and to ensure safe and unimpeded access by international humanitarian organizations to persons in need of assistance as a result of the conflict, and in any other way to facilitate the effective implementation of humanitarian programmes.
>
> "The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/44)

At the 3812th meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 August 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Albania", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the eleventh and final report on the operation of the multinational protection force in Albania of 11 August 1997 (see S/1997/632), submitted pursuant to the requirement set out in paragraph 9 of its resolution 1114 (1997).
>
> "The Council notes with appreciation that the mandate of the multinational protection force, as set out in its resolutions 1101 (1997) and 1114 (1997) has been successfully fulfilled. The presence of the multinational protection force has contributed to the

facilitation of safe and prompt delivery of humanitarian assistance in Albania. Its presence has also helped to create a secure environment for the missions of international organizations in Albania, as part of the efforts of the international community, particularly the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union, to find a peaceful solution to the crisis and to assist international organizations in their role in the electoral process in close cooperation with the Albanian authorities.

"The Council recognizes the role played by the multinational protection force and the Governments of the participating countries under Italian leadership in the full discharge of the mandate in assisting the Albanian authorities and the international organizations involved.

"The Council is of the view that the Albanian people and their authorities bear the primary responsibility for the future of Albania and for restoring normal conditions in the country. The necessary international assistance will be conditional upon Albania's own efforts at achieving reconciliation, security, rehabilitation and economic reform.

"In this respect, the Council encourages the international community to assist and support the economic, social and institutional rehabilitation of Albania, and welcomes the steps that have already been taken in this direction, including the preparatory meetings for the Ministerial Conference to be held in Rome in autumn 1997."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/45)

At the 3818th meeting of the Security Council, held on 18 September 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the lack of substantial progress by the Government of the Republic of Croatia in fulfilling the conditions and tasks that are key to the transfer of executive authority to the Republic of Croatia in the territories of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, as noted in its resolution 1120 (1997) and the report of the Secretary-General of 23 June 1997 (S/1997/487).

"In this regard, the Council calls upon the Croatian Government to meet its obligations and commitments and to take immediate action in the following areas: to remove all administrative and legal obstacles to the two-way return of all displaced persons as well as to the return of refugees; to ensure security and social and economic opportunity, including property rights for all returnees; to take effective measures to prevent harassment of returnees; to implement measures to establish effective local government administrations; to ensure the regular payment of benefits to all pension and welfare recipients and open Croatian pension offices in the region; to ensure further economic reintegration; to initiate a country-wide public programme of national reconciliation and curb media attacks on ethnic groups; and to implement fully and fairly the amnesty law and cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. In this context, the Security Council notes the recent information provided by the Croatian Government on intended steps to address some of these issues and urges the Croatian Government to implement these steps without delay.

"The Council emphasizes that the prompt completion of the tasks outlined above, as well as the fulfilment by the Croatian Government of its obligations under the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951, annex), the agreements between the Croatian Government and the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, as well as the letter of the Croatian Government of 13 January 1997 (S/1997/27, annex), will determine the pace of further devolution of executive authority for the civil administration to the Croatian Government as well as further Council action. The Council urges all parties to cooperate fully with the Transitional Administration and looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General due not later than 6 October 1997, as requested in its resolution 1120 (1997)."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/46)

At the 3819th meeting of the Security Council, held on 25 September 1997, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council met on 25 September 1997, at the level of Foreign Ministers, to consider the need for a concerted international effort to promote peace and security in Africa.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to Africa in keeping with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The Council also reaffirms the principles of political independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all Member States.

"The Council notes that African States have made significant strides towards democratization, economic reform, and respect for and protection of human rights in order to achieve political stability, peace, and sustainable economic and social development.

"Despite these positive developments, the Council remains gravely concerned by the number and intensity of armed conflicts on the continent. Such conflicts threaten regional peace, cause massive human dislocation and suffering, perpetuate instability and divert resources from long-term development.

"The Council reaffirms the responsibility of all Member States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and its own primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Council welcomes the important contributions of the Organization of African Unity, including through its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, as well as those of subregional arrangements, in preventing and resolving conflicts in Africa, and looks forward to a stronger partnership between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, as well as subregional arrangements, in conformity with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations. The Council supports enhancement of the capacity of African States to contribute to peacekeeping operations, including in Africa, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The Council highlights the important contribution of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty to international peace and security.

"The Council fully supports the engagement of the United Nations in Africa through its diplomatic, peacekeeping, humanitarian, economic development and other activities, which are often undertaken in cooperation with regional and subregional organizations. The United Nations makes an important contribution to the efforts of Africa to construct a future of peace, democracy, justice and prosperity. The Council underlines the importance of the commitment of the United Nations through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian organizations to assist the efforts of African States to address humanitarian and refugee crises in accordance with international humanitarian law.

"The Council considers that the challenges in Africa demand a more comprehensive response. To this end, the Council requests the Secretary-General to submit a report containing concrete recommendations to the Council by February 1998 regarding the sources of conflict in Africa, ways to prevent and address these conflicts, and how to lay the foundation for durable peace and economic growth following their resolution. Because the scope of this report may extend beyond the purview of the Security Council, the Council invites the Secretary-General to submit his report to the General Assembly and other relevant bodies of the United Nations for action as they deem appropriate, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Council affirms its intention to review promptly the recommendations of the Secretary-General with a view to taking steps consistent with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/47)

At the 3823rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 16 October 1997, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of the Congo", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is deeply concerned about the grave situation in the Republic of the Congo and calls for an immediate end to all hostilities. It deplores the loss of life and the deteriorating humanitarian situation and calls upon all parties to ensure the safety of the civilian population and the safe and unrestricted delivery of humanitarian assistance.

"The Council calls upon all States in the region to support a peaceful resolution of the conflict and to avoid any actions which could exacerbate the situation. It condemns all external interference in the

Republic of the Congo, including the intervention of foreign forces, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, and calls for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces including mercenaries.

"The Council reiterates the importance of a political settlement and national reconciliation and calls upon the parties to cooperate with the International Mediation Committee chaired by the President of Gabon and with the Joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity Special Envoy in reaching rapid agreement on peaceful transitional arrangements leading to the holding of democratic and free and fair elections with the participation of all parties.

"The Council remains ready to consider how the United Nations can further contribute to a political settlement, including the possibility of a United Nations presence, on the basis of recommendations to be provided by the Secretary-General as soon as possible."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/48)

At the 3824th meeting of the Security Council, held on 20 October 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 2 October 1997 (S/1997/767) on the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium and agrees with its balanced and objective assessment.

"The Council notes with approval several positive actions taken by the Government of Croatia which are contained in the report, as well as those which have occurred since the report was issued. These developments include the recent agreements relating to education, progress on the reintegration of the judiciary, the law on convalidation, moves towards recognition of pensioner service, assistance to local governments and municipalities, and provision to the Transitional Administration of documentation on 25 war crimes cases. The Council is also encouraged by the increased cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. The Council expects the Government of Croatia to continue to build upon these positive steps and accelerate its efforts in order fully to complete these initiatives.

"The Council welcomes the recent establishment by the Government of Croatia of a programme for national reconciliation. A final assessment of this programme must await its full and prompt implementation.

"The Council continues to note with concern that there are still many outstanding areas and issues of contention and non-compliance, which require further, urgent action from the Government of Croatia. The Council reiterates its call to the Government of Croatia to curb media attacks on ethnic groups. The Council also underlines, in particular, the importance of the removal of all legal and administrative barriers, thus allowing the accelerated voluntary two-way return of displaced persons, including their right to choose to live in the region, as well as the return of refugees. It calls upon the Government of Croatia to give immediate effect to recent decisions of the Constitutional Court regarding the Law on the Temporary Takeover and Administration of Specified Property, and to take further action to promote the safe return of owners to their homes and the resolution of the issue of lost tenancy rights, including ensuring access to reconstruction assistance.

"Much progress in these and other outstanding areas must be made on an urgent basis, in order for the Government of Croatia to comply fully with its obligations and create the conditions for a successful completion of the Transitional Administration. For its part, the local Serb population must also take more active measures to participate in the reintegration process.

"The Council notes the urgent need for all local government bodies in the region, particularly the City Council of Vukovar, to commence full normal functions immediately.

"The Council expresses its concern about the behaviour of some officers of the Transitional Police Force, and urges full cooperation with the Transitional Administration in improving the performance of this Force. The Council approves the intention of the Secretary-General to retain United Nations civilian police and military observers at current levels to the end of the mandate of the Transitional Administration. The Council also notes the need to address concerns relating to the continuation of police monitoring functions.

"The Council welcomes the close cooperation between the Transitional Administration and the

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in expanding the long-term mission of OSCE in Croatia.

"The Council shares the assessment of the Secretary-General that there is sufficient time for Croatia to comply fully with its obligations and commitments before 15 January 1998 and urges the Government of Croatia to redouble its efforts in the time remaining. The Council looks forward to the next report of the Secretary-General on all aspects relevant to the peaceful reintegration of the region, due by the beginning of December."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/49)

At the 3828th meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 October 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the letter dated 29 October 1997 from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/829, annex) conveying the unacceptable decision of the Government of Iraq to seek to impose conditions on its cooperation with the Special Commission, thereby preventing the Special Commission from discharging its responsibilities under Council resolutions 687 (1991), 699 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991), 1051 (1996), 1060 (1996), 1115 (1997) and 1134 (1997).

"The Council recalls its demands in resolution 1134 (1997) that Iraq cooperate fully with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions, which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance.

"The Council condemns the decision of the Government of Iraq to try to dictate the terms of its compliance with its obligation to cooperate with the Special Commission. It demands that Iraq cooperate fully, in accordance with the relevant resolutions, without conditions or restrictions, with the Special Commission in the implementation of its mandate. The Council furthermore reminds the Government of Iraq of its responsibility for the safety and security of the personnel of the Special Commission and its inspection teams.

"The Council warns of the serious consequences of Iraq's failure to comply immediately and fully with its obligations under the relevant resolutions. The Council is determined to ensure rapid and full Iraqi compliance with the relevant resolutions and for that purpose will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/50)

At the 3830th meeting of the Security Council, held on 6 November 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 28 October 1997 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1997/827 and Add.1).

"The Council regrets that, despite strenuous efforts to reactivate the peace process, there has been no visible progress on the key issues of the settlement – the future political status of Abkhazia and the permanent return of refugees and displaced persons.

"The Council attaches particular importance to the more active role for the United Nations in the peace process, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to that end, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, and with the support of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Council calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with these efforts.

"In this context, the Council regrets that the adjourned high-level meeting on the conflict in Geneva under the aegis of the United Nations did not resume in October as initially planned. It welcomes the intention of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to resume this meeting on 17 November to map out the areas where concrete political progress could be made, to take forward discussion of social and economic issues in support of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict, and to address the issue of return of refugees. The Council calls upon all concerned to do their utmost for the resumption of this meeting with the constructive engagement in particular of the Abkhaz side.

"The Council commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, and the efforts undertaken by the Russian Federation as facilitator, in particular the initiative put forward by the President of the Russian Federation on 1 August 1997 and the Georgian-Abkhaz negotiations held in Sukhumi on 9 and 10 September with the participation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Council welcomes the meeting of the President of Georgia and Mr. Ardzinba in Tbilisi on 14 August 1997 facilitated by the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, and the continuation of direct dialogue between the parties and calls upon them to intensify the search for a peaceful solution by further expanding their contacts.

"The Council further encourages the Secretary-General to take such steps as are necessary, in cooperation with the parties, to ensure a prompt and safe return of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes, with the assistance of all relevant international organizations.

"The Council welcomes the decision of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States mentioned in the report to extend the mandate of the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States until 31 January 1998.

"The Council welcomes the good cooperation between the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the peacekeeping force and their efforts to promote stabilization of the situation in the zone of conflict. The Council calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Observer Mission and the peacekeeping force.

"The Council expresses concern at the continuing violations of the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583 and Corr.1, annex I) and calls upon the parties to ensure the full implementation of this agreement.

"The Council remains deeply concerned at the continuing unstable and tense security conditions in the Gali and Zugdidi sectors and in the Kodori valley. The Council strongly condemns the kidnapping of personnel of the Observer Mission and the peacekeeping force.

"The Council also condemns the continued laying of mines, including more sophisticated types of mines which has already caused several deaths and injuries among the civilian population and the peacekeepers and observers of the international community. It calls upon the parties to take all measures in their power to prevent mine-laying and intensified activities by armed groups and to cooperate fully with the Observer Mission and the peacekeeping force in order to honour their commitments to ensure the safety and the freedom of movement of all personnel of the United Nations, the peacekeeping force and international humanitarian organizations.

"The Council supports the additional measures envisaged by the Secretary-General in the report to improve the safety of Observer Mission personnel and to create conditions for the effective performance of its mandate.

"The Council welcomes the continued efforts by the United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations to address the urgent needs of those suffering most from the consequences of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular internally displaced persons, encourages further contributions to that end, and reiterates its encouragement to States to contribute to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the Moscow Agreement and/or for humanitarian aspects, including demining, as specified by donors.

"The Council reminds the parties that the ability of the international community to assist them depends on their political will to resolve the conflict through dialogue and mutual accommodation."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/51)

At the 3832nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 13 November 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council condemns in the strongest terms the unacceptable decision of the Government of Iraq in expelling personnel of the Special Commission of a specified nationality and thereby imposing conditions on the Special Commission in contravention of relevant Security Council resolutions which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance.

"The Council demands the immediate and unequivocal revocation of this action, which has prevented the Special Commission from discharging its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions. The Council recalls the statement of its President of 29 October 1997 (S/PRST/1997/49), in which the Council warned of the serious consequences of Iraq's failure to comply immediately and fully and without conditions or restrictions with its obligations under the relevant resolutions. The Council further demands, in accordance with its resolution 1137 (1997), that Iraq comply immediately and fully with its obligations under the relevant resolutions.

"The Council expresses its support for the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency and stresses the importance of their ensuring the implementation of all aspects of their mandates, including their vital work in monitoring and verification in Iraq, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council.

"The Council stresses that the Government of Iraq has full responsibility for ensuring the safety and security of the personnel and equipment of the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency and their inspection teams."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/52)

At the 3834th meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 November 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls its resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997 and the statements of its President of 27 May 1997 (S/PRST/1997/29), 11 July 1997 (S/PRST/1997/36) and 6 August 1997 (S/PRST/1997/42) in response to the military coup in Sierra Leone on 25 May 1997. It reiterates its condemnation of the overthrow of the democratically elected Government of President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, and its concern about the threat to peace, security and stability in the region which the situation in Sierra Leone continues to present.

"The Council expresses its full support and appreciation for the continued efforts of the Committee of Five on Sierra Leone of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to seek a peaceful settlement of the crisis and the restoration of the democratically elected Government and constitutional order. In this regard, it welcomes the peace plan agreed in Conakry on 23 October 1997 between the ECOWAS Committee and representatives of the junta as set out in the documents issued after the meeting (S/1997/824, annexes I and II). It also notes with satisfaction President Kabbah's acceptance of the peace plan in his statement of 5 November 1997 (S/1997/886).

"The Council calls upon the junta to fulfil its obligations under the peace plan, and in particular the ongoing maintenance of the ceasefire. It calls upon all parties concerned to work for the early and effective implementation of the peace plan, and encourages the ECOWAS Committee to cooperate closely with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Sierra Leone.

"The Council takes note with appreciation of the briefing on the outcome of the meeting in Conakry on 23 October 1997 provided to its members in New York by representatives of the ECOWAS Committee on 11 November 1997. It expresses its readiness to consider how it can support the implementation of the peace plan, and looks forward to early recommendations from the Secretary-General on the role the United Nations could play to that end.

"The Council reiterates the need for the provision and distribution of humanitarian assistance in response to local needs, and calls upon the junta to ensure its safe delivery to its intended recipients. It urges all States and relevant international organizations to continue to assist those countries dealing with the influx of refugees caused by the crisis in Sierra Leone.

"The Council reminds all States of their obligation to comply strictly with the embargo on the sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products and arms and related *matériel* of all types to Sierra Leone, and with the other measures imposed by its resolution 1132 (1997)."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/53)

At the 3835th meeting of the Security Council, held on 21 November 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"In accordance with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council: 'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1997/884) states, in paragraph 9: "Despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.'"

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/54)

At the 3838th meeting of the Security Council, held on 3 December 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Special Commission on its emergency session (S/1997/922, annex) aimed at full and expeditious implementation of the relevant resolutions and at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the work of the Special Commission to this end.
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> "The Council reiterates its demand that Iraq fulfil all its obligations as set out in all the relevant Council resolutions, including resolution 1137 (1997), and cooperate fully with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency in implementing their respective mandates. The Council stresses that the effectiveness and speed with which the Special Commission may accomplish its responsibilities is, above all, determined by the degree to which the Government of Iraq cooperates in disclosing the full extent and disposition of its proscribed programmes and in granting the Special Commission unimpeded access to all sites, documents, records and individuals. The Council acknowledges the conclusion in the report of the Special Commission that it respects the legitimate national security, sovereignty and dignity concerns of Iraq in the context of the need for full application of the mandate given to it by the Council.
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> "The Council welcomes the progress achieved by the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency in various disarmament areas. The Council encourages intensified efforts, in line with the conclusions and recommendations of the emergency session of the Special Commission, in order to implement fully the mandates of the Special Commission and the Agency in each of their respective disarmament areas. The Council acknowledges that, as Iraq complies with its obligations under the relevant resolutions, and the Special Commission and the Agency so report and the Council agrees, the Special Commission and the Agency would make the transition from investigation to monitoring in their respective areas, expanding the use of the ongoing monitoring system functioning in Iraq.
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> "The Council urges Member States to respond positively to the requests contained in the report on the emergency session of the Special Commission, in particular those related to the provision of additional personnel, equipment and information required by the Special Commission and the Agency for more efficient and effective implementation of their respective mandates.
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> "The Council will remain seized of the matter and will consider whether additional action may be necessary."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/55)

At the 3841st meeting of the Security Council, held on 16 December 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security of 14 November 1997 (S/1997/894 and Corr.1), which was also considered by the General Assembly.
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> "The Council reiterates its grave concern at the continued military confrontation in Afghanistan, which has caused human suffering and material destruction, threatens to lead to the disintegration of the country and represents a growing threat to regional and international peace and security. It deplores the unwillingness of the Afghan warring factions to lay down their arms and cooperate with the United Nations for peace.
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> "The Council stresses that the Afghan conflict has no military solution and that the primary

responsibility for finding a peaceful settlement lies with the Afghan parties themselves. It urges all Afghan parties to take genuine confidence-building measures, agree immediately on a ceasefire, and engage without preconditions in a political dialogue aimed at achieving national reconciliation, a lasting political settlement of the conflict and the formation of a broad-based, fully representative government that will protect the rights of all Afghans and abide by Afghanistan's international obligations.

"The Council deplores the fact that foreign military support to the Afghan parties continued unabated through 1997 and reiterates its call to all States to end immediately the supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment, training or any other military support to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan, including the involvement of foreign military personnel.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General and Member States to undertake preliminary studies on how an effective arms embargo could be imposed and implemented in a fair and verifiable manner.

"The Council insists that the United Nations, as a universally recognized and impartial intermediary, must be given all necessary support so that it can continue to play a pivotal, central role in coordinated international efforts, including the efforts of interested countries and organizations, towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict. It believes that peace and stability in Afghanistan can best be attained through intra-Afghan political negotiations under United Nations auspices with the active and coordinated assistance of all countries concerned. The Council reiterates its full support for the activities and mandates of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and those of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan.

"The Council supports the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at the establishment of a solid international framework in order to address the external aspects of the Afghan question and, in this context, welcomes the convening of meetings of concerned countries as well as those of the immediate neighbours and other countries.

"The Council remains deeply concerned at the continuing discrimination against girls and women and other violations of human rights, as well as at violations of international humanitarian law in Afghanistan.

"The Council notes with deep concern the reports about mass killings of prisoners of war and civilians in Afghanistan and supports the Secretary-General's intention to continue to investigate fully such reports.

"The Council expresses serious concern over the looting of United Nations premises and food supplies and deliberate restrictions placed on the access of humanitarian organizations to some parts of the country and on other humanitarian operations, and urges all parties to prevent their recurrence.

"The Council reiterates that the continuation of the conflict in Afghanistan provides a fertile ground for terrorism and illegal drug production and trafficking which destabilize the region and beyond, and calls upon the leaders of the Afghan parties to halt such activities.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it regularly informed of the situation in Afghanistan and his efforts.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/56)

At the 3844th meeting of the Security Council, held on 22 December 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission of 17 December 1997 (S/1997/987, annex) on his discussions with officials of the Government of Iraq, which took place in Baghdad from 12 to 16 December 1997.

"The Council recalls all its relevant resolutions, including resolution 1137 (1997) of 12 November 1997, and the statement of its President of 3 December 1997 (S/PRST/1997/54). The Council reiterates its demand that the Government of Iraq cooperate fully with the Special Commission in accordance with all relevant resolutions and that the Government of Iraq allow the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect in accordance with the mandate of the Special Commission.

"The Council stresses that failure by the Government of Iraq to provide the Special Commission with immediate, unconditional access to any site or category of sites is unacceptable and a clear violation of the relevant resolutions.

"The Council expresses its full support for the Special Commission and its Executive Chairman, including in his ongoing discussions with officials of the Government of Iraq. The Council acknowledges that discussions are continuing on practical arrangements for implementation of all its relevant resolutions. The Council reiterates that the effectiveness and speed with which the Special Commission may accomplish its responsibilities is, above all, determined by the degree to which the Government of Iraq cooperates in disclosing the full extent and disposition of its proscribed programmes and in granting the Special Commission unimpeded access to all sites, documents, records and individuals. The Council calls upon the Government of Iraq to cooperate fully with the Special Commission in the implementation of its mandate.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1997/57)

At the 3845th meeting of the Security Council, held on 23 December 1997 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the situation in Somalia, including the recent developments in the political, military and humanitarian fields.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the crisis in Somalia, bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. In this context, it stresses that the responsibility for achieving genuine national reconciliation and peace rests with the Somali people themselves.

"The Council expresses its full support for the efforts of regional and other interested States as well as those of international and regional organizations, particularly the Organization of African Unity, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, the League of Arab States, the European Union and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to promote a direct political dialogue and facilitate the emergence of a broad-based central Government in Somalia.

"The Council welcomes the outcome of the meetings between the Somali leaders held in Cairo and concluded on 22 December 1997, in particular their decision to adopt a federal system with regional autonomy and their agreement to form a transitional government of national unity and to hold an inclusive conference of national reconciliation in Baidoa through which a presidential council and a Prime Minister will be elected. It also welcomes the signing of the Cairo Declaration on Somalia (S/1997/1000, annex) and other important agreements attached thereto, particularly on the creation of an elected Constituent Assembly, the establishment of an independent judicial system and the preparation of a transitional charter. The Security Council calls upon all Somali leaders to contribute positively to the current momentum for peace and reconciliation created by the significant progress achieved in Cairo, and by the other previous initiatives of Sodere, Nairobi and Sanaa, through the widest possible participation in the planned conference and to cease immediately all acts of violence and to observe the ceasefire.

"The Council urges all States to contribute generously to the appeals of the United Nations to ensure continued relief and rehabilitation efforts in all regions of Somalia, including those aimed at the strengthening of civil society. It also stresses the urgent need to address the humanitarian situation in those areas affected by the recent floods.

"The Council reiterates its call upon all States to fulfil their obligations to implement the embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia. In this context, it calls upon all States to refrain from any actions which might exacerbate the situation in Somalia.

"The Council expresses also its support for the efforts exerted by the Secretary-General aimed at exploring means for the United Nations to assist in restoring peace and stability in Somalia. It notes with appreciation the decision of the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations Political Office for Somalia in Nairobi. In this regard, it stresses the need for closer coordination of all efforts for peace in Somalia.

"The Council expresses again its appreciation to all United Nations agencies, other organizations and individuals carrying out humanitarian activities in all regions of Somalia. It calls upon the Somali factions to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of all humanitarian personnel and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian relief, including through the immediate reopening of the airport and seaport of Mogadishu.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Somali parties, interested and regional States and organizations concerned on means for the United Nations to support peace and reconciliation efforts, including through specific options contained in his report of 17 February 1997 (S/1997/135). It requests the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed and submit a report about these consultations and developments in the situation in due course.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/1)

At the 3848th meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 January 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council deplores the statement of the Iraqi official spokesman of 12 January 1998 and Iraq's subsequent failure to fulfil its obligations to provide the Special Commission with full, unconditional and immediate access to all sites. The Council determines that this failure is unacceptable and a clear violation of the relevant resolutions.

"The Council recalls the statement of its President of 29 October 1997 (S/PRST/1997/49), in which the Council condemned the decision of the Government of Iraq to try to dictate the terms of its compliance with its obligations to cooperate with the Special Commission.

"The Council reiterates its demand, contained in resolution 1137 (1997), that Iraq cooperate fully and immediately and without conditions or restrictions with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions, which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance.

"The Council expresses its full support for the Special Commission and its Executive Chairman, including in his forthcoming travel to Iraq to continue his discussions with officials of the Government of Iraq aimed at the full implementation of the relevant resolutions and at increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the operations of the Special Commission to this end. In this context, the Council recalls the statements of its President of 3 December 1997 (S/PRST/1997/54) and 22 December 1997 (S/PRST/1997/56) and encourages the efforts reported to it by the Executive Chairman.

"The Council requests a full briefing by the Executive Chairman on these discussions as soon as possible after they have taken place, so that it can decide as necessary on an appropriate response on the basis of the relevant resolutions.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/2)

At the 3852nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 30 January 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 20 January 1998 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1998/53) submitted in conformity with resolution 1122 (1997) of 29 July 1997.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, the Council asserts that all States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the Council again stresses the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. It reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The Council commends the Lebanese Government for its successful effort to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

"The Council expresses its concern over the continuing violence in Southern Lebanon, regrets the loss of civilian life, and urges all parties to exercise restraint.

"The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. The Council notes with deep concern the high level of casualties which the Force has suffered and pays a special tribute to all those who gave their life while serving in the Force. It commends the Force's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/3)

At the 3854th meeting of the Security Council, held on 13 February 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the successful completion of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, as described in the report of the Secretary-General of 22 January 1998 (S/1998/59). The experience of this multifunctional operation may be useful for similar situations in the future.

"The Council commends the commitment shown by the Government of the Republic of Croatia to the implementation of its comprehensive programme of national reconciliation, and stresses the need for continued progress in this regard. The Council is also encouraged by signs of increasing participation in Croatian political life by the region's ethnic Serb citizens, and underlines the importance of continued efforts by the Government of the Republic of Croatia to ensure full participation by the Serb minority in the political life of the country, including through urgent funding of the Joint Council of Municipalities.

"The Council notes that, despite the positive conclusion of the Transitional Administration and the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, including its request for the establishment of the civilian police support group, much remains to be done. The Government of the Republic of Croatia remains responsible for the rights and safety of members of all ethnic groups within the Republic of Croatia and bound by its obligations and commitments under the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951, annex) and other international agreements. In this regard, the Council calls upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia to intensify its efforts to promote full reintegration of the region, in particular to resolve property issues and other problems which are hindering the return of refugees and displaced persons, to protect human rights, including by taking action against harassment, to address in full uncertainties about the implementation of the Amnesty Law and to take measures to improve public confidence in the Croatian police.

"In this context, the Council emphasizes the key role of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) throughout the Republic of Croatia, including in the Danubian region. The Council strongly supports the closest possible cooperation between the United Nations and the OSCE, in particular between the OSCE mission and the support group and other United Nations offices and agencies in the Republic of Croatia as envisaged by the Secretary-General, and, to that end, encourages the support group and the OSCE mission to keep each other fully informed.

"The Council pays tribute to the dedicated men and women of the Transitional Administration, and, in particular, expresses its appreciation to the Transitional Administrators and the Force Commanders for their leadership of the mission."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/4)

At the 3856th meeting of the Security Council, held on 24 February 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the progress report of the Secretary-General of 10 February 1998 on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/113 and Corr.1), submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 of its resolution 1138 (1997) of 14 November 1997.

"The Council regrets that during the last three months work on the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (S/1997/510, annex I) and the relevant activities of the Commission on National Reconciliation have proceeded very slowly. It welcomes recent efforts made by the parties in order to fulfil their obligations. The Council calls upon them to intensify their efforts to implement fully the General Agreement, including the Protocol on Military Issues (S/1997/209, annex II). It also encourages the Commission to continue its efforts aimed at the institution of a broad dialogue among the various political forces as foreseen in the General Agreement.

"The Council commends the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the personnel of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan for their work and encourages them to continue assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement. It welcomes the results of the international donor conference in support of peace and reconciliation in Tajikistan convened by the Secretary-General in Vienna on 24 and 25 November 1997, and looks forward to the contribution of those results to consolidating the peace process in Tajikistan.

"The Council reiterates its concern that the security situation in some parts of Tajikistan remains precarious. It reminds both parties that the international community is ready to continue assisting in the implementation of the General Agreement as well as in humanitarian and rehabilitation programmes, but that its ability to do so and also the ability of the Mission to carry out its tasks more effectively is linked to improvements in security conditions.

"The Council firmly condemns the hostage-taking of relief workers that took place in November 1997 and urges the parties to cooperate further in ensuring the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations, the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international personnel, and to take practical steps in this respect, such as those mentioned in paragraph 7 of the report of the Secretary-General.

"The Council welcomes the presidential decree establishing a joint security unit with the task of providing security, including armed escorts, for Mission personnel and calls upon the parties to make the unit operational as soon as possible. It also welcomes the readiness of the Commonwealth of Independent States Peacekeeping Forces to arrange for the guarding of United Nations premises in Dushanbe, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General, and encourages the Mission and the Peacekeeping Forces to make the relevant detailed arrangements.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue the expansion of the Mission to the strength authorized by its resolution 1138 (1997) as soon as the Secretary-General deems conditions appropriate."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/5)

At the 3857th meeting of the Security Council, held on 26 February 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls its resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997, and the statements of its President of 27 May 1997 (S/PRST/1997/29), 11 July 1997 (S/PRST/1997/36) and 6 August 1997 (S/PRST/1997/42), following the military *coup d'état* in Sierra Leone on 25 May 1997. It expresses its deep regret at the violence, loss of life and property and immense suffering undergone by the people of Sierra Leone since the *coup*. It remains gravely concerned at the continued violence in the country and calls for an urgent end to the fighting.

"The Council welcomes the fact that the rule of the military junta has been brought to an end, and stresses the imperative need for the immediate restoration of the democratically elected Government of President Tejan Kabbah and a return to constitutional order, in accordance with paragraph 1 of its resolution 1132 (1997).

"The Council encourages the earliest possible return to Freetown by President Kabbah and looks forward to his re-establishing a functioning and autonomous government in the country.

"The Council expresses its readiness to terminate the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 of its resolution 1132 (1997) as soon as the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of that resolution have been fulfilled.

"The Council commends the important role that the Economic Community of West African States

(ECOWAS) has continued to play towards the peaceful resolution of this crisis. The Security Council encourages the ECOWAS Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) to proceed in its efforts to foster peace and stability in Sierra Leone, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. It underlines the need for close cooperation between the legitimate Government of Sierra Leone, ECOWAS, and in particular its Committee of Five Foreign Ministers on Sierra Leone, ECOMOG commanders, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General and his staff, United Nations agencies and relevant international organizations in their work, and specifically on the development of a plan for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration into civilian life of all combatants in Sierra Leone. In this context, it supports the intention of the Secretary-General, subject to security conditions on the ground, to take rapid steps towards the reopening of the United Nations Liaison Office in Freetown in order to support the activities of his Special Envoy, and in particular to assist national reconciliation and political dialogue.

"The Council expresses the view that the Conakry Agreement (S/1997/824, annexes I and II) and the Abidjan Agreement (S/1996/1034, annex) provide important elements for a framework for peace, stability and national reconciliation in Sierra Leone. It calls upon all parties in Sierra Leone to work towards these objectives through peaceful means and political dialogue. In this regard, it condemns all reprisal killings and related violence in Sierra Leone and calls for an immediate end to such acts.

"The Council looks forward to detailed proposals by the Secretary-General concerning the role of the United Nations and its future presence in Sierra Leone. It requests the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund to support such activities and calls on all Member States to make early contributions to it.

"The Council welcomes the interim report of the Inter-Agency Assessment Mission to Sierra Leone of 10 February 1998 (see S/1998/155) and commends those Member States and international organizations that have provided urgent humanitarian assistance to Sierra Leone. It remains deeply concerned about the serious and fragile humanitarian situation in the country, and calls upon all States and international organizations to provide further urgent assistance to Sierra Leone and neighbouring countries affected by the crisis. It calls on ECOMOG and all those concerned to ensure safe and unrestricted access to those in need.

"The Council expresses its concern about the safety of all humanitarian personnel in Sierra Leone, and condemns the taking of hostages by former members of the deposed junta. It calls for the immediate release of all international personnel and others who have been detained or held hostage. It commends ECOMOG for its efforts to liberate those individuals being held against their will.

"The Council will remain seized of this matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/6)

At the 3859th meeting of the Security Council, held on 6 March 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council expresses its concern at the Croatian Government's lack of compliance with obligations assumed under the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951, annex), the Croatian Government's letter of 13 January 1997 (S/1997/27, annex) and the agreement of 23 April 1997 between the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Croatian Government concerning the return of refugees and displaced persons. The Council notes that the overall security situation in the Danube region remains relatively stable, but is particularly concerned about increasing incidence of harassment and intimidation of the local Serb community in the region and the failure of the Croatian Government to apply the process of national reconciliation in an effective way at the local level. This worrying situation, together with recent statements by the Croatian authorities, cast doubt upon the Republic of Croatia's commitment to include ethnic Serbs and persons from other minorities as full and equal members of Croatian society.
>
> "The Council, recalling the statement by its President of 13 February 1998 (S/PRST/1998/3) and having noted the letter dated 5 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/197), calls upon the Croatian

Government publicly to reaffirm and by its actions to demonstrate its commitment to fulfilling its obligations under the Basic Agreement and other agreements in full, including through progress on national reconciliation at every level. In particular, the Council calls upon the Croatian Government to take prompt and unequivocal steps to ensure the safety, security and rights of all Croatian citizens and to build confidence among the Serb community throughout Croatia, including by providing the promised funding for the Joint Council of Municipalities. These steps should include measures to create the conditions to allow local Serbs to remain in the region, to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons and to address underlying practical and economic issues which inhibit returns. The Council calls upon the Croatian Government to establish clear procedures for the documentation of refugees from Croatia; issue an equitable plan for nationwide two-way returns; implement fully and fairly its legislation on amnesty; act promptly to pass equitable property and tenancy rights legislation which would encourage returns and stimulate additional international reconstruction assistance; ensure fair employment benefit practices and equal economic opportunity; and ensure the non-discriminatory application of the rule of law.

“The Council recognizes that, since the end of the mandate of the Transitional Administration, the performance of the Croatian police has been generally satisfactory, and in this context expresses its appreciation and support for the work of the United Nations civilian police support group. The Council notes, however, that public confidence in the police is low. The Council calls upon the Croatian Government to take measures, including through public information and police preventive action, to improve public confidence in the police as part of a wider programme of measures to prevent ethnically motivated crime and ensure the protection and equal treatment of all Croatian citizens, regardless of ethnicity.

“The Council stresses that, following the termination of the Transitional Administration, responsibility for the full reintegration of the Danube region lies clearly with the Croatian Government. The United Nations will continue to work closely with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in monitoring the situation and reminding the Croatian Government of its obligations.”

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/7)

At the 3862nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 19 March 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled “The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina”, the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> “The Security Council welcomes the announcement of the decision on 15 March 1998 relating to Brčko by the Arbitral Tribunal pursuant to article V of annex 2 to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the ‘Peace Agreement’) (S/1995/999, annex) and to the Award of 14 February 1997 (see S/1997/126).
>
> “The Council, recalling that the 1997 Award helped to promote the start of a peaceful, orderly and phased return process in Brčko and the beginnings of the establishment of a multi-ethnic administration, considers that the decision of 15 March 1998 represents the best interests of the peace process. The Council commends the efforts of the Presiding Arbitrator and of the International Supervisor for Brčko.
>
> “The Council calls upon the parties to annex 2 to the Peace Agreement to implement the decision without delay, as they are obliged to do. The Council underscores the importance of prompt and full cooperation by the parties to the Peace Agreement in carrying out their commitments to implement the Peace Agreement in its entirety, including cooperation with the International Supervisor for Brčko and the Office of the High Representative.”

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/8)

At the 3866th meeting of the Security Council, held on 25 March 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled “The question concerning Haiti”, the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> “The Security Council recalls its resolution 1141 (1997) of 28 November 1997 and welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 20 February 1998 on the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (S/1998/144).
>
> “The Council commends the achievements of the Secretary-General's Representative in Haiti, the

United Nations staff, and the Mission's civilian police officers in Haiti. It notes with appreciation the important contributions made by the United Nations Development Programme and the International Civilian Mission in Haiti.

"The Council welcomes the progress made by the Haitian people towards the establishment of a durable democratic and constitutional system. It also welcomes the sustained improvement in security and stability in Haiti. The Security Council agrees with the Secretary-General in his assessment of the Haitian National Police as expressed in his recent report (S/1998/144). It also welcomes the significant progress made by the National Police as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General and expresses confidence that the Mission's activities will continue to build on the achievements of previous United Nations missions in Haiti and to further the professional development of the Haitian National Police. The Security Council expresses the hope that National Police achievements will be matched by progress in other areas, including the development of a functioning judicial system, and in this regard, recognizes the importance of judicial reform.

"The Council reaffirms that further assistance to the Haitian National Police, should it be needed, should be provided with the full support of the international community through United Nations specialized agencies and programmes, through international and regional organizations and by interested Member States.

"The Council reaffirms also that the people and Government of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, the administration of justice, and the reconstruction of their country. It emphasizes the importance of Haiti's continuing to settle its contentious issues peacefully and democratically. It expresses the view that a prompt solution of these issues in Haiti will facilitate economic development and the provision of international assistance. It fully supports the Secretary-General's appeal to Haitian authorities and political leaders to resolve Haiti's political impasse so the country can move forward and welcomes current efforts undertaken to this end.

"The Council stresses that it is of the utmost importance that the next parliamentary and local elections in Haiti be conducted in a free, fair and transparent manner in order to allow the broadest possible voter participation, consistent with Haitian law. It notes that a substantial effort will be required to ensure the success of these vitally important elections. The Security Council looks forward to the steps taken by the Government of Haiti in this regard and urges the international community to be ready to provide electoral assistance as may be requested.

"The Council recognizes that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute the major tasks facing the Haitian Government and people and stresses that a sustained commitment by the international community and the international financial institutions, as well as the relevant United Nations bodies, to assist and support economic, social and institutional development in Haiti is indispensable for long-term sustainable development in the country. It commends the efforts of those organizations and countries currently involved in meeting these needs and encourages them to coordinate their activities.

"The Council will remain seized of this matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/9)

At the 3869th meeting of the Security Council, held on 6 April 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 March 1998 concerning the situation in Afghanistan (A/52/826-S/1998/222).
>
> "The Council expresses its grave concern at the continued Afghan war, which is a serious threat to regional and international security and causes extensive human suffering, further destruction, refugee flows and other forcible displacement of large numbers of people.
>
> "The Council is concerned by the increasingly ethnic nature of the conflict, reports of ethnic-based persecution and the threat this poses to the unity of the Afghan State.
>
> "The Council urges all Afghan parties to stop the fighting, agree immediately on a ceasefire and engage without preconditions in a political dialogue aimed at achieving national reconciliation, a lasting political settlement of the conflict, which has no military solution, and the formation of a broad-based fully representative government.

"The Council reaffirms its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan and respect for its cultural and historical heritage.

"The Council deplores the fact that foreign interference in Afghanistan continues unabated in the form of the supply of war-making materials to the factions. It also deplores the active political and military support from outside Afghanistan to the factions, thereby reinforcing the reluctance of faction leaders to engage in serious political dialogue with one another. The Council reiterates its call to all States to stop such interference immediately.

"The Council notes with concern that all the Afghan parties have been actively engaged in arms replenishment throughout the last months, warns the conflicting parties that the resumption of large-scale fighting will seriously undermine the attempts of the international community to assist them in finding a political solution to the conflict and urges them to live up to their declared desire for such a solution.

"The Council reiterates its position that the United Nations, as a universally recognized intermediary, must continue to play its central and impartial role in international efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict and extends its full support for the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and those of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, particularly in his current mission in the region.

"The Council commends the consolidation of the process, initiated by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan with the convening of the 'six plus two' group, and calls upon all countries involved in it to continue to participate in its work in good faith, including in the discussion to devise effective and impartial ways to curb the flow of arms and other war-making materials into Afghanistan. The Security Council welcomes the support of other Member States for this process.

"The Council is deeply concerned by the deteriorating security conditions for United Nations and humanitarian personnel and calls upon all Afghan factions, in particular the Taliban, to take the necessary steps to assure their safety.

"The Council remains deeply concerned at the continuing discrimination against girls and women and other violations of human rights as well as violations of international humanitarian law in Afghanistan.

"The Council supports the steps of the Secretary-General to launch investigations into alleged mass killings of prisoners of war and civilians in Afghanistan, the outcome of which will be submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council as soon as it becomes available.

"The Council is also concerned by the sharp deterioration of the humanitarian situation in several areas in central and northern Afghanistan, caused by the Taliban-imposed blockade of the Bamyan region remaining in place despite appeals by the United Nations and several of its Member States to lift it, as well as by the lack of supplies coming in from the northern route owing to insecurity and looting. The Council strongly urges the Taliban to let the humanitarian agencies attend to the needs of the population.

"The Council reiterates that the continuation of the conflict in Afghanistan provides a fertile ground for terrorism and illegal drug production and trafficking, which destabilize the region and beyond, and calls upon the leaders of the Afghan parties to halt such activities.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter and requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it regularly informed of the situation in Afghanistan."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/10)

At the 3874th meeting of the Security Council, held on 22 April 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council, taking note of the development of the Bougainville conflict, strongly supports the Agreement on Peace, Security and Development on Bougainville, signed at Lincoln University, New Zealand, on 23 January 1998 (the Lincoln Agreement), contained in document S/1998/287, achieved by the Government of Papua New Guinea, the Bougainville Transitional Government, the Bougainville Resistance Force, the Bougainville Interim Government, the Bougainville

Revolutionary Army and the Bougainville leaders, with regard to a ceasefire among conflicting parties.

"The Council welcomes the extension of the period of truce, and welcomes further a permanent and irrevocable ceasefire which will take effect on 30 April 1998 as stipulated in the Lincoln Agreement.

"The Council encourages all parties to cooperate in promoting reconciliation, so that the objectives of the Lincoln Agreement can be met, and urges all parties to continue to cooperate in accordance with the Lincoln Agreement, namely, to achieve and maintain peace, to renounce the use of armed force and violence, to resolve any differences by consultation, both now and in the future, and to confirm their respect for human rights and the rule of law.

"The Council commends the efforts of countries in the region for the resolution of the conflict, and welcomes the establishment, as outlined in the Lincoln Agreement, of the peace monitoring group composed of civilian and military personnel from Australia, Fiji, New Zealand and Vanuatu, the mandate of which is to monitor the implementation of the said Agreement.

"The Council notes that the Lincoln Agreement calls for the United Nations to play a role in Bougainville, and requests the Secretary-General to consider the composition and financial modalities of such involvement by the United Nations.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/11)

At the 3880th meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 May 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has reviewed the report of 16 April 1998 of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission (see S/1998/332) and the report of 9 April 1998 of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (see S/1998/312). The Council welcomes the improved access provided to the Special Commission and the Agency by the Government of Iraq following the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998 (see S/1998/166) and the adoption of its resolution 1154 (1998) of 2 March 1998. The Council calls for continued implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding.

"The Council expresses the hope that the agreement by the Government of Iraq to fulfil its obligation to provide immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency will reflect a new Iraqi spirit with regard to providing accurate and detailed information in all areas of concern to the Special Commission and the Agency as required by the relevant resolutions.

"The Council expresses its concern that the most recent reports of the Special Commission, including the reports of the technical evaluation meetings (see S/1998/176 and S/1998/308), indicate that Iraq has not provided full disclosure in a number of critical areas, in spite of repeated requests from the Special Commission, and calls upon Iraq to do so. The Council encourages the Special Commission to continue its efforts to improve its effectiveness and efficiency and looks forward to a technical meeting of the members of the Council with the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission as a follow-up to the review of sanctions held by the Council on 27 April 1998.

"The Council notes that the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency must discharge their mandates as defined under resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 with full Iraqi cooperation in all areas, including fulfilment by Iraq of its obligation to provide full, final and complete declarations of all aspects of its prohibited programmes for weapons of mass destruction and missiles.

"The Council notes that the investigations by the International Atomic Energy Agency over the past several years have yielded a technically coherent picture of Iraq's clandestine nuclear programme, although Iraq has not supplied full responses to all of the questions and concerns of the Agency, including those specified in paragraphs 24 and 27 of the report of the Director General of 9 April 1998.

"The Council affirms its intention, given the progress of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and in line with paragraphs 12 and 13 of resolution 687 (1991), to agree in a resolution that the Agency dedicate its resources to implementing the ongoing monitoring and verification activities of the Agency under resolution 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, upon

> receipt of a report from the Director General of the Agency stating that the necessary technical and substantive clarifications have been made, including provision by Iraq of the necessary responses to all Agency questions and concerns, in order to permit full implementation of the ongoing monitoring and verification plan approved by the Council in resolution 715 (1991). In this regard, the Council requests the Director General of the Agency to provide this information in his report due on 11 October 1998 and to submit a status report by the end of July 1998 for possible action at that time.
>
> "The Council acknowledges that the International Atomic Energy Agency is focusing most of its resources on the implementation and strengthening of its activities under the ongoing monitoring and verification plan. The Council notes that, within the framework of its ongoing monitoring and verification responsibilities, the Agency will continue to exercise its right to investigate any aspect of Iraq's clandestine nuclear programme, in particular through the follow-up of any new information developed by the Agency or provided by Member States and to destroy, remove or render harmless any prohibited items discovered through such investigations falling under resolutions 687 (1991) and 707 (1991) in conformity with the Agency's ongoing monitoring and verification plan approved in resolution 715 (1991)."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/12)

At the 3881st meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 May 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council strongly deplores the three underground nuclear tests that India conducted on 11 May 1998 and the two further tests conducted on 13 May 1998 despite overwhelming international concern and protests. The Council strongly urges India to refrain from any further tests. It is of the view that such testing is contrary to the de facto moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and to global efforts towards nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament. The Council also expresses its concern at the effects of this development on peace and stability in the region.
>
> "The Council affirms the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. The Council appeals to India, and all other States which have not yet done so, to become parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, without delay and without conditions. The Council also encourages India to participate, in a positive spirit, in the proposed negotiations with other States for a fissile material cut-off treaty in Geneva with a view to reaching early agreement.
>
> "With a view to preventing an escalation in the arms race, in particular with regard to nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, and to preserving peace in the region, the Council urges States to exercise maximum restraint. The Council underlines that the sources of tension in South Asia should only be resolved through dialogue and not by military build-up.
>
> "The Council reiterates the statement made by its President on 31 January 1992 (S/23500) that the proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction constitutes a threat to international peace and security."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/13)

At the 3882nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 20 May 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council condemns as gross violations of international humanitarian law the recent atrocities carried out against the civilian population, particularly women and children, of Sierra Leone by members of the Revolutionary United Front and the deposed military junta, including widespread rape, mutilation and slaughter. It calls for an immediate end to all violence against civilians. The Council, in this regard, expresses grave concern about reports of military support being provided to the rebels. It calls on all States to observe strictly the provisions of resolution 1132 (1997) and to avoid any action that might further destabilize the situation in Sierra Leone.
>
> "The Council deplores the continued resistance to the authority of the legitimate Government of Sierra Leone and calls on all rebels to cease their resistance,

lay down their arms and surrender to the forces of the Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) immediately. It again commends ECOWAS and ECOMOG for the important role they are playing in restoring peace and security in Sierra Leone. The Council reiterates its call for States to provide technical and logistical support to assist ECOMOG to continue to enhance its ability to carry out its peacekeeping role and contribute to bringing an end to the atrocities being committed against the people of Sierra Leone.

"The Council expresses deep concern for the plight of all those affected by the continuing insecurity, including the tens of thousands of refugees and displaced persons. It urges all those concerned to continue humanitarian assistance and underscores the importance of a comprehensive response by United Nations agencies in coordination with the Government of Sierra Leone and with the support of ECOMOG. The Council also recognizes the important role played by the international community, including the Organization of African Unity and relevant non-governmental organizations, in providing humanitarian assistance to civilians in dire need in Sierra Leone. The Council commends the Governments of neighbouring countries for their reception of refugees and calls upon all States and relevant international organizations to help them in responding to the refugee crisis.

"The Council expresses concern for the safety of all humanitarian personnel working in Sierra Leone. It calls on all parties concerned to facilitate the work of humanitarian agencies. The Council urges the parties to protect displaced persons seeking refuge, as well as United Nations and humanitarian aid workers.

"The Council welcomes the efforts made by the democratically elected Government since its return on 10 March 1998 to restore peace and stability and to re-establish effective administration and the democratic process in Sierra Leone. It encourages ECOWAS to renew its political efforts to foster peace and stability and urges all parties in the country to embark on the tasks of national reconstruction, rehabilitation and reconciliation. The Council urges all parties concerned to respect fully international law, including human rights and humanitarian law.

"The Council urges States and other parties concerned to contribute to the trust fund to support peacekeeping and related activities in Sierra Leone and to humanitarian assistance efforts.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it advised of the situation in Sierra Leone.

"The Council will remain seized of this matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/14)

At the 3884th meeting of the Security Council, held on 22 May 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council strongly condemns the armed attack in Angola on 19 May 1998 against personnel from the United Nations and the Angolan National Police, in which one person was killed and three people were seriously injured. It demands that the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and, in particular, the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) guarantee unconditionally the safety and freedom of movement of all United Nations and other international personnel.
>
> "The Council strongly deplores the failure by UNITA to complete the implementation of its remaining obligations under the Acordos de Paz (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions, especially its failure to cooperate in completing the normalization of State administration throughout the national territory, in particular in Andulo and Bailundo. It also strongly condemns the confirmed attacks by members of UNITA on the personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola, international personnel and Angolan national authorities. The Council expresses its deep concern at the serious abuses committed by the Angolan National Police, particularly in areas recently transferred to State administration, as well as at the recent increase in hostile propaganda. The lack of progress in completing the remaining tasks of the peace process has led to a serious deterioration in the military and security situation in the country. The Council calls on the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and UNITA in the strongest terms to refrain from any action which might lead to renewed hostilities or derail the peace process.

> "The Council endorses the plan for the completion of the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol by 31 May 1998 that was submitted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Joint Commission on 15 May 1998. The Council demands that the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and, in particular, UNITA fulfil their obligations in accordance with this plan. In this context, the Council reaffirms its readiness to review the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997 and to consider the imposition of additional measures in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of the resolution.
>
> "The Council expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the Observer Mission for their efforts to assist the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and UNITA in implementing their peace process obligations.
>
> "The Council will remain actively seized of this matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/15)

At the 3885th meeting of the Security Council, held on 27 May 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council: 'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1998/391) states, in paragraph 10: "Despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Council.'"

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/16)

At the 3887th meeting of the Security Council, held on 28 May 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 May 1998 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/375 and Add.1).
>
> "The Council is gravely concerned by the recent outbreak of violence in the zone of conflict, which has resulted in the loss of human life and a significant outflow of refugees, and calls upon the parties to observe strictly the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583 and Corr.1, annex I) (the Moscow Agreement) and also the ceasefire protocol signed on 25 May 1998, as well as all their obligations to refrain from the use of force and to resolve disputed issues by peaceful means only.
>
> "The Council is deeply concerned by the recent slowing of the peace process. The Council calls upon the parties to display the necessary political will to achieve substantial results on the key issues of the negotiations within the framework of the United Nations-led peace process and through direct dialogue, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia.
>
> "The Council reaffirms the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions, calls upon both sides to fulfil their obligations in this regard, and welcomes in this context the efforts undertaken by the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, as set out in document S/1998/372, in support of the return of refugees and of a comprehensive political settlement.
>
> "The Council is deeply concerned that the deteriorating security situation in the Gali region gravely impedes the work of aid workers, personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and of the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Council calls upon the parties to honour fully their commitments to take all measures in their power to improve the security situation, including the creation of a joint mechanism for investigation and prevention of acts that represent violations of the Moscow Agreement and terrorist acts in the zone of conflict.
>
> "The Council requests the Secretary-General to consult both sides on the basis of paragraphs 26, 48

and 49 of his report, in particular on the concept of the self-protection unit outlined therein, and on other options as appropriate, in close cooperation with the group of Friends of the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the need to secure the consent of both parties to the Secretary-General's proposal. The Council also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the outcome of those consultations as soon as possible and not later than 12 June 1998."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/17)

At the 3888th meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 May 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council strongly deplores the underground nuclear tests that Pakistan conducted on 28 May 1998, despite overwhelming international concern and calls for restraint. Reaffirming the statement of its President of 14 May 1998 (S/PRST/1998/12), on the Indian nuclear tests of 11 and 13 May, the Council strongly urges India and Pakistan to refrain from any further tests. It is of the view that testing by India and then by Pakistan is contrary to the de facto moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and to global efforts towards nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament. The Council also expresses its concern at the effects of this development on peace and stability in the region.
>
> "The Council reaffirms the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. The Council appeals to India and Pakistan, and all other States which have not yet done so, to become parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, without delay and without conditions. The Council also encourages India and Pakistan to participate, in a positive spirit, in the proposed negotiations with other States for a fissile material cut-off treaty in Geneva with a view to reaching early agreement.
>
> "The Council calls upon all parties to exercise maximum restraint and to take immediate steps to reduce and remove tensions between them. The Council reaffirms that the sources of tension in South Asia should be reduced and eliminated only through peaceful dialogue and not by the use of force or other military means.
>
> "The Council urges India and Pakistan to resume the dialogue between them on all outstanding issues, including all those that the parties have already discussed, especially matters concerning peace and security, in order to remove the tensions between them and to enhance their economic and political cooperation. The Council calls upon India and Pakistan to avoid any steps or statements that could lead to further instability or impede their bilateral dialogue.
>
> "The Council will remain seized of the matter."

VII

Communications from the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

The situation in Albania

S/1997/501	28 June 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/513	2 July 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/551	16 July 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/601	31 July 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/632	12 August 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

S/1997/606	4 August 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/773	6 October 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1997/841	24 October 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/833	31 October 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/842	3 November 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1997/888	13 November 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/902	17 November 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/920	21 November 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/950	3 December 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1997/960	3 December 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/963	6 December 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/4	5 January 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/166	25 February 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/166/Add 1	27 February 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/213	5 March 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/208	9 March 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/214	9 March 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/296	3 April 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/312	9 April 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/326	15 April 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/330 and Corr 1	15 April 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/446	29 May 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1996/449	30 May 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Liberia

S/1997/581	24 July 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/817	22 October 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Cyprus

S/1997/480	20 June 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/576	21 July 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/577	24 July 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/322	8 April 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/323	14 April 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/388	8 May 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/389	13 May 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/410	20 April 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/411	19 May 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Angola

S/1998/56	21 January 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/281	25 March 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/282	30 March 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Afghanistan

S/1997/592	28 July 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/597	31 July 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Sierra Leone

S/1997/680	28 August 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/681	3 September 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/1997/776	7 October 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/895	14 November 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/980	16 December 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/155	20 February 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/428	20 May 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/429	26 May 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Cambodia

S/1997/488	23 June 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/787	8 October 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/788	13 October 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1997/998	27 October 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/999	30 October 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Croatia

S/1997/578	21 July 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/579	24 July 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/29	8 January 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/30	13 January 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

S/1997/605	30 July 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1998/376	5 May 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

S/1997/467	17 June 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1997/890	10 November 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/891	14 November 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

S/1997/542	11 July 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/602	31 July 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/636	12 August 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/718	17 September 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/794	14 October 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/804	16 October 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/893	13 November 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/938	26 November 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/939	1 December 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1997/975	12 December 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/39	15 January 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/40	15 January 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/105	5 February 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1998/238	12 March 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/310	8 April 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/314	9 April 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/501	11 June 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

S/1998/313	8 April 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in the Middle East

S/1997/660	19 August 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/661	25 August 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/183	25 February 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/184	2 March 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/363	28 April 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/364	1 May 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The question concerning Haiti

S/1997/619	1 August 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/620	6 August 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1997/621	1 August 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/622	6 August 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/1997/735	19 September 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/736	24 September 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1997/755	30 September 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1997/1006	16 December 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/1007	23 December 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1997/1021	24 December 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/1022	30 December 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in the Central African Republic

S/1997/652	20 August 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/684	4 September 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/716	16 September 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/759	30 September 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/795	14 October 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/828	28 October 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/954	4 December 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/3	2 January 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/86	30 January 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/221	11 March 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/297	31 March 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1998/298	3 April 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/320	8 April 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/321	14 April 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in the Republic of the Congo

S/1997/483	20 June 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/484	20 June 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/495	26 June 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

S/1997/808	17 October 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/970	9 December 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/971	12 December 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/273	23 March 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/274	27 March 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/407	15 May 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/408	19 May 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation concerning Western Sahara

S/1998/582	21 July 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/583	25 July 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1997/721	12 September 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1997/722	18 September 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1997/974	12 December 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/1023	26 December 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/1024	30 December 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/142	19 February 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/356	31 March 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/357	30 April 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Somalia

S/1997/756	30 September 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991, from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

S/1997/991	18 December 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/201	15 January 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation concerning Rwanda

S/1997/1010	1 November 1996	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/812	15 October 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/63	22 January 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/438	27 May 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

S/1998/506	2 June 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1998/507	15 June 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The India-Pakistan question

S/1998/211	3 March 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/212	9 March 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

S/1997/571	17 July 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/572	22 July 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1997/617	1 August 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/618	6 August 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1997/633	8 August 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1997/634	12 August 1997	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in the Great Lakes region

S/1997/994	12 December 1997	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The humanitarian impact of sanctions

S/1998/147	20 February 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

VIII

Reports of the Secretary-General issued during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report it was in response to*
The situation between Iraq and Kuwait		
S/1997/685	4 September 1997	Resolution 1111 (1997)
S/1997/740	24 September 1997	Resolutions 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1993)
S/1997/935	28 November 1997	Resolution 1111 (1997)
S/1998/90	1 February 1998	Resolution 1143 (1997)
S/1998/194 and Corr 1	4 March 1998	Resolution 1143 (1997)
S/1998/269	25 March 1998	Resolutions 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1991)
S/1998/477	5 June 1998	Resolution 1143 (1997)
The situation in Liberia		
S/1997/478	19 June 1997	Resolution 1100 (1997)
S/1997/643	13 August 1997	Resolution 1116 (1997)
S/1997/712	12 September 1997	Resolution 1116 (1997)
The situation in Cyprus		
S/1997/962	8 December 1997	Resolutions 186 (1964) and 1117 (1997)
S/1997/973	12 December 1997	Resolution 1117 (1997)
S/1998/488	10 June 1998	Resolutions 186 (1964) and 1146 (1997)
The situation in Angola		
S/1997/640	13 August 1997	Resolution 1118 (1997)
S/1997/741	24 September 1997	Resolution 1127 (1997)
S/1997/807	17 October 1997	Resolution 1118 (1997)
S/1997/959	4 December 1997	Resolution 1135 (1997)
S/1998/17	12 January 1998	Resolution 1135 (1997)
S/1998/236	13 March 1998	Resolution 1149 (1998)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to:*
S/1998/333	16 April 1998	Resolution 1157 (1998)
The situation in Afghanistan		
S/1997/482	16 June 1997	General Assembly resolution 51/195 B
S/1997/719	17 September 1997	General Assembly resolution 51/195 B
S/1997/894	14 November 1997	General Assembly resolution 51/195 B
S/1998/222	17 March 1998	General Assembly resolution 52/211 B
The situation in Sierra Leone		
S/1997/811	21 October 1997	Resolution 1132 (1997)
S/1997/958	5 December 1997	Resolution 1132 (1997) and presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/52)
S/1998/103	5 February 1998	Resolution 1132 (1997) and presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/52)
S/1998/112 and Add.1	10 February 1998	Resolution 1132 (1997)
S/1998/249 and Add.1	18 March 1998	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/5)
S/1998/486	9 June 1998	Resolution 1162 (1998)
The situation in Croatia		
S/1997/487	23 June 1997	Resolution 1079 (1996) and presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/15)
S/1997/506	1 July 1997	Resolution 1093 (1997)
S/1997/767	2 October 1997	Resolution 1120 (1997) and presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/45)
S/1997/953	4 December 1997	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/48)
S/1997/1019	30 December 1997	Resolution 1119 (1997)
S/1998/59	22 January 1998	Resolutions 1120 (1997) and 1145 (1997)
S/1998/500	11 June 1998	Resolution 1145 (1997)
The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		
S/1997/631	11 August 1997	Resolution 1110 (1997)
S/1997/911 and Add.1	20 November 1997	Resolution 1110 (1997)
S/1998/454 and Corr.1	1 June 1998	Resolution 1142 (1998)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report it was in response to*
The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina		
S/1997/468	16 June 1997	Resolution 1088 (1996)
S/1997/694	8 September 1997	Resolution 1088 (1996)
S/1997/966	10 December 1997	Resolution 1088 (1996)
S/1998/272 and Corr.1 and Add.1	12 March 1998	Resolution 1144 (1997)
S/1998/491	10 June 1998	Resolution 1144 (1997)
Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
S/1998/361	30 April 1998	Resolution 1160 (1998)
S/1998/470 and Corr.1	4 June 1998	Resolution 1160 (1998)
Items relating to peacekeeping operations		
S/1997/1009	24 December 1997	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/22)
Items relating to the situation in the Middle East		
S/1997/494 and Corr.1 and Add.1	26 June 1997	General Assembly resolution ES-10/2
S/1997/550 and Corr.1	16 July 1997	Resolution 1095 (1997)
S/1997/884	14 November 1997	Resolution 350 (1974)
S/1998/53	20 January 1998	Resolution 1122 (1997)
S/1997/798	14 October 1997	General Assembly resolution ES-10/3
S/1997/866	6 November 1997	General Assembly resolution 51/26
S/1998/391	14 May 1997	Resolution 350 (1974)
The question concerning Haiti		
S/1997/564 and Add.1	19 July 1997	Resolution 1086 (1996)
S/1997/832 and Add.1	31 October 1997	Resolution 1123 (1997)
S/1998/144	20 February 1998	Resolution 1141 (1997)
S/1998/434	28 May 1998	Resolution 1141 (1997)

Reports of the Secretary-General issued during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report it was in response to*
The situation in Georgia		
S/1997/558 and Add 1	18 July 1997	Resolution 1096 (1997)
S/1997/827 and Add 1	28 October 1997	Resolution 1124 (1997)
S/1998/51	19 January 1998	Resolution 1124 (1997)
S/1998/375 and Add 1	11 May 1998	Resolution 1150 (1998)
S/1998/497	10 June 1998	President statement (S/PRST/1998/16)
The situation in the Central African Republic		
S/1998/61	23 January 1998	Resolution 1136 (1997)
S/1998/148 and Add 1	23 February 1998	Resolution 1152 (1997)
The situation in the Republic of the Congo		
S/1997/814	21 October 1997	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/43)
The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border		
S/1997/686 and Add 1	4 September 1997	Resolution 1113 (1997)
S/1997/859	5 November 1997	Resolution 1128 (1997)
S/1998/113	10 February 1998	Resolution 1138 (1997)
S/1998/374	6 May 1998	Resolution 1138 (1997)
The situation in Africa		
S/1998/318	13 April 1998	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/46)
The situation concerning Western Sahara		
S/1997/742 and Add 1	24 September 1997	Resolution 1108 (1997)
S/1997/882 and Add 1	13 November 1997	Resolution 1133 (1997)
S/1998/35	15 January 1998	Resolution 1133 (1997)
S/1998/316	13 April 1998	Resolution 1133 (1997)
S/1998/404	18 May 1998	Resolution 1163 (1998)
The situation in Somalia		
S/1997/715	16 September 1997	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/8)
The situation in Burundi		
S/1997/547	15 July 1997	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/32)

IX

Notes by the President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Symbol	*Date*	*Subject*	*Chapter section*
S/1998/354	30 April 1998	Security Council documentation and working methods and procedures	26

X

Meetings of the Security Council and troop-contributing countries chaired by the President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III)/United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)

16 June 1997

18 August 1997

23 October 1997

20 January 1998

28 April 1998

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

26 September 1997

14 April 1998

United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL)

24 June 1997

18 September 1997

7 October 1997

United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)

23 July 1997

27 January 1998

United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH)/United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH)

24 July 1997

24 November 1997

United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH)

15 December 1997

11 June 1998

United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES)

7 July 1997

United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP)

8 July 1997

7 January 1998

United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP)

25 November 1997

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)

3 October 1997

2 April 1998

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

18 June 1997

15 December 1997

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

22 May 1998

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

July 1997

January 1998

United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT)

9 September 1997

12 November 1997

11 May 1998

XI

Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

	Meeting	*Date*
1	Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission	
	Twenty-fourth session	
	68th	23 June 1997
	69th	24 June 1997
	Twenty-fifth session	
	70th	29 September 1997
	71st	1 October 1997
	Twenty-sixth session	
	72nd	15 December 1997
	73rd	17 December 1997
	Seventh special session	
	74th	2 February 1998
	75th	2 February 1998
	Twenty-seventh session	
	76th	9 March 1998
	77th	11 March 1998
2	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States	
	Fifth plenary session	1–9 June 1998
3	Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait	
	158th	27 June 1997
	159th	17 July 1997
	160th	27 August 1997
	161st	2 September 1997
	162nd	8 October 1997
	163rd	18 November 1997
	164th	9 December 1997
	165th	6 January 1998
	166th	4 February 1998
	167th	9 March 1998
	168th	11 March 1998
	169th	13 March 1998
	170th	16 March 1998
	171st	12 May 1998

	Meeting	Date
4	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	
	77th	19 June 1997
	78th	17 November 1997
	79th	6 January 1998
	80th	25 February 1998
	81st	16 March 1998
	82nd	1 April 1998
	83rd	16 April 1998
	84th	30 April 1998
5	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone	
	1st	15 October 1997
	2nd	31 October 1997
	3rd	6 January 1998
	4th	2 February 1998
	5th	21 May 1998
6	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia	
	14th	6 January 1998
7	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola	
	12th	17 September 1997
	13th	6 January 1998
	14th	4 March 1998
8	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda	
	7th	6 January 1998
9	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia	
	5th	6 January 1998
10	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)	
	1st	3 April 1998
	2nd	6 May 1998
11	Security Council Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of resolution 687 (1991)	
	14th	28 and 29 October 1997
	Emergency session	21 November 1997
	15th	30 and 31 March 1998

XII

List of matters of which the Security Council is seized

1. The list of items of which the Security Council is seized, issued pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, is published at the beginning of each calendar year. The list issued on 10 January 1997 was contained in document S/1997/40 and that issued on 9 January 1998 was contained in document S/1998/44.

2. In accordance with the procedure set out in the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 August 1996 (S/1996/704), the Security-General, in his summary statement of 9 January 1998 on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/1998/44), informed Member States that, as at 1 January 1998, the Security Council had not considered in formal meetings during the preceding five-year period (1993-1997) the following items (the item numbers correspond to the listing containing in paragraph 17 of document S/1997/40):

Item 1. The Palestine question

Item 2. The India-Pakistan question (S/628)

Item 3. The Hyderabad question (S/986)

Item 4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963)

Item 5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378)

Item 6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4605)

Item 7. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5934 and S/5941)

Item 9. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (S/10411)

Item 10. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409)

Item 11. Complaint by Cuba (S/10993)

Item 12. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East

Item 13. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran (S/11216)

Item 16. The situation in Timor (S/11899)

Item 17. The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question

Item 18. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (S/12017)

Item 20. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights

Item 21. Complaint by Greece against Turkey (S/12167)

Item 22. The situation between Iran and Iraq

Item 23. Complaint by Iraq (S/14509)

Item 24. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15615)

Item 25. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15914)

Item 26. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15947)

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15948)

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15949)

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15950)

Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15951)

Item 27. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16431)

Item 28. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509)

Item 29. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787)

Item 30. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17991)

Letter dated 15 April from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17992)

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17993)

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17994)

Item 31. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19488)

Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19489)

Item 32. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798)

Item 33. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20364)

Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20367)

Item 35. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120)

Item 44. Oral report of the Secretary-General pursuant to his report of 5 January 1992

Item 45. Further reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) (S/23363 and Add.1; S/23513; and S/23592 and Add.1)

Item 46. Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23445)

Item 47. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

(b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435)

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442)

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685)

Item 49. Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/23671 and Add.1; S/24145 and Corr.1; S/24556; and S/24858 and Add.1)

Item 50. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/23777)

Item 51. Letter dated 23 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23833)

Letter dated 24 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23838)

Item 53. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 749 (1992) (S/23900)

Item 54. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992) (S/24000)

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23997)

Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24024)

Item 55. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 757 (1992) (S/24075 and Add.1)

Item 56. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992) and paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 758 (1992) (S/24100 and Corr.1)

Item 57. Oral reports by the Secretary-General on 26 and 29 June 1992 pursuant to Security Council resolution 758 (1992) (S/24201)

Item 58. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992) (S/24188)

Item 60. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 758 (1992) and 761 (1992) (S/24263 and Add.1)

Item 61. Letter dated 11 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24264)

Letter dated 12 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24265)

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24266)

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24270)

Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United

Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24305)

Item 62. Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24333)

Item 63. Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24376)

Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24377)

Item 64. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 762 (1992) (S/24353 and Add.1)

Item 65. Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24393)

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24394)

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24395)

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24396)

Item 66. Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24401)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24409)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24410)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24412)

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24413)

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24415)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24416)

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24419)

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24423)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24431)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24433)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24439)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24440)

Item 67. Letter dated 28 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Item 68. Letter dated 24 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24509)

Item 70. Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24540)

Item 71. Draft resolution contained in document S/24570

Item 72. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 743 (1992) and 762 (1992) (S/26400)

Item 73. Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24401)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24409)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24410)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24412)

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24413)

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24415)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24416)

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24419)

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24423)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24431)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24433)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24439)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24440)

Letter dated 5 October 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24620)

Item 74. Oral report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II)

Item 77. Letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Item 78. Letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24736)

Item 79. The situation in Tajikistan

Item 80. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

(b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435)

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442)

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685 and Add.1)

Letter dated 3 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24386)

Letter dated 19 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24828)

Item 81. Report of the Secretary-General on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (S/24923)

Item 82. Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24996)

3. In accordance with the procedure contained in document S/1996/704, the Secretary-General received notifications from Member States requesting him to retain items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35 and 47, as they appear in paragraph 2 above, on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

4. Also pursuant to the decisions of the Security Council referred to above and in the absence of receipt of any notification to the contrary by 28 February 1998, the remaining items listed in paragraph 2 above, that is, items 7, 21, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82, were deleted from the list of matters of which the Council is seized.

5. In the light of the foregoing, as of 15 June 1998, the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized was as follows:

1. The Palestine question
2. The India-Pakistan question
3. The Hyderabad question
4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General
5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council
7. The situation in the Middle East
8. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent
9. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
10. Complaint by Cuba
11. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East
12. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran

13. The situation in Cyprus

14. The situation concerning Western Sahara

15. The situation in Timor

16. The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question

17. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories

18. The situation in the occupied Arab territories

19. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights

20. The situation between Iran and Iraq

21. Complaint by Iraq

22. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

23. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

24. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

25. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

26. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

27. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

28. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

29. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

30. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

31. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

32. Central America: efforts towards peace

33. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

34. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

35. The situation in Cambodia

36. The situation in Liberia

37. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

    (b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

38. The situation in Somalia

39. The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh

40. An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping

41. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

42. The situation in Georgia

43. The situation in Mozambique

44. The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia

45. The situation in Angola

46. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992)

47. Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

48. The situation concerning Rwanda

49. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 807 (1993)

50. Participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the work of the Economic and Social Council

51. Letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Note by the Secretary-General

52. The question concerning Haiti

53. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

54. Applications made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia

55. Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993)

56. United Nations Protection Force

57. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol

58. Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

59. The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

60. The situation in Croatia

61. Security of United Nations operations

62. Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

63. The situation in Burundi

64. Letters dated 20 nd 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

65. The situation in Afghanistan

66. Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/254)

Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/322)

67. Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994

68. Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 27 May 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/631)

69. The situation in the Republic of Yemen

70. The Agenda for Peace: peacekeeping

71. Agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

72. The situation prevailing in and around the safe area of Bihac

73. Letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1418)

74. Security Council working methods and procedure

75. An Agenda for Peace

76. The proposal by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on security assurances

77. Navigation on the Danube river

78. The situation in the former Yugoslavia

79. The situation in Sierra Leone

80. Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 26 June 1995 (S/1996/10)

81. Shooting down of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996

82. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States

Appointment of the Prosecutor

83. Signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (the Treaty of Pelindaba)

84. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

85. Demining in the context of United Nations peacekeeping

86. Letters dated 23 September and 3 and 11 October 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/774, S/1996/824 and S/1996/847)

Letters dated 23 and 27 September 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General (S/1996/768 and S/1996/800)

87. The situation in the Great Lakes region

88. The situation in Albania

89. Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations

90. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

91. Civilian police in peacekeeping operations

92. United Nations peacekeeping: Dag Hammarskjöld Medal

93. The situation in the Central African Republic

94. The situation in the Republic of the Congo

95. The situation in Africa

96. Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

97. Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

98. The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security

6. Between 16 June 1997 and 15 June 1998, items 91 to 98 above were added to the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized.

Addendum

Monthly assessments by former Presidents of the work of the Security Council for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

The attachment of the assessments by former Presidents of the work of the Security Council as an addendum to the report is intended to have an informative purpose and should not necessarily be considered as representing the views of the Security Council.

Sweden (July 1997)

Introduction

On 12 June 1997, the Security Council agreed that in future there would be attached as an addendum to the annual report of the Council brief monthly assessments on the work of the Council, which representatives who have completed their function as Presidents of the Security Council might wish to prepare. The present paper constitutes such a report. It covers Sweden's presidency for the month of July 1997 and has been prepared under the responsibility of the Permanent Representative of Sweden.

The Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations, Mr. Peter Osvald, was President of the Council for the month of July 1997. During that month, the Council held 12 formal meetings and met in informal consultations on 19 occasions. Two formal meetings, on the situation in Croatia and on civilian police in peacekeeping operations, respectively, were presided over by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Ms. Lena Hjelm-Wallén. The Council adopted six resolutions and issued seven presidential statements. The President spoke with the press after nearly every informal consultation and was frequently mandated by the Council to address specific issues of concern on the Council's agenda.

Thematic issues

The Swedish presidency attached particular importance to the principle of openness and transparency in the work of the Council. In addition to meeting the press on a daily basis, the President of the Council gave detailed daily briefings to non-members on days when informal consultations were held. For the benefit of non-members of the Council, the presidency also established the practice of announcing in the *Journal of the United Nations* the issues that had been scheduled for consideration under the agenda item entitled "Other matters" in the informal consultations.

Particular efforts were made to improve the regular meetings between members of the Council, the Secretariat and troop-contributing States. Five such meetings were held in July. Following discussions between the presidency and the Secretariat, a number of steps were taken in order to make the meetings more informative. These steps were widely welcomed and were seen by many as useful improvements which should continue to be implemented as a matter of practice.

In spite of such efforts, Member States rarely take advantage of such meetings to express views on the mandates and other aspects of the operations in question. This tendency should be reversed if the meetings are to be not only occasions for troop contributors to receive information, but also a forum for troop contributors to provide real input to the considerations of the Security Council.

Peacekeeping is a core task for the United Nations and for the Security Council. A total of 750,000 men and women have served over the years in United Nations peacekeeping operations. Some 1,500 have made the ultimate sacrifice and lost their life as a result of service in peacekeeping operations under the operational control and authority of the United Nations. As a tribute to those men and women, the Security Council decided in its resolution 1121 (1997) to establish the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal, bearing the name of the second Secretary-General, who himself was killed on a United Nations mission to the Congo in 1961. The medal was proposed by the United States of America and welcomed by all Council members.

Sweden drew the attention of Council members to the increasing importance of civilian police in peacekeeping operations. A majority of the conflicts on the Council's agenda today are essentially internal in nature, although many have a significant impact on international peace and security. They often call for a broad response by the international community, including peacekeeping and political, economic and humanitarian assistance. Civilian police perform essential functions in the new generation of peacekeeping operations, which contain both civilian and military components.

The Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/38), *inter alia,* requesting States to make available at short notice appropriately trained civilian police. Attention should be focused on the follow-up to the statement by States, individually or in cooperation with others, as well as by all relevant parts of the United Nations system.

Five mandates

In July 1997, the Council unanimously adopted five resolutions on the mandates of peacekeeping operations in four countries: Croatia, Lebanon, Georgia and Haiti.

During the first part of the month, much attention was focused on the situation in Croatia, with the expiration of the mandates of both the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) and the United Nations Transitional

Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) on 15 July. Discussions confirmed the view that both missions continued to play an important role for regional stability. On 14 July, in one formal meeting, the Council adopted resolutions extending the respective mandates (resolutions 1119 (1997) and 1120 (1997)).

Consultations on UNTAES centred around the timing of the drawdown of the military component and the gradual devolution of executive responsibility to the Government of Croatia. A compromise was reached, and the final text included clear messages to the parties, in particular the Government of Croatia, to take the steps required in order to reassure the Serb population with respect to the peaceful reintegration of the area. A few days later, the members of the Council accepted the departure of Mr. Jacques Klein as Transitional Administrator and welcomed the appointment of his successor, Mr. William Walker.

Negotiations on the UNMOP resolution were relatively smooth and uncomplicated. The operation was considered to play an important stabilizing and preventive role. When extending the mandate, the Council also called upon Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to implement fully their agreement on normalization of relations.

Following informal consultations on the situation in Lebanon, the Council, in a unanimous decision on 29 July (resolution 1122 (1997)), extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for another period of six months, to 31 January 1998. As has been the custom over the years, a presidential statement was also issued at this meeting (S/PRST/1997/40).

On 30 July, in accordance with resolution 1086 (1996), the Security Council decided to terminate the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH) as of 31 July 1997. At the same time, the Council approved the establishment of a new United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) (resolution 1123 (1997)) with a mandate limited to a single four-month period ending on 30 November 1997. The objective of this mission of civilian police, supported by a military element, is to assist the Government of Haiti in the professionalization of the Haitian National Police. Thanks to the efforts of Council members and other members of the Group of Friends of Haiti to accommodate different views on the issue, as well as the constructive cooperation of several delegations, the Council was able to support unanimously the recommendations of the Secretary-General and adopt a resolution acceptable to all. In view of the need for significant international support to Haiti in the longer term, the Secretary-General was asked to give his recommendations to the Council on the modalities of subsequent international peace-building assistance to the country.

Since the adoption of the previous resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, on 30 January 1997, vigorous efforts have been made by the United Nations, the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, the group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to revitalize the peace process. Those efforts included, *inter alia*, direct contacts between Georgian and Abkhaz authorities. In June, a round of talks between the parties was held in Moscow to continue the work on the protocol on a Georgian/Abkhaz settlement. In keeping with Security Council resolutions on the role of the United Nations in achieving a comprehensive political settlement, the Secretary-General convened a high-level meeting in Geneva from 23 to 25 July to map out areas where concrete political progress could be made. This meeting was subsequently adjourned. It was decided that it would be reconvened in September. As the Council deliberated on the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), the President of Georgia was invited by the Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia to an Arria-formula meeting to express his views on the conflict.

On 31 July, the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for six months (resolution 1124 (1997)). Because of the continued tense situation, especially in the Gali region, the deadlock in the question of the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, continued mine-laying and other violent acts, as well as the precarious human rights situation, the Council would have to follow this matter closely. Given the close relation between UNOMIG and the Commonwealth of Independent States peacekeeping force, the Secretary-General was also requested to keep the Council informed of any developments regarding the mandate or presence of the force.

Other issues during the month of July

Africa

As in previous months, the majority of the items dealt with by the Council in July concerned Africa.

The Council followed with great concern reports of the deteriorating situation in Angola. In a statement to the press, the President of the Council condemned the action of the União para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) on 11 and 12 July, in which UNITA took seven personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) hostage. Owing to the increased seriousness of the situation, Council members again consulted informally on Angola on 18 and 22 July. On 23 July, a presidential statement was issued (S/PRST/1997/39) in which the Council expressed deep concern at recent destabilizing actions in Angola, in particular the failure by UNITA to comply with resolution 1118 (1997). The Council reaffirmed its readiness to consider the imposition of measures, unless UNITA immediately took irreversible and concrete steps to fulfil its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol. The Secretary-General was requested to assess the fulfilment in his forthcoming report, due 15 August.

This was a clear message to the parties, and in particular to UNITA. Council members remained deeply worried by developments and were expected to have to consider other measures if no improvement occurred, *inter alia*, reviewing the pace of the drawdown of MONUA military units with a view to making adjustments depending on the situation on the ground, as provided for by Security Council resolution 1118 (1997).

Council members discussed the situation in Burundi on 17 July. They had before them the report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/547). This was the first written report to the Council on Burundi since November 1996.

After a wide-ranging discussion, the President made a statement to the press, which in essence reiterated the points contained in the presidential statement of 30 May 1997. Council members maintained their serious concern about the situation, while encouraging ongoing efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict. They reiterated their concern about the involuntary resettlement policy and the serious human rights situation. They also emphasized the need to deal with the problem of impunity and to strengthen the national judicial system.

It was widely felt that the situation in Burundi deserved closer attention than it had been accorded over the past months, during which the conflict in neighbouring Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of the Congo) dominated the Council's discussion of the Great Lakes region. The possibility of increasing the number of written reports as a basis for Council discussions was raised. There was wide support for efforts to increase momentum in the peace process and for an active role for the United Nations, in particular Mr. Sahnoun, in support of the regional mediation efforts.

On several occasions during the spring of 1997, Council members expressed concern about the human rights and humanitarian situation in Zaire. In particular, faced with reports of massacres and other human rights abuses in the eastern part of that country, Council members expressed their support for the joint investigative mission set up by the Commission on Human Rights to investigate those reports. When the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo raised objections with regard to the time-frame and composition of the mission, this caused significant concern.

On 8 July, the Secretary-General briefed Council members on his plans to appoint a team of experts to investigate the above-mentioned reports of abuses. In a statement to the press, the President of the Council expressed the widespread disappointment among members about the response of the Government to the mission of the Commission on Human Rights. The members of the Council made clear their view that the mission to be sent by the Secretary-General would not change, override or take over the mandate of the mission of the Commission on Human Rights. To establish the truth and the facts was important, not only to the future national reconciliation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but also for the relations of the international community with that country. Thus there were no objections among Council members to the Secretary-General's proposal, indeed there was wide support for it.

On 30 July, Council members received an update from the Secretariat on planning for the dispatch of the Secretary-General's investigative team to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Council members were informed that the team leadership had not yet been established.

That issue raised questions of principle regarding the cooperation to be accorded to United Nations human rights organs. While all agreed on the need to establish the facts, concern was expressed regarding possible precedents set for United Nations efforts to ensure the protection of human rights. Council members were determined to continue to follow this issue closely.

On 22 July, the President of the Council received a letter from the Secretary-General, informing him of the decision to appoint Mr. Robin Kinloch Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council was expected to follow attentively the developments concerning the United Nations presence in that country.

In a letter dated 18 July, the President of the Council received a request from President Patassé of the Central African Republic that the Council authorize the operations of the inter-African force, the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB). Informal consultations began on 31 July on a draft resolution presented by the African members of the Council.

Council members continued consultations on the proposal by the Secretary-General to send an international force to the Republic of the Congo, once conditions on the ground so permitted. They received a briefing on 3 July 1997 by the Special Envoy of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for the Central African region and the Congo, Mr. Sahnoun, at which the Special Envoy appealed for the rapid dispatch of a force.

In response, Council members reaffirmed their support for the mediation efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis. There was agreement in principle on the dispatch of an advance detachment to the Congo. Council members expressed their readiness to consider rapidly and constructively concrete proposals by the Secretary-General on the deployment to the Congo of an advanced detachment. The urgency of dispatching a force was counterbalanced by delays in establishing the conditions on the ground set out by the Secretary-General and difficulties in completing plans for a force in the format originally envisaged, under current circumstances. The Secretariat informed Council members that a United Nations peacekeeping operation appeared, on reflection, to be the most appropriate form of intervention. On 25 July, the Secretary-General dispatched a technical assessment team to the region to assist him in formulating concrete recommendations to the Council on the force required.

The importance of bringing to justice those responsible for the genocide in Rwanda was highlighted in a Council briefing on the arrests in Kenya, on 18 July and the week following, of a number of people indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. Council members welcomed the arrests, expressed their gratitude to the Government of Kenya for its cooperation with the Tribunal in that regard and reiterated their full support for the work of the Tribunal.

The electoral process in Liberia culminated on 19 July with the holding of general presidential and legislative elections. Given the importance of those elections for the peace and reconciliatory process of Liberia and the important role played by the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) in close cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), Council members closely followed developments in Liberia during the month of July, including through regular briefings and updates from the Secretariat.

Following the successful holding of elections, and as a response to the Secretary-General's letter to the President of the Council stating his assessment of the elections as free, fair and credible, a presidential statement was issued by the Council on 30 July (S/PRST/1997/41). In the statement, the President welcomed the successful holding of the elections and called upon all parties to abide by the results. The Council called upon the new Government of Liberia to protect democracy and to promote human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law.

The Council met for informal consultations and held two formal meetings on the situation in Sierra Leone in the light of the *coup d'état* that had ousted the elected president from power on 25 May 1997. At a formal meeting, it heard the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, speaking on behalf of the Ministerial Committee of Four of ECOWAS. In a presidential statement of 11 July (S/PRST/1997/36), the Council called for the restoration of the constitutional order in Sierra Leone and gave strong support for regional efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the crisis in the country. The Council expressed its readiness to consider appropriate measures if those goals were not achieved without delay.

Council members continued to monitor the situation in Sierra Leone throughout the month and received regular updates on the regional mediation efforts. On 31 July, in a statement to the press, the President, on behalf of the Council, expressed deep concern over the breakdown of talks between the ECOWAS Committee of Four and the illegal regime in Freetown and reiterated the main elements of its presidential statement. The situation in Sierra Leone was expected to remain on the agenda of the Security Council for some time, as further measures could be considered in order to achieve a solution to the crisis.

A review of the sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was carried out on 10 July in accordance with the provisions of resolution 748 (1992). There was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modifications of the measures of sanctions, which would thus remain in place. In a press statement, the President also noted, however, that a wide-ranging discussion had taken place. Among the documents referred to in the discussion were a letter from the League of Arab States and OAU, and a letter in response to this, from the Permanent Representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Secretary-General's Personal Envoy for Western Sahara briefed the Council on 21 July on the direct talks between Morocco and the Frente Polisario. Progress had been made, but much work remained to be done. In a press statement, the President expressed Council members' support for Mr. Baker's efforts, and called upon the parties to continue to work effectively towards a peaceful solution. Progress in the direct talks between the parties was likely to be an influential factor in the deliberations to come regarding the future scope and character of the presence of the United Nations in Western Sahara.

Council members continued to monitor closely the situation in Somalia. In a statement to the press, the President welcomed, on behalf of Council members, the dispatch of Mr. Ismat Kittani as the Secretary-General's Special Envoy to Somalia and expressed their support for the regional efforts to promote peace and reconciliation in that country. In the view of Council members, it was essential that all Somalia parties take part in the National Reconciliation Conference planned to take place in November 1997.

Europe

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina remained high on the agenda of the Council. On 28 July, the High Representative for implementation of the Peace Agreement, Mr. Carlos Westendorp, briefed Council members on the current situation in the implementation of the Peace Agreement. The High Representative, *inter alia*, expressed his concern at the current slow pace of implementation. After the briefing, the President was asked to meet the press together with Mr. Westendorp to express Council members' full support for the High Representative and his team and to reaffirm the parties' obligation to implement all aspects of the Peace Agreement, including cooperation with the International Tribunal in The Hague.

During the month, Council members were also kept informed about attacks against personnel of international organizations in the Republika Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 23 July, in a statement to the press, the President, on behalf of the Council members, condemned in the strongest possible terms these attacks and called on the authorities of Republika Srpska to protect international personnel and to bring to justice those responsible for the attacks.

Council members continued to follow closely the situation in Albania. It discussed the reports from the multinational protection force on two occasions. The first discussion was held on 8 July, shortly after the second round of elections in Albania. After the consultations, the President, in a statement to the press, expressed Council members' satisfaction with the holding of elections and their appreciation to the countries participating in the multinational protection force, which had played an important role in creating a secure environment for the elections. The mandate of the multinational protection force was to expire on 12 August 1997.

The first round of direct talks between the leaders of the two communities on Cyprus took place outside New York under the auspices of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus briefed the Council on 14 July. In a statement to the press the same day, the members of the Council welcomed the positive spirit of the first round and urged the two leaders to uphold the process of direct negotiations and to respond constructively to suggestions made by the Secretary-General's Special Adviser. The Council continued to be ready to extend its active, firm and full support to the efforts of the Secretary-General and the continued process of negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement.

The Middle East

On 30 July, in a statement to the press, the President, on behalf of the members of the Council, expressed shock and outrage at the terror bombings that had taken place earlier that day in Jerusalem. Council members condemned the act and sent their condolences to the families of all those killed and injured in the tragedy. While noting that the bombing occurred just after the announcement of the resumption of bilateral negotiations between Israeli and Palestinian officials, they reiterated their support for the Middle East peace process and urged all parties to work for peace.

On the question of the implementation of resolution 1111 (1997), which provides for the extension of the "oil-for-food" mechanism, concern was expressed by some Council members that the non-export of oil from Iraq could lead to a lack of funds available for humanitarian goods, as provided for in the mechanism. The President was asked to contact the Permanent Representative of Iraq on this matter. The Permanent Representative of Iraq stated that his Government's understanding was that the period during which export of oil should take place started when the Secretary-General reported to the Council that all necessary arrangements had been undertaken, including the establishment of a new distribution plan (a reference was made to operative paragraph 13 of resolution 986 (1995) to support this opinion). Iraq asked for the Council's support for its reading of the provisions in the resolutions. Council members made reference, however, to operative paragraph 1 of resolution 1111 (1997) and conveyed to the Permanent Representative of Iraq, through the President of the Council, that the export of oil did not require finalization of the new distribution plan.

Asia

The already precarious situation in Cambodia took a dramatic turn with the ousting, on 4–5 July, of First Prime Minister, Prince Ranariddh, by the Second Prime Minister, Hun Sen. After some days of intensive consultations, the Council could agree on a presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/37) condemning acts of violence, urging respect for commitments under the Paris Agreements and supporting efforts, *inter alia*, by the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to promote dialogue. A subsequent press statement appealed to the parties to abide by the Paris Agreements, in all its aspects, including respect for human rights. The President's view was that the situation in Cambodia would merit continued close attention by the Council, especially during the period leading up to the holding of elections in 1998.

On 3 July, the President of the Council made a statement to the press regarding the transfer of Hong Kong from the United Kingdom to the People's Republic of China. On behalf of Council members, he welcomed the smooth and peaceful way in which the transfer took place.

In Afghanistan, the fighting continued to escalate throughout the month of July, prompting the Security Council to express its grave concern and to call for an immediate end to the hostilities. In a presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/35), the Council also called upon all Afghan parties to return immediately to the negotiating table and to work together towards the formation of a broad-based, fully representative government. The Council urged the cessation of all external interference in Afghan affairs. The statement furthermore voiced the Council's concern at the continuing discrimination against girls and women and other violations of human rights. The Council reaffirmed its full support for the efforts of the United Nations in Afghanistan, in particular the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan. The Council continued its close monitoring of the situation in Afghanistan, *inter alia*, through regular updates from the Secretariat. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, was requested to brief the Council upon his return from a short-term mission to Afghanistan and the region at large.

Significant steps towards peace in Tajikistan were taken through the signing of peace accords in Moscow on 27 June. Council members received information about the contents of these accords and of the parties' request for United Nations assistance in implementing commitments under the accords. The Council was faced with the possibility of having to consider the expansion of the United Nations operation in Tajikistan in order to respond to this important request.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (August 1997)

Introduction

During August 1997, the Security Council held 7 formal meetings and its members met in informal consultations 12 times. The Council adopted three resolutions and issued three presidential statements. The President spoke to the press and also briefed non-members of the Council after each session of informal consultations. As in previous months, African issues were the focus of much of the Council's attention during August; but a number of other important subjects, including Cyprus, the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories and Albania, were also discussed.

African issues

Following initial discussion on the need for a resolution authorizing the operations of MISAB in the Central African Republic on 31 July, work began on a draft on 1 August. To aid Council members' consideration of the issue, the Permanent Mission of the Central African Republic circulated informally to Council members a report on the crisis in that country submitted by General Toure, Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee for the implementation of the Bangui Agreements. Discussion focused on the extent of authorization the Council should provide for MISAB, given that the operation had already been set up by a regional initiative. As a result of these discussions, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1125 (1997) on 6 August, by which it approved the continued conduct of the operation by those States participating in MISAB and authorized Member States and those providing logistical support under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure the security of freedom of movement of their personnel. In the debate on the adoption of the resolution, Council members and other participating Member States commended the MISAB operation as a good example of regional peacekeeping efforts.

The first report of the member States of MISAB was circulated by the Secretary-General on 21 August, as provided for in operative paragraph 6 of resolution 1125 (1997). Council members discussed the report during informal consultations on 26 August. The improvement in the security situation in the Central African Republic, and in particular in Bangui, was noted, as well as the important effect the adoption of resolution 1125 (1997) had had on the political process. Several suggestions were made for additional areas which should be covered in subsequent reports. The President of the Council made a short statement to the press covering these points and calling for further logistical and financial support to MISAB.

On 12 August, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Mr. Hédi Annabi, briefed Council members during informal consultations on developments in Angola. In the light of the subsequent discussion, the President spoke to the press, *inter alia*, to express grave concern about those developments, to reaffirm the importance of the Lusaka Protocol, to express deep dissatisfaction that UNITA had not taken any significant steps towards fulfilling the demands of resolution 1118 (1997) and to recall the Council's readiness to impose measures unless UNITA met its obligations.

Following a report on 15 August 1997 by the Secretary-General (S/1997/640) that UNITA had failed to comply with its peace process commitments, members of the Council discussed the nature of the measures to be imposed on UNITA on the basis of proposals made by the Troika (Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States). On 28 August, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1127 (1997), by which it imposed measures against UNITA under Chapter VII of the Charter, although their implementation was delayed until 30 September 1997 to give UNITA a final opportunity to fulfil its obligations.

Following discussion of the continuing crisis in Sierra Leone on 31 July, Council members resumed consideration of this issue on 5 August. A presidential statement was issued on 6 August (S/PRST/1997/42), by which the Council regretted the breakdown of the Abidjan talks on 29 and 30 July; reiterated its call on the military junta to step down from power; and stated that, in the absence of a satisfactory response, the Security Council was ready to take appropriate measures to restore the democratically elected Government.

On 19 August, the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Sierra Leone, Mr. Berhanu Dinka, informed Council members during informal consultations that, despite its lack of broad support in the country, the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council/Revolutionary United Front junta appeared to have no intention of stepping down. ECOWAS was continuing to consider its next action, including a tightening of sanctions and the possible use of force. Council members concluded that, while early action was necessary, it would be important to coordinate and consult with ECOWAS, and they mandated the President to contact ECOWAS members to that end. The President spoke to the press following the discussion on 19 August, and later briefed Council members on contacts with representatives of ECOWAS member States in New York and on the presidency's suggestion that ECOWAS inform the Council, through the presidency or the Secretary-General, on the measures it was likely to take before any final decisions were made. No information had, however, reached the presidency by the end of the month.

Council members discussed Liberia on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/643) in informal consultations on 20 August, at which the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Mr. Annabi, was present. Council members expressed their satisfaction at the successful conduct of the elections in Liberia, and congratulated UNOMIL and ECOMOG again on the part they had played. There was strong support for a continued post-UNOMIL United Nations presence, and specifically the type of "peace-building" office proposed in the report of the Secretary-General, to help with rehabilitation, reconciliation and reconstruction. The President asked Mr. Annabi to convey this expression of support from Council members to the Secretary-General.

Council members continued to consider whether conditions in the Republic of the Congo were appropriate for the deployment of an intervention force. The technical survey team dispatched to Brazzaville and Libreville to help in this process returned in early August, and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Mr. Bernard Miyet, briefed Council members during informal consultations on 8 August on the team's findings. He reported that while there had been some progress on the political track, the security situation remained too volatile for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to recommend deployment. He suggested, following comments from Mr. Sahnoun, that Council members might contribute to the process by urging the parties to reach agreement on the settlement package under discussion in Libreville and to meet the Secretary-General's preconditions. There followed some discussion of the nature of the preconditions and how near they were to being met. There was, however, consensus that a presidential statement should be issued in support of the recommendations by Mr. Sahnoun and Mr. Miyet, which, after further work (including some proposals from the representative of the Republic of the Congo), was done on 13 August. The statement (S/PRST/1997/43) endorsed the Secretary-General's three conditions for the deployment of an appropriate force and called on the parties to fulfil those conditions.

Council Members were briefed on 26 August on further developments in the Republic of the Congo, including the deteriorating security situation and the continuing obstacles to progress in the political talks. The President spoke to the press following this discussion, stressing support for the appeal by the President of Gabon on 26 August for the resumption of negotiations. The President also reiterated the Council members' intention, as reflected in its 13 August statement, to take a decision on the deployment of a force once the Secretary-General had reported.

Council members were kept informed of progress on the establishment of the Secretary-General's team to visit the Democratic Republic of the Congo to investigate allegations of massacres and human rights abuses in the former eastern Zaire. Council members noted the appointment of the three team leaders in letters to the Secretary-General from the President on 6 August (S/1997/618) and 12 August (S/1997/634). It was with dismay, therefore, that Council members received a report from the Secretariat on 28 August that the investigative mission, which had arrived in Kinshasa a few days previously, had run into difficulties, with the Congolese authorities apparently setting further conditions on the team's activities. The President expressed members' concern in a statement to the press, and also welcomed the fact that Mr. Sahnoun would visit Kinshasa to try to clarify the situation.

With the next round of talks in the Arusha process scheduled for 25 August, Council members considered the continuing crisis in Burundi on several occasions during the month. Following a briefing on 14 August by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Kieran Prendergast, Council members discussed the deteriorating security situation, in particular the increased political tension, recent judicial executions and the regroupment policy. The Council President spoke to the press following informal consultations expressing members' concern at these developments and supporting former President Nyerere and Mr. Sahnoun's efforts towards political dialogue and participation in the 25 August talks. A reference was also made to the need for fair and impartial administration of justice and due legal process in Burundi.

Council members were updated on 21 August by Mr. Prendergast, who highlighted the deteriorating relations between Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania on the eve of the Arusha talks. Responding to an appeal from the Secretariat, the President made a statement to the press calling for the Governments of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania to take steps to build confidence, and for all parties to attend and participate in the Arusha talks in a constructive and tolerant manner. The President also spoke to the representatives of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania to convey these points. On 27 August, Council members were briefed on the postponement of the Arusha talks. The President again spoke to the press about the need for the parties in Burundi to commit themselves to constructive dialogue as the only means to resolve the crisis in Burundi.

Council members' attention was once more focused on Rwanda on 27 August, when they were briefed on the massacre of Tutsi refugees at Mudende camp the previous week. There was widespread concern that this might mark the beginning of another cycle of violent attacks and reprisals. Speaking to the press after informal consultations, the President expressed members' condemnation of the killings and welcomed the decision by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to dispatch teams to screen Rwandan refugees in 10 African countries. Those countries were called on to cooperate fully with the activities.

During informal consultations on 27 August, Ismat Kittani, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Somalia, briefed members of the Council on his recent assessment mission to the region, which included meetings with representatives of all the Somali factions and non-governmental organizations. He emphasized the need for greater coordination and unity of approach on the part of the international community and the need for a closer linkage between the provision of economic assistance and the political process. It was agreed that Council members would be able to discuss further the possibility of a renewed United Nations initiative once the Secretary-General was ready to make recommendations in the light of Mr. Kittani's mission.

Europe

On 5 August, a representative of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs updated Council members on the work of the Mine Action Centre of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). It was explained that, as an exceptional and transitional measure, the Secretary-General had decided that the United Nations would employ a number of demining experts who had already been trained by the Mine Action Centre until the end of the year, by which time it was expected that the Government would be in a position to take on this responsibility, in line with the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London in December 1996. The representative of the Department also noted the urgent need for additional voluntary funding to support the work of the Mine Action Centre.

On 27 August, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1126 (1997), in which it endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General that Judges Karibi-Whyte, Odio Benito and Jan of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia should finish the Celebici case, which they had begun before the expiry of their terms of office.

On 19 August, Council members discussed in informal consultations the Secretary-General's report of 11 August on the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP). Following the discussion, the Council President made a statement to the press to the effect that Council members looked forward to the Secretary-General's recommendations in due course concerning the type of international presence which would be appropriate for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia following the expiration of the UNPREDEP mandate on 30 November 1997.

Council members continued to follow closely the situation in Albania. On 14 August, following the expiry two days earlier of the United Nations mandate for the multinational protection force, the Council held a debate on the situation in Albania. In addition to Council members, a number of United Nations Member States, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), took part. Following the conclusion of the debate, the Council President read out a statement (S/PRST/1997/44), *inter alia*, recognizing the role played by the multinational protection force and the Governments of the participating countries under Italian leadership in the full discharge of the mandate in assisting the Albanian authorities and the international organizations involved; and expressing the view that the Albanian people and their authorities bear the primary responsibility for the future of Albania and for restoring normal conditions in the country.

On Cyprus, the second round of direct talks between the leaders of the two Cypriot communities took place at Glion-sur-Montreux, Switzerland, from 11 to 16 August. During informal consultations on 20 August, the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus, Mr. Diego Cordovez, briefed Council members on the outcome of the talks. The President was subsequently authorized by members of the Council to make a statement to the press, *inter alia*, expressing the support of Council members for the continuing work of the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser and noting that the leaders of both Cypriot communities remained committed to the future of the process. He was also authorized to make certain other specific points.

The Middle East

During informal consultations on 8 August, Council members considered a letter dated 4 August (S/1997/609) from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations concerning Israeli economic measures against the Palestinian population. In a statement to the press, the President expressed their concern at the deteriorating situation in the Middle East; reaffirmed their condemnation of the bombings in West Jerusalem on 30 July, which reinforced the urgency of a return to negotiation; called on the parties to commit themselves unconditionally to preventing further violence and to enhancing security cooperation; expressed concern at recent actions and measures taken by Israel, including restrictions on the movement of persons and goods and the freezing of financial transfers, which threatened to impose serious hardship on the Palestinians; underlined the paramount importance of the resumption of the peace process and the need for the timely implementation of agreements reached; and pledged Council members' support for efforts to bring the parties back to the negotiating table.

United States of America (September 1997)

Introduction/summary

Highlights of the month of September in the Security Council included:

- Renewal of mandates for the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) (Western Sahara), termination of UNOMIL;
- Review of reports on resolution 1111 (1997) (Iraq), MISAB (Central African Republic), the Stabilization Force (SFOR) and UNMIBH (Bosnia and Herzegovina) Afghanistan and Somalia;
- Adoption of resolutions 1128 (1997) (Tajikistan), 1129 (1997) (Iraq), 1130 (1997) (Angola), and 1131 (1997) (Western Sahara);
- Holding of a special ministerial meeting on Africa.

Africa

The Council devoted most of its work in September to African issues. On Angola, the Council tracked UNITA compliance with resolution 1127 (1997). The Council adopted resolution 1130 (1997) calling on UNITA to comply with resolution 1127 (1997), but also deferring implementation of sanctions against UNITA for one month. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Mr. Hedi Annabi, briefed the Council on progress in the Central African Republic in implementing the peace accords, collecting weapons and the deployment of the multinational force.

The Special Representative for the Great Lakes region, Mr. Mohammed Sahnoun, briefed members of the Security Council on the continuing difficult situation in the Republic of the Congo. Mr. Sahnoun updated the Council on the efforts he and President Bongo of Gabon were making to resolve the conflict between the Government and supporters of former Congolese President Sassou-Nguessou. Mr. Richardson also reported to the Council on conversations he had held in his capacity as Council President with Foreign Minister Karaha of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who reported on shelling attacks from Brazzaville into Kinshasa.

Members of the Council continued to follow developments within the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Secretary-General's Chief of Staff, Iqbal Riza, and the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Mr. Hedi Annabi, both briefed Security Council members on United Nations efforts to enable the human rights investigative mission to go forward. Mr. Richardson, in his capacity as Council president, also urged President Kabila to cooperate with the mission.

Members of the Council considered the issue of refugees in the Great Lakes region of Africa. Early in the month, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, briefed Council members on developments in Burundi and Rwanda. The Council President issued a press statement expressing the Council's support for the Arusha talks and its concern over the forced repatriation of more than 800 Rwandan refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees briefed Council members on the Great Lakes region. Following that meeting, the President sought meetings with the Permanent Representatives of Rwanda, Gabon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to urge their Governments to adhere strictly to international refugee conventions. The President also met the Chargé d'affaires of OAU, who pledged that OAU would convey a similar message regarding adherence to international refugee conventions to the relative Governments.

Mr. Annabi briefed members of the Council on the completion of the mandate of UNOMIL and United Nations plans for a post-UNOMIL presence. Council members met to discuss the situation in Sierra Leone. The Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Ibrahima Fall, apprised Council members of efforts by ECOWAS to restore the democratically elected Government of Sierra Leone to power. Mr. Fall also briefed Council members on Somalia.

The Council took action on the situation in Western Sahara in September. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. James Baker III, briefed the members of the Council on his efforts to bring the involved parties to an agreement on implementing the Settlement Plan. The Council adopted resolution 1131 (1997), by which it extended the mandate of MINURSO for three weeks, pending further developments.

The Council held a special ministerial meeting on Africa on 25 September. President Mugabe of Zimbabwe, in his capacity as OAU Chairman, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 15 Council States and the OAU Secretary-General all spoke at the ministerial meeting. The Council issued a presidential statement on Africa, which noted positive developments, expressed concern over the number and intensity of conflicts on the continent and asked the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report by February 1998 on the sources of conflict in Africa, ways to address these conflicts and how to lay the foundation for long-term peace and economic growth in Africa.

Europe

The Secretariat briefed the members of the Council on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, focusing on the report of UNMIBH and providing an update on the municipal elections held there on 13 and 14 September. The President, on behalf of the Council, told the press that the elections had been generally peaceful, with high participation from all ethnic groups.

A presidential statement was issued concerning the situation in Eastern Slavonia in Croatia, calling upon the Government of Croatia to meet specific obligations concerning displaced persons and refugees, local government administrations and the welfare and pension payment systems, national reconciliation, the amnesty law and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Liviu Bota, briefed the members of the Council on the next steps in Georgia. The President told the press that Council members were concerned over the slow pace of progress in the Georgia conflict, and expressed its support for Mr. Bota's intention to reconvene the Geneva meeting of the parties under the Chairmanship of the United Nations, with the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the support of the Friends of the Secretary-General for Georgia and OSCE.

Asia/the Middle East

The Council adopted resolution 1128 (1997) to renew the mandate of UNMOT. The Special Adviser of the Secretary-General, Lakhdar Brahimi, briefed the members of the Council on Afghanistan and stressed the fundamental importance of arranging a ceasefire in that country. Mr. Brahimi indicated his determination to continue to work with internal Afghan factions and also external parties and neighbours of Afghanistan.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Human Rights in Cambodia, Mr. Thomas Hammarberg, briefed members of the Council on developments in Cambodia and informed Council members that he believed that the Council's previous presidential statement on the Human Rights Centre had been helpful.

On Iraq, the Council adopted resolution 1129 (1997) authorizing Iraq, on an exceptional basis, to sell oil under resolution 1111 (1997) in incremental periods of 120 and 60 days, respectively, instead of the two 90-day periods stipulated under resolution 1111 (1997). The Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission, Richard Butler, briefed members of the Council on two Iraqi attempts to block access to inspection sites and otherwise interfere with Special Commission activities. The President told the press that Council members were gravely concerned about these events, in particular the one in which Iraqi authorities endangered the safety of Special Commission personnel aboard a helicopter.

The President also spoke to the press to offer the Council's condolences to the families of the victims of the bombing on Ben Yahuda Street in Jerusalem. The President repeated the Council's condemnation of terrorism and urged progress in the Middle East peace process.

Meetings of the Presidency

During the month, Mr. Richardson, in his capacity as President of the Security Council, met, *inter alia*, with the President of Colombia, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain, Costa Rica, Romania, Cuba and Yugoslavia and the Permanent Representatives and Chargés d'affaires of Kuwait, Burundi, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Eritrea, Gabon, Nigeria, Tunisia, Comoros and Iraq to discuss issues of concern to those Governments.

Chile (October 1997)

Introduction

The Permanent Representative of Chile, Mr. Juan Somavia, assumed the Presidency of the Security Council for the month of October 1997.

As decided by the Council on 12 June 1997, the delegation occupying the Presidency must present a report on the Council's work in that month, to be attached as an addendum to its annual report to the General Assembly. Through actions of this kind, the members of the Council are taking a further step towards making the Council's work more transparent and, it is hoped, increasingly accessible and understandable to all the Members of the United Nations.

This report is the exclusive responsibility of the Chilean delegation and does not necessarily represent the views of the members of the Council.

Following consideration of the items on the Council's agenda during informal consultations, four resolutions were adopted and three presidential statements issued in October. In addition, the President received a mandate from the Council on a number of occasions to make statements to the press on the various matters that had been considered in informal sessions.

Lastly, it should be noted that, owing to the absence of Mr. Somavia from New York for reasons of *force majeure*, the Council was presided over for one day by the Deputy Permanent Representative of Chile, Mr. Juan Larrain.

A succinct description of how the items on the Security Council's agenda in October 1997 were dealt with is given below, followed by some brief final comments on the most significant aspects of the period under the Presidency of Chile.

Africa

The Security Council focused its attention in October on three African countries, namely, Sierra Leone, the Republic of the Congo and Angola. The cases of the Central African Republic, Western Sahara and Somalia were also considered during that month.

Sierra Leone

As for Sierra Leone, after the military coup of 25 May 1997, the Council had limited itself to issuing presidential statements condemning the action and calling for the return to power of the democratically elected Government. For its part, ECOWAS endeavoured from the outset to take steps to reverse the political situation. After its attempts to promote negotiations with representatives of the junta failed, ECOWAS took practical measures to put pressure on the military junta on 29 August. The members of the ECOWAS Committee of Five (concerned with the case of Sierra Leone) flew to New York, *inter alia*, to meet the members of the Council in order to seek their support on the question of Sierra Leone.

The delegation of the United Kingdom prepared a draft resolution which served as a basis for intense, fruitful negotiations among the members of the Council. Consequently, the Council was able to adopt resolution 1132 (1997) on 8 October, which, in addition to demanding the restoration of the Government of President Kabbah, established a number of measures to that end, such as an embargo of arms and petroleum (including safeguards for humanitarian action) and restrictions on travel abroad for members of the military junta. The sanctions are carefully directed at the members of the military junta, who are responsible for the situation in Sierra Leone. In addition, this resolution established a sanctions committee for Sierra Leone.

The Council's action helped to achieve fairly quick results. On 22 and 23 October, the Committee of Five met with representatives of the military junta, and together they signed the Conakry Agreement, which provided that the democratic regime must be restored to power within six months.

In drafting this resolution, the Security Council and ECOWAS cooperated closely and coordinated their efforts through the Committee of Five, composed of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea and Liberia. It was a significant fulfilment of one of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, which is to encourage joint efforts with regional and subregional organizations.

It should also be pointed out that the Council again applied the principle that sanctions imposed by it should not be directed against innocent civilians, but against those political and military leaders who are responsible for the condemnable actions, a principle supported by Chile, among others, when it held a seat on the Council.

Republic of the Congo

Without doubt, the most critical event of October took place in the Republic of the Congo. In June 1997, a virtual civil war had broken out between the forces of President Lissouba and those of former President Sassou-Nguesso. The countries of the region, led by President Bongo of Gabon working in coordination with the Joint United Nations/OAU Special Envoy, Mr. Sahnoun, endeavoured to mediate in that crisis.

The Council studied the possibility of authorizing the sending of a peacekeeping operation to Brazzaville, provided that certain conditions proposed by the Secretary-General were met. However, the conflict was suddenly resolved in mid-October with the victory of General Sassou-Nguesso.

This experience illustrated the problem of how to decide under what conditions a peacekeeping operation is necessary. The members disagreed on this question, and while they continued to discuss it, the situation on the ground was resolved in favour of one of the parties.

On 16 October, the Council authorized a presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/47), by which the Council expressed its deep concern about the grave situation in the Republic of the Congo and called for an immediate end to all hostilities. It condemned all external interference and reiterated the importance of a political settlement. Finally, the Council stated that it remained ready to consider how the United Nations could further contribute to a political settlement.

Angola

With regard to Angola, together with the expiry on 31 October of the mandate of MONUA pursuant to resolution 1118 (1997), the Council also had to consider the implementation of resolution 1127 (1997), which established measures against UNITA unless it complied with the demands set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 of that resolution. Resolution 1130 (1997) postponed the entry into force of the sanctions until 30 October.

The Council members considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/807) and then considered a draft resolution submitted to them by the members of the Troika (the United States, the Russian Federation and Portugal), deciding to adopt it on 29 October as resolution 1135 (1997). By this resolution, the Council extended the mandate of MONUA until 30 January 1998 and endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General to postpone the withdrawal of United Nations military units until the end of November 1997. It also took note that the measures specified in resolution 1127 (1997) would come into force on 30 October and reaffirmed its readiness to review those measures or to consider the imposition of additional measures. This is another case of sanctions imposed against those responsible, not against the innocent population. Lastly, the Council reiterated its belief that a meeting in Angola between President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi could facilitate the process of peace and national reconciliation.

In connection with the adoption of resolution 1135 (1997) on Angola, the Security Council expressed its concern, through its President, at the presence, according to information provided by the Secretariat, of armed Angolan troops in the Republic of the Congo.

The situation in Angola at that time suggested the need to reinforce the capacity of the Security Council and the United Nations system as a whole to encourage the parties to fulfil their obligations as set forth in ceasefire or peace agreements.

Central African Republic

With regard to the Central African Republic, the Security Council, pursuant to resolution 1125 (1997), considered on two occasions the reports submitted through the Secretary-General by the Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee established pursuant to the mandate of MISAB (S/1997/759 and S/1997/795). The results of the Mission's activities were considered very satisfactory, since it had helped to stabilize the situation in the Central African Republic, in particular by supervising the recovery of weapons. In addition, the need to extend the mandate of MISAB, which was to expire on 6 November, had become increasingly clear.

Western Sahara

Concerning the situation in Western Sahara, on 29 September 1997, the Security Council adopted resolution 1131 (1997) extending the mandate of MINURSO until 20 October. This matter was discussed by the Council members, who considered a draft resolution submitted by the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara.

On 20 October, the Council adopted resolution 1133 (1997), by which it called on the parties to continue their constructive cooperation by fully implementing the settlement plan and the agreements that they had reached for its implementation; decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 20 April 1998; requested the Secretary-General to begin the identification of eligible voters with the aim of finishing the process by 31 May 1998; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, in November, a comprehensive report, including a detailed plan, a timetable and financial implications, for the holding of the referendum in Western Sahara.

This resolution reflects the positive dynamic which began to develop among the parties interested in Western Saharan matters following the appointment of former Secretary of State of the United States, James Baker, as Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General.

Somalia

As for Somalia, in view of the agreements that had been reached in the preceding months, especially as part of the Sodere process, there was some hope in the region based on the proposed National Reconciliation Conference, to be held in Bossaso in early November. After receiving the report submitted by the Secretary-General following Mr. Ismat Kittani's mission to the region (S/1997/715), the Secretariat organized a meeting on 7 October between the members of the Council and concerned organizations for the purpose of discussing the situation in Somalia. In turn, the President of the Council asked the Secretariat for an update of the situation in Somalia by the end of the month, in the hope that the Council would be in a position to support, in the event, the holding of the Conference. Unfortunately, the problems presented by some faction leaders, in particular Hussein Aidid, caused the conference to be postponed indefinitely.

The Americas

The Council did not consider any matters relating to the Americas during the month of October.

Asia

Afghanistan

On 7 October, the members of the Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in Afghanistan which focused on the intensification of the fighting in the northern part of the country and its consequences, especially with regard to refugees. Reports were also received on the bombing of the Sakhi refugee camp. On that occasion, the Council decided to request the United Nations Special Mission in Afghanistan to express to the parties to the conflict its concern at the intensification of the fighting and the lack of political progress in resolving the conflict and its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy.

Iraq

With regard to Iraq, on 16 October, the Security Council considered the consolidated biannual reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (S/1997/779), submitted personally by the outgoing Director General, Dr. Hans Blix, and of the United Nations Special Commission (S/1997/774), submitted by its Executive Chairman, Mr. Richard Butler, on their respective activities in Iraq.

The Special Commission reported some progress, but also noted a number of failures and additional incidents that had occurred after the adoption of resolution 1115 (1997); hence the Special Commission could not report that Iraq had fully complied with the requirements established in that resolution. Some members felt that Iraq had not been in "substantial compliance" and that it was therefore appropriate to implement the "firm intention" to impose the additional measures set forth in paragraph 6 of resolution 1115 (1997); others, on the contrary, believed that some progress had been made, although not enough, and that three incidents were insufficient to categorize the situation as substantial non-compliance. The former group elaborated a draft resolution.

It should be recalled that while the relevant negotiations were taking place, the Council was informed that Iraq would cease to cooperate with the Special Commission if the Council adopted a resolution calling for additional measures. On 23 October, the Council adopted, by a vote of 10 in favour and 5 abstentions (the Russian Federation, France, China, Egypt and Kenya), resolution 1134 (1997), paragraph 6 of which announces that additional measures will be imposed depending on certain established conditions.

On 29 October, a letter was received from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq stating that his Government had decided not to accept United States citizens on the Special Commission inspection team beginning on 30 October and demanding that Special Commission personnel of United States nationality leave Iraq within seven days of the date indicated.

On the same day, the Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/49) by which it condemned as unacceptable the imposition of conditions by Iraq on its cooperation with the Special Commission; reaffirmed its resolution 1134 (1997) and Iraq's responsibility for the safety of the personnel of the Special Commission; and expressed its concern at the Iraqi decision not to comply with its obligations and with the relevant resolutions.

On 30 October, a letter was received from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission reporting that Iraq had, on 29 October, impeded the entry into its territory of three inspectors having United States nationality who were working for the Special Commission. Moreover, on 31 October, a letter was received from the Director General of IAEA, saying that the Agency had suspended its activities in Iraq in response to the Deputy Prime Minister's letter to the Council.

The same day, the Council heard an oral briefing on the updated report of the Chairman of the Special Commission concerning Iraq's refusal to allow United States personnel of the Special Commission to enter its territory to work for the Special Commission. The President of the Council was authorized to make a statement to the press reporting the receipt of the information from the Chairman of the Special Commission and from the head of the IAEA team in Iraq, reiterating the presidential statement of 29 October and the support of the Council for the Special Commission, drawing attention to Iraq's responsibility for the safety and security of Special Commission personnel, and expressing the intention of the Council to maximize diplomatic efforts during the following weekend among the parties concerned.

Cambodia

Another topic considered in October was the situation in Cambodia. On 8 October, the Secretary-General sent a letter to the President of the Security Council informing him that he had decided to extend for six months the mandate of his representative in Phnom Penh, who would continue to be assisted by a military adviser. The matter was considered by the members of the Council, who took note of the information and welcomed the Secretary-General's decision (S/1997/788).

Subsequently, on 27 October, the Secretary-General wrote to the President of the Security Council informing him that he had received a letter from Mr. Ung Huot and Mr. Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Ministers of Cambodia, providing assurances of security for the elections scheduled for 1998 and for the returning political leaders. In his letter, the Secretary-General said that he would respond to Mr. Huot and Mr. Hun Sen that the guarantees offered by them, combined with the role that the United Nations would play at the request of the Governments of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Troika, provided an adequate atmosphere for the return of political leaders.

On this same topic, the President of the Council received a visit from the representatives of the ASEAN Troika, who told him that, in relation to Cambodia, the Council had limited itself to taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General and that some type of political backing or positive sign of encouragement for the Secretary-General's efforts would be required thenceforth. In addition, they reported that they had asked the Secretary-General for the assistance and cooperation of the United Nations to monitor and observe the safe return of the exiled political leaders and that the Secretary-General was prepared to provide it on the understanding that the Council would back him in his decision.

In response to this request, on 30 October, the President of the Council wrote to the Secretary-General noting, among other things, that the members of the Council had taken note with appreciation of his letter of 27 October and its annex, that they welcomed the commitments of the leaders of the Government of Cambodia contained in that annex and that they supported the steps the Secretary-General was taking to ensure the monitoring of the return of the exiled political leaders and the resumption of their political activities.

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

On 3 October, consultations were held between the members of the Security Council, the Secretariat and the troop-contributing countries for the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), pursuant to the presidential statement of 28 May 1996 (S/PRST/1996/13). Previously, on 24 September, the Secretary-General had issued his report on UNIKOM (S/1997/740), in which he recommended that the Observation Mission be maintained.

The Council considered the question on 6 October and concurred with the Secretary-General's recommendation, deciding that it would review the question once again by 4 April 1998. The Secretary-General was so notified in a letter signed by the President of the Council dated 6 October (S/1997/773).

Subsequently, on 24 October, the Secretary-General wrote to the President of the Council informing him that Major General Giuseppe Santillo of Italy, Commander of the UNIKOM forces, would leave his post in November 1997 and that, after consultations with the parties concerned, he intended to designate Major General Esa Kalevo Tarnavien of Finland to replace him. On 30 October, a draft reply was circulated expressing the Council's agreement to this appointment; this reply was eventually sent under the Council Presidency of China.

Europe

Croatia

On 9 October, the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNTAES (S/1997/767). The Transitional Administrator, Mr. William Walker, was present on that occasion and gave a briefing on the latest events in the region.

The members of the Council then considered a draft presidential statement, prepared by the members of the Contact Group and introduced by the delegation of the Russian Federation, which was adopted on 20 October (S/PRST/1997/48). In the statement, the Council noted with approval several positive actions taken by the Government of Croatia, which were referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 2 October, as well as those which had been taken since the report was issued. It continued to note with concern that there were many outstanding areas and issues of contention and non-compliance, which required further, urgent action from the Government of Croatia. The Council also recognized the latest measures taken by the Government of Croatia, in particular the establishment of a programme for national reconciliation, and again identified the conditions yet to be fulfilled, thus declaring concluded the consideration of the last report of the Secretary-General before the expiry of the UNTAES mandate.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 30 October, the members of the Council heard a briefing from Mr. Kai Eide, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, who stated that in the past few months positive events had occurred in the country, but that the threats of secession and attempts of one group to dominate the other had not yet been eliminated.

Final comments

First, we must note with satisfaction that, in relation to sanctions, a new trend which a number of members of the Council had sought to support in the Council's decisions began to take shape. This trend was to endeavour to direct sanctions against those responsible for conflict situations, such as in the cases of Sierra Leone and Angola. The point was to avoid applying measures that could have negative humanitarian consequences for the bulk of the population, which was innocent of the decisions and actions taken by their leaders, who should be sanctioned.

Secondly, there was a growing participation by the regions and subregions in dealing with crises affecting a given State. This has been occurring more frequently in the case of Africa, as with the response of ECOWAS to the situation in Sierra Leone (and previously in Liberia). Similarly, the countries of the subregion are working through MISAB in the Central African Republic, as they did through the International Mediation Committee in the case of the Republic of the Congo. The Council is promoting this type of three-dimensional relationship (Council, regions and subregion) to help find solutions to conflict situations.

The Secretary-General attended the informal consultations of the Council on 14 and 15 October to brief the members on the situation in the Republic of the Congo. On the first of these occasions, the Council members requested the Secretary-General and the President of the Council to make a joint statement to the press on the difficult situation in that country at the time.

The situation in the Republic of the Congo and other African matters were also discussed at the luncheon given by the President of the Council in honour of the Secretary-General on 7 October.

With regard to Council procedures, it is important to note that during the month of October the conclusion mechanism was used twice by the President of the Council at the end of a formal meeting at which a resolution was adopted. This occurred in the cases of Western Sahara and Angola. These conclusions do not form part of the respective resolutions, but they are set down in the record of the relevant formal meeting.

Two meetings were held under the Arria formula. On 3 October, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was received, and on 15 October the former Ambassador of Venezuela, Mr. Diego Arria, was invited to speak. As its creator, he discussed the origins of the formula which bears his name.

On 29 October, the President of the Council submitted the annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly. He had previously visited the President of the Assembly to review the agendas of the two principal organs of the United Nations for the month of October.

Despite the best intentions of the Chilean delegation it was impossible to hold an open debate, owing to the failure of the Council members to come to an agreement.

Finally, the Chilean delegation wishes to thank Secretary-General Kofi Annan, Under-Secretaries-General Kieran Prendergast, Bernard Miyet and Yasushi Akashi and their teams, for the help they gave the Council Presidency under Chile in October. We also pay tribute to Ms. Neylan Bali and the staff of the Security Council Affairs Division of the Department of Political Affairs for their support.

China (November 1997)

Introduction

During November 1997, the Security Council held 21 informal consultations of the whole and 8 formal meetings. The Council adopted six resolutions and four presidential statements. During the period covered, the Council considered five United Nations and regional peacekeeping operations and conducted its review of sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Council also discussed matters related to Iraq and had corresponding reactions. The President briefed the President of the General Assembly and Chairmen of the regional groups on the programme of work of the Council. The President also briefed Member States that are not members of the Council on days on which informal consultations were held.

Iraq

During November, the Council held 10 informal consultations of the whole on Iraq. On 3 November, the Secretary-General briefed Council members about the visit to Iraq to be made by the team headed by Mr. Ibrahima Brahimi. Mr. Richard Butler, Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission, also gave a briefing. During the discussion, Council members expressed their firm support to the Secretary-General for sending the three-member team to Iraq and hoped that Iraq would cooperate with the team, so that the current problem could be properly solved. They also reaffirmed that Iraq should comprehensively implement the relevant Council resolutions. The President made a press statement after the consultation.

On 6 November, Council members were again briefed by Mr. Butler about the movement of some dual-purpose equipment by Iraq. During the discussion, Council members reaffirmed the relevant Council resolutions and presidential statements and expressed concern over the movement of the equipment. They also expressed their support for the diplomatic efforts of the three-member team and hoped that there would not be a situation that was detrimental to the solution of the issue. The President made a press statement afterwards.

On 10 November, the Secretary-General briefed Council members about the visit of the three-member team to Iraq.

On 11 November, Council members discussed a draft resolution on Iraq.

On 12 November, after informal consultations of the whole, the Council adopted resolution 1137 (1997), in which it decided to place travel restrictions on the Iraqi personnel concerned.

On 13 November, after informal consultations of the whole, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/51) on the decision of the Government of Iraq to expel personnel of the Special Commission of a specified nationality and demanded the immediate and unequivocal revocation of this action. The Council expressed its support for the Special Commission and IAEA and stressed the importance of their ensuring the implementation of all aspects of their mandates, including their vital work in monitoring and verification in Iraq, in accordance with the relevant Council resolutions.

On 19 November, Mr. Butler, the experts of the Special Commission and Mr. Garry Dillon, the leader of the IAEA Action Team, reported to the Council about their work. During the discussion, Council members stressed that it was important that the Special Commission resume its operation in Iraq as soon as possible and expressed support for the Special Commission in pursuit of the mandate of the Council resolutions. The President made a press statement after the consultations.

On 20 November, Council members discussed the letter addressed to the President of the Council by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, in which the Minister informed the President of the decision of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council to issue an invitation to the Special Commission, with its full complement of members, to return to Iraq to pursue its work there. In view of the letter addressed to the President by the Minister and the statement of the five permanent members of the Security Council in Geneva, Council members agreed to the immediate resumption by the Special Commission and IAEA of their inspection activities in Iraq, so as to carry out the mandates in the Council resolutions. They also expressed their readiness to consider any recommendations to be made by the emergency session of the Special Commission scheduled for 21 November. Council members also took note of the letter by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission addressed to Iraq on 27 October, proposing the holding of the next round of consultations with Iraq. Council members hoped that the consultations could proceed as soon as possible. The President made a press statement after the consultations.

On 22 November, Mr. Butler briefed Council members about the conclusions of the emergency session of the Special Commission. During the discussions, Council members appreciated the efforts of the members of the Special Commission. They discussed issues related to the working methods of the Special Commission and raised many questions. They also exchanged preliminary views on the report of the emergency session of the Special Commission. The President made a press statement after the consultations.

On 24 November, Mr. Butler and Mr. Dillon provided answers to questions raised by Council members on the issue of inspections. A draft presidential statement and a draft reply letter to the Chairman on the Special Commission in response to the report of the emergency session of the Special Commission were proposed. Council members had discussions on those two proposals.

Angola

On 19 November, Mr. Hedi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, briefed Council members on the development of the situation in Angola since the Council's adoption of resolution 1135 (1997). Council members were disturbed by the lack of progress in the peace process in Angola. They called on the parties concerned, especially UNITA, to cooperate fully with MONUA and implement faithfully obligations contained in the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Council resolutions. Concerns were expressed over the UNITA attack on MONUA personnel, and UNITA was urged to ensure the safety and security of MONUA and its freedom of movement. The President briefed the press after the consultations.

Central African Republic

On 4 November, Council members reviewed the sixth periodic report of MISAB, and Mr. Annabi gave a briefing about the recent situation in that country. The President also briefed the members on his visit to the Central African Republic from 21 to 23 October. On 6 November, the Council adopted resolution 1136 (1997), in which it approved the continued conduct by Member States participating in MISAB of the operation and extended for three months the authorization to Member States and those States providing logistical support to ensure security and freedom of movement of their personnel. It requested Member States participating in MISAB to report to the Council at least every month. The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to undertake necessary steps to establish a Trust Fund for the Central African Republic.

Republic of the Congo

Mr. Sahnoun, the Joint United Nations/OAU Special Representative, briefed Council members on 5 November on the development of the situation in the Republic of the Congo. Council members agreed to continue to follow the situation in the Congo. During the discussion, concerns were made over the presence of foreign troops still in the Congo and views were expressed that opinions from the countries of the Great Lakes region should be understood and respected when issues concerning that area were discussed.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Council members conducted the seventeenth review of sanctions on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 7 November. Documents relating to the review and before Council members included letters addressed to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General, Permanent Representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United Kingdom and France and the OAU Committee of Five. During the discussion, different opinions were expressed, and no consensus was reached on the modifications on the sanctions measures. The President made a brief press statement after the review.

Sierra Leone

On 11 November, Council members were briefed by the delegations from the ECOWAS Committee of Five under the Arria formula concerning the Peace Plan signed at Conakry on 23 October 1997. A presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/52) was subsequently adopted by the Council on 14 November, which expressed the full appreciation for and support of the peace efforts made by the Committee of Five, welcomed the signing of the Peace Plan and called for the faithful implementation of all the provisions of the Peace Plan.

Western Sahara

Council members had discussions on 19 November on the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Western Sahara. Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, gave updates on the item. Council members appreciated the efforts made by the Secretary-General for the implementation of the settlement plan and agreed with the concrete steps and timetable recommended by him. They also agreed to follow the issue.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 11 November, Council members considered the report of the High Representative, Mr. Carlos Westerdorp, on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which had been transmitted to the Council on 16 October by the Secretary-General. The High Representative gave an update to the members on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Council members shared his general assessment of the current situation and reiterated their support for his coordinating efforts in the implementation of the Peace Agreement. Council members noted some progress made, but were concerned at the remaining problems. They urged the parties to strengthen their cooperation with the High Representative and the International Tribunal so as to achieve full and prompt implementation of the Peace Agreement. The President made a brief press statement afterwards.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The Secretary-General submitted a report on 20 November to the Council, in which he recommended a six-month extension of the mandate of UNPREDEP until 31 May 1998.

The Council, after informal consultations of the whole, adopted a technical roll-over resolution (1140 (1997)), in which the mandate of UNPREDEP was extended until 4 December 1997. Meanwhile, Council members continued their consultations with a view to solving the remaining aspects of the mandate of UNPREDEP.

Georgia

The Council held informal consultations of the whole on 5 November on the situation in Georgia, based on the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 28 October. Mr. Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General, briefed Council members on the latest developments in Abkhazia, Georgia.

During the discussion, Council members expressed regret at the lack of visible progress on the two key issues, namely, the future political status of Abkhazia and the permanent return of refugees and displaced persons. They called upon the two parties to ensure the full implementation of the ceasefire agreement. Members commended the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Russian Federation for their mediation efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement on the basis of full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, and welcomed the intention of the Special Representative to hold a high-level meeting on 17 November in Geneva. They also supported the additional measures envisaged by the Secretary-General in the report to improve the safety of personnel of UNOMIG. A presidential statement was adopted on 6 November (S/PRST/1997/50).

Tajikistan

The Secretary-General submitted a report to the Council on 5 November, recommending a six-month extension of the mandate of UNMOT and expansion of the mandate and size of UNMOT, in order to assist in the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan. On 14 November, the Council adopted resolution 1138 (1997), in which it decided to extend the mandate of UNMOT until 15 May 1998 as well as to authorize the Secretary-General to expand the mandate and size of the mission.

Haiti

On 24 November, Council members discussed the report of the Secretary-General on UNTMIH. They generally agreed with the assessment and recommendations contained in the report and were of the view that the main tasks before the Government and people of Haiti were economic rehabilitation and reconstruction. They also commended the role played by UNTMIH in helping to stabilize the situation in Haiti. On 28 November, the Council adopted resolution 1141 (1997), in which it, *inter alia*, decided to establish until 30 November 1998, MIPONUH, composed of up to 300 civilian police, with the mandate limited to a one-year period to support and assist the professionalization of the Haitian National Police.

Other matters

During the informal consultations of the whole on 21 November, Council members exchanged preliminary views, under the item entitled "Other matters", on issues related to sanctions. They found the exchange useful and would be willing to continue such discussions. Some members also believed that an open debate on such issues would be desirable.

Costa Rica (December 1997)

Introduction

The present document has been prepared under the responsibility of Mr. Fernando Berrocal Soto, Permanent Representative of Costa Rica. It should not be considered to represent the views of the Security Council or its members.

During the month of December, the Council held nine formal meetings and an open debate on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, Dr. Fernando Naranjo Villalobos, presided over the formal meeting and open debate on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 19 December. During the Presidency of Costa Rica the Council adopted five resolutions and four presidential statements.

General comments

The Presidency of Costa Rica endeavoured to work on the basis of the principles of transparency and openness. In this regard, it followed the practice of adding, when possible, to the agenda of informal consultations published in the daily journal of the United Nations the issues to be taken up under the item entitled "Other matters". At the same time, it briefed delegations immediately after consultations of the Council had taken place. The President gave statements to the press after the informal consultations of the whole regarding the items taken up, as advised by the members of the Security Council.

The Presidency of Costa Rica gave particular attention to the issue of working methods of the Council and included on the agenda for December the holding of informal consultations of the whole on this matter. At those consultations, the elected members of the Council presented for the consideration of the Council a position paper on the working methods of the Security Council annexed to a letter dated 22 December 1997, which contained a series of comments and proposals for the democratization and improvement of the methods of work and decision-making in this principal organ of the United Nations. It is the opinion of the delegation of Costa Rica that this issue constitutes a key element for the reform of the Council, which is being discussed in the Open-Ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council. Costa Rica considers that the reform of the methods of work of the Council and approval of its definitive rules of procedure constitute a most important element of the process of reform of the Council. In this regard, the position paper prepared by the elected members of the Council is of extreme importance. As in previous months, African issues dominated the agenda of the Council. Some other issues of special importance, such as the situation in Iraq, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Croatia, Cyprus, Afghanistan and Tajikistan were also discussed.

Working methods of the Security Council

On 23 December, members of the Council met in informal consultations of the whole on the working methods of the Council and discussed the position paper prepared by 10 of its members on that issue. Some members stressed the fact that they were presenting only preliminary views.

Some members questioned the convenience of discussing this issue when it was being discussed both by the Open-Ended Working Group and by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization. They argued that it might be prudent to wait for a conclusion of the discussions that were being held in those other organs. Other members pointed out that the Council was the master of its own procedure and that it consequently had the right and the obligation to consider any possible improvements to its methods of work.

Some of the authors of the proposal expressed that it was intended to improve the efficiency of the decision-making procedures of the Council and to increase transparency and democracy in its actions. It was mentioned that improvement in its methods of work could increase the legitimacy and leadership of the Council action before the international community. Those members further explained that there were loopholes in the current provisional rules of procedure and that it was necessary to respect fully both the letter and the spirit of the provisions of the Charter regarding the procedures of the Council. They also stressed the need to adopt definitive rules of procedure for the Council.

Some members recognized the importance of ensuring the proper balance between the goal of transparency and the need for efficiency in the workings of the Council. In that regard, some members stressed that the delicate nature of the issues regarding international peace and security and the crisis circumstances that usually surround the items in the agenda of the Council require a particular degree of confidentiality and efficiency. Some members also mentioned that some of the proposals included in the position paper were already in practice, while much of the success of the Council during the last years was due to the consensus procedure usually used, according to which agreements were made confidentially instead of having procedural disputes in formal meetings. Some members insisted that a realistic approach must be used in order to reform the working methods of the Security Council and that any reform of those procedures required the agreement of all members.

Several members presented diverging views regarding the modalities for the participation of States non-members of the Council and of non-governmental organizations in its work. It was decided that the informal working group of the Security Council concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions would continue to consider these issues.

Africa

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 3 December, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Ibrahima Fall, briefed Council members on the status of the investigative team. After overcoming the difficulties with the authorities in Kinshasa, the Secretary-General sent a letter to President Kabila expressing gratitude to him for receiving the team and for allowing them to carry out their mandate. In his letter, the Secretary-General stated that, because of the delay in the deployment of the investigative team, its mandate needed to be extended until May 1998. Regarding the current situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mr. Fall added that the Government of President Kabila had established a liaison committee to work with the investigative team and that a conference of the friends of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was scheduled to take place in Brussels on 4 December. This conference was going to discuss further aid in the economic and social fields. The United Nations was going to be represented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Regarding the political situation, the Government was not allowing the participation of opposition political parties. The economic crisis was affecting the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since there were no funds to pay civil servants. Council members expressed their concern about the situation.

Rwanda

On 8 December, the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Mr. Laity Kama, was invited to address the Council members during informal consultations of the whole. Mr. Kama provided a brief history of the Tribunal and emphasized the Tribunal's need for additional resources and personnel in order to work effectively. He reminded the members of the Council that, in its resolution 955 (1994) by which the Tribunal was established, the Council decided to consider increasing the number of judges and Trial Chambers if it becomes necessary. He added that, to date, 23 persons had been indicted in Arusha and that, owing to the cooperation of several States, a number of high-ranking officials had been captured and were awaiting trial.

Mr. Kama referred to his request for the creation of a new chamber and for hiring more personnel. He also mentioned the possibility of hiring ad hoc judges, which could be less expensive. At the time, two trials were taking place in the permanent chamber, and a third one was being held in the provisional chamber. A second permanent chamber was scheduled to be constructed during the year so that three trials could be heard at the same time.

Mr. Kama placed special emphasis on the problems regarding the protection of witnesses, which is necessary before, during and after the trial. Council members agreed to continue consultations to consider this matter.

On 15 December, Assistant Secretary-General Fall briefed Council members on the massacre of 300 people in Mundede. Mr. Fall explained that the political situation in Rwanda needed to be taken into account. He pointed out that special attention should be given to the economic and social impact of the return of over one million refugees, many of whom bring arms with them; the fact that a minority composed of 15 per cent of the population rules over the majority; the tension between Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and the uncontrolled ethnic problem.

The President of the Council delivered a press statement expressing the members' concerns regarding the deterioration of the situation in Rwanda and urging the Government to respect human rights and to cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Angola

On 10 December, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Mr. Bernard Miyet presented the report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/954). Since the date of issuance of the report, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Alioune Blondin Beye, had met with President dos Santos to evaluate the progress of the peace process. The meeting between President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi had not been scheduled. The movement of MONUA personnel continued to be restricted, and they faced problems in carrying out their mandate. MONUA continued to monitor the disarmament process and, on 8 December, ended the demining process. The members of the Council agreed with the recommendations of the Secretary-General and stressed that a dialogue between the parties needed to be established.

Central African Republic

On 10 December, Under-Secretary-General Miyet presented the report of the International Monitoring Committee (S/1997/954). He highlighted the most important points of that report and the success of preventive diplomacy. The problems of internal security needed to be solved in order to allow the implementation of the Bangui Agreements. The repatriation of refugees to the Republic of Congo had started. A multidisciplinary mission formed by technical officers from several departments of the United Nations Secretariat had gone to the Central African Republic a week earlier to evaluate the situation, especially in its military aspect. A follow-up was going to be given by high-level officers and leaders of the region, and a final report was to be presented to the Council in January.

The President delivered a press statement urging the parties in the Central African Republic to comply with the Bangui Agreements and to cooperate with MISAB.

Burundi

On 11 December, the members of the Council were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Kieran Prendergast. He explained that the situation had eased after the Dar es Salaam summit in September 1997 and that a new phase had begun. Political tensions continued in the community, as well as between the Parliament and the Government. The main concern at the time was the deterioration of the relations between the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi.

The Arusha process had stalled, and former President Nyerere, the head mediator, had said that he would not continue his mediating efforts until Burundi was willing to cooperate. The Government of Burundi had requested the establishment of an international tribunal, but this proposal had not been considered. In the meantime, trials and executions continued under the local judicial system.

The Secretary-General had decided to send a fact-finding mission to the border between the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi. Burundi had agreed to allow the mission to carry out its investigations, while the United Republic of Tanzania requested more clarification on its purpose.

The Department of Humanitarian Affairs had sent a mission to investigate the impact of the regional sanctions on the population. The members of the Council expressed their concern for the impasse in the negotiation process.

The President made a statement to the press on this matter.

Sierra Leone

On 11 December, Under-Secretary-General Miyet presented the report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/958). He said that there were problems with the implementation of the military aspects of the Conakry Agreements and that, although there was a ceasefire in place, the fighting continued, mainly between the Revolutionary United Front and the Kamajors.

The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. Okello, was scheduled to meet in Abuja with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS, and with the Head of ECOMOG. He was also scheduled to attend the meeting of the Committee of Five of ECOWAS in Lomé.

In his report, the Secretary-General recommended opening an office in Freetown to cover the military, political and humanitarian problems and to work with all the parties. The members of the Council supported the recommendations of the Secretary-General and the work of the Special Envoy.

The President made a statement to the press on this issue.

Liberia

On 15 December, Assistant Secretary-General Fall briefed Council members on the recent events in Liberia. He reported that the policy of reconciliation continued under the Government of President Taylor and that all political parties had occupied their seats in the legislative bodies. Many opposition leaders had been appointed to high-level positions. He also said that there were tensions between the Government of Liberia and ECOWAS.

Mr. Fall indicated that the United Nations office would open in 1998 and that Mr. Felix Downes-Thomas had been appointed Representative of Secretary-General for Liberia.

The Council requested the Secretariat to provide a report of the impact of the situation in the region and the lifting of the arms embargo in Liberia.

Somalia

Council members received a briefing from the Secretariat, as well as from the Permanent Representative of Egypt, on the outcome of the Cairo Conference.

On 23 December, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/57) in which it welcomed the agreements reached at the conference, as well as other efforts made by the countries of the region and international and regional organizations. In the same statement, the Council also urged the parties to comply with the Cairo accords, and reiterated its call upon States to fulfil their obligations to implement the general embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992).

Europe

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

On 3 December, the members of the Council discussed the report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/911 and Add.1). The delegation of Portugal, as a coordinator of the coordinating and consultative process, introduced a draft resolution.

On 4 December, the Security Council met in a formal meeting and adopted resolution 1142 (1997) in which the Council extended the mandate of UNPREDEP for a final period until 31 August 1998.

Croatia

On 4 December, Council members considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNTAES (S/1997/953).

Under-Secretary-General Miyet informed the Council of the Secretary-General's recommendations on the establishment of a civilian component of 180 personnel after the mandate of UNTAES ended on 15 January 1998.

On 19 December, the Council met in a formal meeting and adopted resolution 1145 (1997) approving a new civilian component for a nine-month period beginning on 16 January 1998.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 16 December, Council members considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIBH (S/1997/966).

Assistant Secretary-General Annabi explained the situation in the country and the recommendations of the Secretary-General. He highlighted two main issues: judicial reform and financial crimes. He also indicated that the Bonn Conference on these issues had taken place.

As coordinator of the coordinating and consultative process, Portugal prepared a draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of UNMIBH. During consultations, the members of the Council decided to hold an open debate on the issue. On 18 December the Security Council met in a formal meeting and held an open debate on Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the general debate, the Council adopted resolution 1144 (1997) by which it approved the extension of the mandate of UNMIBH for an additional six-month period, until 21 June 1998.

Cyprus

On 2 December, Mr. Diego Cordovez, Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus, briefed the Council members on the situation in Cyprus. Mr. Cordovez informed Council members about the five main issues to be discussed once the negotiations between the parties were resumed: the Constitution, security, territorial issues, displaced persons and properties, and economic and financial cooperation.

The Council members also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1997/962) and the report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/1997/973).

On 23 December, the Council adopted resolution 1146 (1997) approving the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for an additional six-month period, until 30 June 1998.

Middle East

Iraq

During December, Council members held five meetings of informal consultations of the whole on Iraq.

"Oil for food"

The Secretary-General submitted a report (S/1997/935) to the Council members in which he recommended an extension of resolution 986 (1995).

On 4 December, the Secretary-General briefed the Council members on this matter. Council members discussed a draft resolution on Iraq, considering the extension of resolution 986 (1995). After informal consultations, the members of the Council adopted a roll-over resolution (resolution 1143 (1997)), in which it decided to extend the mandate of the disposition of resolution 986 (1995) for an additional period of 180 days. The President of the Council made a statement to the press following that meeting.

United Nations Special Commission

The Security Council paid close attention to the developments regarding the activities of the Special Commission and acted on them.

On 3 December, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/54) in which it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the report of the emergency session of the Special Commission aimed at full and expeditious implementation of the relevant resolutions and at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of Special Commission work to that end. It reiterated its demand that Iraq fulfil all its obligations under the relevant resolutions, cooperate fully with the Special Commission and IAEA, and provide all the information requested by the Special Commission. Immediate and unrestricted access to all sites was again demanded. The members also welcomed the progress achieved by the Special Commission and IAEA in some disarmament areas.

On 8 December, Council members were briefed by Mr. Richard Butler, Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, regarding his next visit to Baghdad. During the discussions, Council members expressed their appreciation for the efforts of the Special Commission and its Executive Chairman and expressed their full support for its coming mission. The President made a statement to the press after the consultations.

On 18 December, once Mr. Butler had returned from his trip to Baghdad, he presented a report on the outcome of his mission to Iraq. He informed Council members that he was planning his next visit to Baghdad on 19 January. The delegations presented their comments and planned to hold further consultations. The President made a statement to the press after the consultations. Mr. Butler briefed Council members again on 20 December, regarding some talking points provided by the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the members of the Council on the progress of the conversations between the Special Commission and the Iraqi authorities, in response to Mr. Butler's report.

On 22 December, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/56), in which it reiterated its demands that Iraq should cooperate fully with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions and that Iraq should grant immediate and unconditional access to the Special Commission inspection teams. The Council stressed that failure by Iraq to provide this access was unacceptable. It acknowledged that discussions between the Special Commission and Iraqi officials were continuing on practical arrangements for implementation of all its relevant resolutions. It also expressed its full support to the Special Commission and its Executive Chairman, including the ongoing discussions with the Iraqi officials.

Asia

Afghanistan

On 15 December, during an informal meeting, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, updated the Council members on the situation in Afghanistan since the last report of the Secretary-General. He said that the Taliban continued to rule two thirds of the territory and there had been no changes in the military situation. He pointed out that it was expected that the winter would prevent the factions from engaging in major fights. He said that there continue to be problems in the leadership and that confrontation had grown between the two main leaders (Dostum and Malik). A positive event was the exchange of prisoners of war between the two factions.

The bodies of 2,000 Taliban soldiers had been found. Mr. Brahimi said that it was believed that General Malik was responsible for their deaths. A mission was sent to investigate the crime. The human rights situation continued to deteriorate and the Taliban continued to prevent the proper distribution of humanitarian assistance. He reported that drug production and trafficking was continuing.

On 16 December, the Council adopted a presidential statement on Afghanistan (S/PRST/1997/55), in which it reiterated its grave concern ~~at~~ the political, military and human rights situation in the country.

Tajikistan

On 17 December, Assistant Secretary-General Annabi briefed the Council members on the worsening of the security situation in Tajikistan, the security of the international personnel and humanitarian workers and the hostage-taking incidents that continued to occur in the region. The members of the Council received information on the killing of a French relief worker.

The members of the Security Council expressed their concern for the delays in the implementation of the peace process and for the possible delays in the steps leading to the holding of free elections. The members of the Council welcomed the success of the Vienna donors conference.

The members of the Council also called upon all the parties involved to be more active in fulfilling their commitments undertaken in the peace process and to refrain from any activities that would impede its implementation. They also made an appeal to the two parties to ensure the security of United Nations personnel and of all international personnel.

A press statement was made.

Attachment

Position paper on working methods of the Security Council

The Security Council should proceed to finalize its provisional rules of procedure, including the new methods of work and the new practices which have been agreed upon and are being implemented, without prejudice to further improvement of the working methods of the Council and their flexible application.

Open public meetings should be held at any stage of the consideration of a subject, in lieu of informal consultations of the whole. Whenever necessary, the Council could meet in private formal sessions. Written records should be ensured for formal sessions of the Council, public or private. Informal consultations of the whole could be held whenever necessary but not as the main way for the Council to conduct its business. Orientation debates previously announced and with the participation of States not members of the Council should be held prior to the Council's taking a decision on a particular matter.

The Security Council should apply strictly the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Council's provisional rules of procedure, particularly those related to ensuring that any Member of the United Nations and any State which is not a member of the United Nations as well as members of the Secretariat or any other person may participate or be invited to participate, as appropriate, in the discussion of any item before the Council and be given adequate opportunity to address the Council in an appropriate forum.

The Security Council should consider allowing States non-members of the Council to make statements at the meetings at which a statement is made by the President on behalf of members of the Council.

Meetings held under the Arria formula are designed to allow members of the Council to obtain information related to issues under consideration from any source, not least of a non-governmental nature. Arria meetings are not the privileged format for the Council to meet with representatives of States; formal meetings of the Council, according to the Charter and the existing provisional rules, are. By virtue of their informal character, Arria meetings do not require formal acquiescence by all members of the Council. However, all Security Council members should be encouraged to participate.

Briefings by the Secretary-General or any United Nations official acting on his behalf should, as appropriate, be made at a formal meeting of the Security Council in public or private session in accordance with rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. Written records of such briefings should therefore be ensured.

Before the Security Council imposes sanctions on any Member State or reviews sanctions imposed on any State, a formal meeting of the Council should be held as a general rule where opportunity should be given to the State or States concerned or the State under sanctions as well as other neighbouring and interested States to present their views in accordance with Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter at an appropriate time.

Briefings by the President of the Security Council to the general membership should be substantive and conducted promptly after each informal consultation of the whole, including information on draft resolutions and/or presidential statements under consideration at such consultations. Members of the Security Council should be encouraged to follow a transparent approach with other States not members of the Council concerning the work of the Council with a view to benefiting from their views on subject matters under consideration.

The sanctions committees should further enhance transparency in their work through publishing the summary records for each meeting of the committees in a timely manner.

Consultations with troop-contributing countries should ensure more active participation of members of the Council as well as troop-contributing States through:

(a) The participation of potential troop contributors and other substantial contributors in the consultations in the preparatory phase of each operation as well as when the mandates of the operations are extended or changed;

(b) The preparation of a summary of the consultations with troop contributors to be made available to all Member States;

(c) The holding of presidential briefings for the general membership on the results of meetings with troop contributors.

Agenda items of formal Council meetings and informal consultations of the whole published in the *Journal* should be more specific.

The Council should make a tentative forecast of its programme of work more available to the general membership, as stated in the note by the President dated 27 July 1993, preferably as a document of the Security Council, and include the provisional monthly programme of work of the Council. In this regard, the Council should consider the programme of work for the month in a formal session.

An effective mechanism should be established to alert States non-members of the Council of emergency, previously unscheduled and/or weekend meetings of the Security Council. The Secretariat should take the necessary measures to this end.

The descriptive part of the annual report of the Council should include a factual summary of the discussions at the consultations of the whole on all issues considered by the Council, as well as a summary of the deliberations of the sanctions committees. Information regarding the substantive work of the subsidiary organs of the Council, including the sanctions committees, should be included in the annex to the annual report.

The Security Council should consider implementing the provisions of Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter by presenting special reports, when necessary, to the General Assembly. The Council should identify such necessary cases taking into account all relevant factors.

France (January 1998)

During the month of January 1998, the Security Council held 6 official meetings and 11 consultations. The Council adopted five resolutions and endorsed two statements by the President. It extended four United Nations peacekeeping mandates. At the end of each meeting at which consultations were held, the President of the Council briefed the press, and an account of the meeting was provided to the States that were not members of the Council.

Africa

Angola

On 22 January, the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 12 January 1998.

The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola informed the members of the Council of the developments that had taken place since 12 January, in particular with regard to the implementation of the timetable approved at the meeting of the Joint Commission on 9 January 1998 in order to complete the implementation of the tasks of the Lusaka Protocol by the end of February 1998.

The members of the Council welcomed that important step, which marked the beginning of the final stage of the peace process in Angola, and they stressed the need for the parties to implement that agreement and that special attention should be given to the completion of the demobilization process and the monitoring of the human rights situation. The members of the Council underscored the importance, in this context, of the planned meeting between President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi.

The members of the Council considered it necessary to extend the mandate of MONUA for three months in accordance with the Secretary-General's recommendations. They discussed ways in which MONUA could modify its contingent in response to developments in the situation in Angola, in particular in order to meet the growing needs for civilian police in connection with the extension of State administration. It was recognized that the components of MONUA should be modified in the light of the implementation of the commitments undertaken by the parties.

On 26 January, the members of the Council considered a draft resolution in which the Council decided to extend the mandate of MONUA for three months, requested the Secretary-General to submit no later than 13 March 1998 a report on the situation in Angola, especially in regard to the implementation of the timetable approved by the Joint Commission, with recommendations regarding the possible reconfiguration before 30 April 1998 of the components of MONUA, as well as preliminary recommendations regarding the United Nations presence in Angola after 30 April 1998; and requested the Government of Angola and UNITA to implement all the provisions of the signed agreements and to cooperate with MONUA.

Council resolution 1149 (1998) was unanimously adopted at an official meeting of the Council held on 27 January.

Central African Republic

On 8 January, the members of the Council considered the second periodic report on MISAB, submitted by the International Monitoring Committee pursuant to Council resolution 1136 (1997) of 6 November 1997. The members of the Council noted with satisfaction the way in which MISAB was continuing to carry out its mandate and once again commended the activities of MISAB and the International Monitoring Committee. Progress in the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and in the recovery of heavy weapons had continued. However, efforts should be continued to implement the Agreements in their entirety. The members of the Council considered that lasting stabilization and an improvement in the situation in the Central African Republic could be achieved only through the full implementation of all aspects of the Agreements, the restructuring of the armed forces and a comprehensive solution to the financial crisis.

The Secretariat reported that a mission led by Mr. Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, was in Bangui in order to prepare the report that the Secretary-General had been requested to submit to the Council before the end of January 1998 pursuant to Council resolution 1136 (1997).

On 30 January, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 23 January 1998 (S/1998/61). On the whole, the members of the Council reacted favourably to the Secretary-General's analysis and recommendations. They considered that, once MISAB had completed its work, the lack of an international presence in the Central African Republic could be dangerous, given the precariousness of the situation, and especially in the light of the legislative elections scheduled for August-September 1998. They agreed that the results achieved over the period of a year thanks to the work of MISAB and the International Monitoring Committee should be consolidated. They stressed the need for the Central African Republic to implement all the provisions of the Bangui Agreements and the commitments made by the President of the Central African Republic in his letter to the Secretary-General, which was annexed to the Secretary-General's report. The members of the Council expressed their readiness to extend the provisions of Council resolution 1136 (1997) for several additional weeks and to consider further proposals by the Secretary-General concerning the establishment of a peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic, which could take over after MISAB completed its work.

Western Sahara

On 20 January, the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 15 January 1998 (S/1998/35), concerning progress in the identification process.

Mr. Annabi noted that, between 3 December 1997, the day on which the identification process was resumed, and 19 January, nearly 17,700 persons had been identified. He reiterated his request that the necessary measures should be taken to deploy the military component.

The members of the Council reaffirmed their support for the Secretary-General's efforts and welcomed the appointment of Mr. Charles Dunbar as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara. They expressed their satisfaction that the settlement process had been reactivated, and stressed that the full cooperation of the parties was essential. They discussed ways of modifying in an appropriate manner the strength and components of MINURSO as progress was made in the implementation of the timetable submitted by the Secretary-General in his report of 13 November 1997 (S/1997/882). It was stressed that the financial difficulties must be overcome and should not jeopardize the success of the settlement plan or the Houston agreements. The members of the Council declared that they were ready to adopt a resolution approving an increase in the strength of MINURSO.

On 21 January, the members of the Council considered a draft resolution in which the Council approved the deployment of an engineering unit required for demining activities and of the additional administrative staff; expressed its intention to consider positively the request for the remaining additional military and police assets as soon as the identification process had reached a stage which made the deployment of such assets essential; and called upon the parties to cooperate with the Special Representative and the Identification Commission so that the identification process could be completed.

Security Council resolution 1148 (1998) was unanimously adopted at an official meeting held on 26 January.

Somalia

Mr. Fall, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, reported on the developments that had taken place since the signing of the agreement in Cairo on 22 December 1997 and the holding of the conference in Addis Ababa on 8 January 1998 and in the light of prospects for holding the National Reconciliation Conference in Baydoa on 15 February 1998.

It was noted that no action on the part of the Council was required prior to the convening of the Conference.

Asia

Afghanistan

At their informal consultations of 8 January, the members of the Council heard a briefing by Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan.

Mr. Brahimi drew the attention of the members of the Council to the virtual blockade on food supplies for the Hazarajat region. He had noted a hardening in the attitude of the Taliban towards the United Nations. He reported on the consultations held in conjunction with the Islamic summit meeting in Tehran and on the initiatives undertaken by several countries of the region, especially Pakistan.

In the ensuing discussion, the members of the Council stressed that the bombardment of Bamyan airport and the attacks on United Nations personnel engaged in humanitarian tasks were unacceptable. They expressed support for the Secretary-General's appeal to the Taliban to allow humanitarian assistance to proceed without obstruction and to put an end to all actions that endangered the security of humanitarian personnel.

Iraq

On 13 January, Mr. Butler, Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission, informed the members of the Council of the latest developments and, in particular, of the fact that the Special Commission inspection team (team 227) had found it impossible to conduct inspections of the designated sites. He gave details of the composition of the team. He confirmed his intention to travel to Baghdad on 19 January. The members of the Council unanimously deplored the Iraqi decision and invited Mr. Butler to explore this issue during his forthcoming visit to Baghdad.

On 14 January, Mr. Butler reported on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Commission on its emergency session of 21 November 1997, with particular reference to the additional equipment to be requested from Member States, additional reconnaissance aircraft and the recruitment of experts of more diverse geographical origins.

In a presidential statement adopted on 14 January, the members of the Council found it necessary to recall previous demands that Iraq should comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate fully, immediately and without conditions with the Special Commission; reiterated their condemnation of Iraq's decision to try to dictate the terms of its cooperation with the Special Commission, and expressed their full support for the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission in the context of his forthcoming visit to Baghdad, and encouraged him to continue his efforts.

On 22 January, the members of the Council, having received the report of 14 January 1998 on the visit by the IAEA technical team to Iraq from 19 to 21 December 1997, heard Mr. Garry Dillon, leader of the IAEA Action Team on Iraq, who summarized the major points of the report.

A discussion took place among the members of the Council on the conditions and timing for the nuclear area to be left solely to ongoing monitoring, given the progress already made and the nature of the few issues still pending.

On 23 January, the members of the Council, having received on 22 January the report on the visit to Baghdad by Mr. Butler, Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, were given a briefing by him. Mr. Butler supplemented his written report by oral observations on the climate in which his talks in Baghdad had taken place and the principal difficulties encountered by the Special Commission in the three disarmament areas under its jurisdiction. In the course of the discussions that followed the presentation, the members of the Council stressed the importance of the access issue, not only for the tasks of inspection, but also for the proper functioning of ongoing monitoring. The members of the Council agreed that the idea of a moratorium on inspections of certain categories of sites was unacceptable. They decided to continue their consultations.

Lebanon

The report of the Secretary-General of 20 January 1997 on UNIFIL was considered on 27 February.

The members of the Council paid tribute to UNIFIL civilian and military personnel and expressed concern at the increased number of incidents that particularly affected the civilian population. They felt that this situation provided additional justification for the maintenance of UNIFIL. They noted the assistance provided by the United Nations to the monitoring group for southern Lebanon. Consensus was reached to renew the mandate of the Force.

On 30 January, the Council unanimously adopted its resolution 1151 (1998), renewing the mandate of UNIFIL, and a presidential statement in terms identical to those of the corresponding texts adopted in July 1997.

Europe

Croatia

On 8 January, the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General of 30 December 1997 on UNMOP. During the discussion, attention was drawn to violations of the demilitarization regime and the need for the parties to commit themselves resolutely to solving the problem.

On 13 January, the members of the Council drew up a draft resolution extending the mandate of UNMOP until 15 July 1998 and urged the parties to abide by their mutual commitments and take concrete steps towards a negotiated settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka.

Resolution 1147 (1998) was adopted unanimously during an official meeting on 13 January 1998.

Georgia

On 27 January, the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General of February 1998 on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia. They heard a statement by Mr. Bota, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Georgia.

Mr. Bota explained the reasons which seemed to him to form the basis for the constructive attitude shown by the parties during the most recent negotiations held under the aegis of the United Nations. Mr. Bota informed the members of the Council about his priorities in the months to come, in particular the adoption of confidence-building measures, a technical evaluation of the main political problems and an agreement on the return of the refugees.

On 30 January 1998, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1150 (1998), under which it extended the mandate of UNOMIG until 31 July 1998, encouraged the Secretary-

General and his Special Representative to continue their efforts; emphasized the primary responsibility of the parties to make use of the framework for negotiations set up under the aegis of the United Nations in order to make progress towards a settlement; condemned the activities of the armed groups in the Gali region; and welcomed the steps taken by the Secretary-General to improve the security conditions of UNOMIG personnel.

Working methods of the Security Council

The Security Council's informal working group on documentation and other procedural matters met on 19 January. It considered the proposals on the working methods of the Security Council submitted in December by 10 Council members.

Gabon (February 1998)

During the month of February 1998, African issues once again predominated on the Security Council's agenda. This demonstrates yet again the especially precarious nature of the situation in Africa, a continent which urgently needs security and stability to ensure its development.

However, this period was dominated by the Iraqi question, exacerbated by the tension engendered by the refusal to allow members of the Special Commission to visit sites regarded as sensitive.

The following is a review of the situation at the end of the month of February with regard to the issues which were considered:

Africa

Central African Republic

On 4 February, the Security Council considered the third periodic report of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB), pursuant to its resolution 1136 (1997).

In that connection the Council, following the supplementary report by Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, took note of the progress made by the Government of the Central African Republic in implementing the Agreements, and urged it to continue its efforts unabated until they were fully successful.

As the mandate of MISAB was almost coming to an end, and out of a concern to continue to ensure peace and security in the country, the Council undertook, in the light of further information, to give close consideration to the proposal requesting it to authorize the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic.

Pending the submission to it by the Secretary-General of his recommendations on the establishment of such an operation, in particular its structure, objectives and financial implications, the Council decided, by adopting resolution 1152 (1998), to authorize the extension of the mandate of MISAB until 16 March 1998.

Sierra Leone

On 13 February, following the rapid development of events and the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone, the members of the Council heard reports by Mr. Bernard Miyet, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and Mr. Sergio de Mello, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs.

At the request of the members of the Council, in a press briefing the President expressed the Council's concern about the unstable situation in Sierra Leone and the heavy losses of human lives among the civilian population.

He also indicated that the Council had therefore launched an appeal for the restoration of peace and stability in Sierra Leone, and emphasized the importance of humanitarian assistance, access to needy populations, guarantees of the safety of humanitarian personnel and respect for human rights.

One week later, on 20 February, Mr. Annabi and Mr. Martin Griffiths reported to the Council on recent developments in Sierra Leone, where calm had apparently returned to Freetown, although looting was still taking place in parts of the territory, and efforts were under way to deliver humanitarian aid in a number of regions.

Following discussions among the members of the Council, the President made a statement to the press indicating that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations was to keep the Council informed of any new developments in Sierra Leone.

At its meeting of 26 February 1998, the Security Council adopted a statement by the President on Sierra Leone in which it welcomed, *inter alia*, the return to calm in Freetown, commended the efforts of ECOMOG to stabilize the security situation in Sierra Leone and encouraged the earliest possible return to the country by

President Kabbah in order to re-establish a functioning and autonomous Government.

Burundi

On 26 February, Mr. Youssef Mahmoud, Director of the Africa II Division of the Department of Political Affairs, reported to the members of the Council on the recent events which had occurred in Burundi, in particular the talks held from 18 to 21 February between the National Assembly, civil society and the Front pour la démocratie au Burundi (FRODEBU), on the one hand, and the sixth regional summit on the Burundi conflict, held at Kampala on 21 February, on the other.

According to the communiqué of the Summit (S/1998/152), the Heads of State of the region had decided to maintain the sanctions against Burundi until the conditions imposed by them on 4 September 1997 at the Dar es Salaam Summit had been met and the talks under the auspices of former President Nyerere had begun.

In addition, mediation efforts were also undertaken in Arusha from 21 to 23 January with the participation of the Government of Burundi and of the *Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie* (CNDD). On that occasion, the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dinka, studied with former President Nyerere ways and means by which the United Nations could help resolve the conflict.

On the humanitarian level, assurances were obtained by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that the Burundian refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania would be repatriated.

Following discussions among the members of the Council, the President was authorized to make a statement to the press indicating that the Council had taken note of the progress achieved in the national reconciliation process and had invited the parties to continue the dialogue, and that it had expressed its support for the peace efforts made by the countries of the region and encouraged the Secretary-General to provide assistance for a definitive resolution of the conflict.

Somalia

In a statement made by its President on 23 December 1997 (S/PRST/1997/57), the Security Council *inter alia* requested the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed and to submit a report about his consultations on means for the United Nations to support peace and reconciliation efforts and about developments in the situation in Somalia.

It was to meet that concern that, on 26 February 1998, Mr. B. Gangapersaud Ramcharan, Director of the Africa I Division in the Department of Political Affairs, reported to the members of the Council on the recent situation in Somalia, which was characterized particularly by the slowness of the peace process and the precarious security situation.

Following that report, the members of the Council expressed concern about the slow progress of the peace process in Somalia. In that respect, they expressed the hope that the National Reconciliation Conference would be held at Baldoa in March, as had been proposed. They also expressed appreciation for the work of the humanitarian agencies in Somalia and reaffirmed the willingness of the United Nations to assist in resolving the problem, of course with the help of the parties to the conflict.

Those views were the subject of a press briefing by the President of the Council.

Western Sahara

On 24 February, Mr. Hédi Annabi introduced the report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to resolution 1133 (1997) and contained in his letter of 19 February 1998 addressed to the President of the Council (S/1998/142).

The President made a statement to the press in which he expressed the Council's appreciation for the role played by the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). He also called on the parties to the dispute to cooperate with MINURSO.

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

With regard to the request by the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda that a third Trial Chamber of the Tribunal be established (S/1997/812), Mr. Hans Dahlgren, Permanent Representative of Sweden, who is responsible for coordinating this matter, said he was continuing to hold consultations with a view to producing a draft resolution to that effect.

Asia

Iraq

In a statement made by its President on 3 December 1997 (S/PRST/1997/54), the Security Council reiterated its demand, pursuant to the relevant Security Council resolutions, that Iraq cooperate fully with the United Nations

Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in implementing their respective mandates.

However, on 5 February 1998, noting a lack of cooperation on the part of Iraq, Mr. Richard Butler, Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, gave a report to the Council on the approach adopted by the Special Commission with regard to the control and verification of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

After receiving the requested clarifications, the members of the Council expressed their views and asked the Special Commission to pursue its task with determination.

On 12 February 1998, pursuant to the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in his report (S/1998/90) of 1 February 1998 on the "oil-for-food" programme, the members of the Council considered the rudiments of a draft resolution aimed at, *inter alia*, increasing the resources allocated to the programme.

Since further consultations on the draft were needed, the resolution was not adopted until 20 February, unanimously (resolution 1153 (1998)).

At the same time, given that cooperation between Iraq and the Special Commission had deteriorated further as a result of Iraq's denial to the Special Commission of access to the "presidential" sites, and with a view to a peaceful settlement of that crisis, the Secretary-General also informed the Security Council on 18 February that he intended to pay a personal visit to Baghdad, an initiative that was encouraged by Council members.

On 23 February, the Council heard briefings from Mr. Butler and from two UNSCOM team leaders, Mr. Nikita Smidovich and Mr. Horst Reeps, on the results of the inspections undertaken in Baghdad during the first week of February 1998 by the technical evaluation teams.

Those results had already been the subject of a report submitted to the President of the Council by Mr. Butler in a letter dated 18 February 1998.

The members of the Council took note of the content of those briefings.

On 24 February the Secretary-General, on returning from his mission to Baghdad, reported to the Council on the results of his contacts with the Iraqi authorities, which had culminated in the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and Iraq.

In reply to questions from Council members about the implications of the document, the Legal Counsel, Mr. Hans Corell, assured the members that the document was legally valid.

For the first time, an agreement had been negotiated with the President of Iraq in person whereby the Government of Iraq confirmed that it accepted all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 687 (1991) and 715 (1991), and again undertook to cooperate fully with the Special Commission and IAEA.

In that regard, although the legal validity of the Memorandum was not in question, the members of the Council insisted on confirming the document by adopting a resolution.

With regard to the question of the "presidential sites", the Secretary-General said that he had sent a team of experts to Iraq to prepare a list of those sites and that a report from those experts was expected.

Following the meeting, in the presence of the Secretary-General, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council to the press, during which he expressed the Council's appreciation to the Secretary-General for having resolved the crisis and made it possible to avoid the recourse to force, with its incalculable consequences.

He also asked the Secretary-General to continue to use his authority to ensure respect for, and implementation of, the Memorandum of Understanding signed with Iraq.

On 25 February, Mr. Staffan de Mistura, Coordinator of the United Nations technical mission sent to Iraq by the Secretary-General, reported to the Council on the results of the work done by the mapping team in Baghdad. The team's mandate was to determine the exact location of the presidential sites as identified by the Government of Iraq, and also their names and structures.

Tajikistan

On 17 February, the members of the Council heard a presentation by Mr. Hedi Annabi on the situation in Tajikistan pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/113). A draft statement by the President of the Council had been prepared at the request of the Russian Federation.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

In accordance with resolution 1144 (1997), on 5 February the Council heard a presentation by Mr. Annabi on the implementation of the recommendations of the Bonn Conference relating to the restructuring of the International Police Task Force, in particular, on creating specialized units responsible for training the Bosnian police force to deal more effectively with the principal security problems.

On 9 February, Mr. Carlos Westendorp, High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, reported to the members of the Council about the most recent developments relating to the implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement.

Some significant progress had been made even though much still remained to be done.

On the proposal of the Swedish delegation, the President made a statement to the press.

Croatia

On 11 February, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, presented by Mr. Annabi.

On 12 February, Sweden, on behalf of the Contact Group in New York, introduced a draft statement on Croatia by the President (S/PRST/1998/3).

Georgia

On 24 February, recalling the situation of the hostages in Georgia, Mr. Annabi informed the Council that a Uruguayan military observer had been released on 22 February after protracted negotiations between the hostage-takers on the one hand, and UNOMIG and the government authorities on the other.

International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

On 12 February, the Council heard a presentation by Judge Gabrielle Kirk McDonald requesting that they consider the creation of a third Trial Chamber for the Tribunal as well as an increase in the number of judges.

The Council took note of Judge McDonald's request and expressed the hope that the Chamber would be given the resources it required to organize trials as soon as possible.

Conclusion

In summary, the following recommendation is made in the light of some of the problems encountered in the course of the work in February:

The rules of procedure should be updated and expanded in order to improve the Council's procedures and make them even more homogeneous, coherent and effective.

Gambia (March 1998)

Introduction

The Republic of the Gambia assumed the Presidency of the Security Council for the month of March on 1 March 1998. Mr. Abdoulie Sallah, Permanent Representative of the Gambia to the United Nations, presided over the meetings of the Council for that month.

It may be recalled that the Council, on 12 June 1997, decided that the delegation occupying the Presidency of the Council for each month must present a report on the assessment of the Council's work for that month. The report is to be attached as an addendum to its annual report to the General Assembly. This would obviously enhance the transparency of the Council.

During the month of March, the Council adopted seven resolutions and issued three presidential statements. The President of the Council, on numerous occasions, with the mandate of the Council, made statements to the press on the various issues that had been considered during informal consultations.

It may be noted also that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Gambia, Dr. Momodou Lamin Sedat Jobe, presided over two formal meetings of the Council.

The following is a brief description of how the items on the Council's agenda for the month of March were dealt with. The report is the exclusive responsibility of the Gambian delegation and does not necessarily represent the views of the members of the Council.

Africa

Angola

On 18 March, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations presented the report of the Secretary-General and informed the Council about the continued pattern of deception and procrastination employed by UNITA to delay the full implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and the continued harassment of MONUA personnel by UNITA forces.

The Council strongly condemned the delays on the part of UNITA and its harassment of MONUA personnel. After the informal consultations, the President of the Council made a statement to the press condemning the aforementioned acts and calling on the parties to fulfil their obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and the relevant Security Council resolutions and to abide by the timetable for the peace process.

On 20 March, the Council adopted resolution 1157 (1998), in which the Council endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendations for a gradual downsizing of MONUA; decided to increase the number of civilian police observers to 83; and reiterated its belief that a meeting between President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi could accelerate the process of peace and national reconciliation.

Central African Republic

The report of the Secretary-General on the Central African Republic of 23 February 1998 (S/1998/148 and Add.1) was presented to the Council by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Mr. Hédi Annabi. The Council considered the proposal by the Secretary-General for a possible United Nations peacekeeping mission to the Central African Republic to replace MISAB, whose mandate was coming to an end.

On 16 March, acting on the report of the Secretary-General, the Council adopted resolution 1155 (1998), in which it extended the mandate of MISAB until 15 April 1998 in order to ensure a smooth transition to the prospective deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation.

On 27 March, following informal consultations, the Council adopted resolution 1159 (1998), by which it established the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) with effect from 15 April 1998, with a military component of not more than 1,350 personnel.

Great Lakes region

On 13 March, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Kieran Prendergast, about the negative developments in the Great Lakes region. The Council expressed concern about the developments and decided to remain seized of the matter.

The President made a statement to the press expressing the concerns of the Council.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

On 6 March, the Council reviewed the sanctions imposed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya pursuant to resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1992). The Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures imposed in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992).

Following requests received from Member States, the members agreed to convene an open debate on the Lockerbie issues in the light of the recent judgments of the International Court of Justice on the subject.

At the request of the members, the President made a statement to the press conveying the results of the sanctions review and the decision to hold a formal meeting on the Lockerbie issue on 20 March.

On 20 March, the Council convened a formal meeting on the Lockerbie issue. The meeting was chaired by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Gambia, Dr. Momodou Lamin Sedat Jobe. Members of the Council and over 50 delegations participated in the debate, including the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Omar Mustafa Muntasser, who led the Libyan delegation.

Sierra Leone

The Council was briefed by Assistant Secretary-General Annabi on 13 March on the situation in Sierra Leone. The Council was informed of the return of President Kabbah to Freetown in response to the earlier presidential statement of the Council on the subject. The members welcomed this event and expressed their gratitude to ECOMOG and the humanitarian agencies for their efforts to bring normalcy to Sierra Leone. The members also noted with approval the proposals of the Secretary-General for the reopening of the United Nations office in Freetown.

The President of the Council informed the Council of a letter he had received from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations (S/1998/215), requesting that the Council consider lifting the sanctions against Sierra Leone relating to the importation of petrol and petroleum products. The members considered the request as a genuine one.

The President made a statement to the press welcoming the return to Freetown of President Kabbah, endorsing the reopening of the United Nations offices in Freetown and expressing the Council's support and encouragement for the efforts of the humanitarian agencies and ECOMOG forces.

On 16 March, the Council held formal consultations on Sierra Leone and adopted resolution 1156 (1998), by which it lifted the sanctions imposed against Sierra Leone relating to the import of petroleum and petroleum products.

On 25 March, during informal consultations, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/249) of 18 March 1998 which contains the plan of the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations office in Freetown and plans for a possible United Nations involvement in Freetown in the disarmament and demobilization activities of the combatants by ECOMOG, including the possible deployment of military liaison and security advisory personnel to Freetown.

Western Sahara

On 5 March, the Council was briefed by Mr. Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, on the situation in Western Sahara. The members expressed satisfaction that the identification process was going smoothly. However, they expressed their disappointment at the fact that there were occasional delays, which were not helping the programme. Some members expressed their intention to help in the demining programme that is planned to precede the settlement plan.

Somalia

On 31 March, the Council was briefed by the Director of the Africa I Division of the Department of Political Affairs, Mr. Ramcharan, on the situation in Somalia. He informed the Council of the resumption of fighting in the Baidoa and Kismaya regions. Mention was also made of the recent attacks on humanitarian activities. Mr. Ramcharan also informed the Council of the postponement of the National Reconciliation Conference and the new outflow of refugees as a result of the precarious humanitarian situation in Somalia.

The members expressed concern at the resumption of fighting and the attacks on humanitarian activities. The members also expressed regret at the precarious humanitarian situation and the outflow of refugees as well as disappointment at the postponement of the National Reconciliation Conference.

At the request of the members, the President made a statement to the press expressing the concerns of the Council and urging the various factions to exercise restraint and to respect their obligations under the Cairo accords.

The Americas

Guatemala

During informal consultations on 18 March, the members of the Council were informed of the tragic crashing of a helicopter in Guatemala. The helicopter was said to have been carrying nine staff members of the United Nations Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA), five of whom died and four of whom were seriously injured. The members expressed their profound condolences to the injured personnel and to the families and Governments of those who lost their lives.

The President made a statement to the press on behalf of the members of the Council expressing their condolences.

Haiti

The Council was briefed by the Head of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti on the situation there. The members expressed satisfaction at the success of the Mission, considering that the Haitian National Police could now conduct their operations without the civilian police of the United Nations. Much emphasis was laid, however, on the discouraging human rights situation there and the lack of a political compromise in the country. Members lamented that the lack of a functional government in the country continues to cause considerable hardship.

On 25 March, the Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/8), in which it welcomed and commended the activities of the United Nations in Haiti. Those included activities of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH), UNDP and the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH). In the statement the Council also welcomed the progress made by the Haitian people towards the establishment of a durable democratic and constitutional system and the sustained improvement in security and stability in Haiti; expressed that the achievements so far should be matched by progress in other areas, including the development of a functioning legal system; reaffirmed that the people and Government of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and the maintenance of a secure and stable environment; emphasized the importance of Haiti continuing to settle its contentious issues peacefully and democratically; and called on the international community and financial institutions, including relevant United Nations bodies, to assist in the post-conflict development of Haiti.

Asia/the Middle East

Iraq

Following the signing on 23 February 1998 of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary-General and Mr. Tariq Aziz, the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, the Security Council was briefed on the subject by the Secretary-General.

During formal consultations on 2 March 1998, the Council adopted resolution 1154 (1998), whereby it endorsed the Memorandum of Understanding and stressed that failure by Iraq to accord immediate unconditional and unrestricted access to the Special Commission and IAEA would have severest consequences. In it, the Council also commended the initiative of the Secretary-General to secure commitments from the Government of Iraq on compliance with its obligations.

The Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, Mr. Benon Sevan, briefed the Council on the progress made on the implementation of the "oil-for-food" programme and other humanitarian interventions in Iraq. He examined the successes of the programme as well as the constraints. It was shown that there was ample cooperation between Iraqi officials and all other relevant organizations and authorities in the implementation of the programme. The members of the Council, however, laid more emphasis on the problems of the programme. Members recognized as a constraint to the programme the lack of adequate personnel to monitor and inspect the humanitarian supplies that go into Iraq under the programme. It was also observed that the operating budget of the Iraq programme is very substantial, and therefore hopes were not expressed for its increase.

The members also expressed concern that the Iraq programme was not as diversified in all regions of the country as intended. The north was not receiving the amount of attention it deserved. That, too, was attributable to the lack of adequate personnel.

Of greater importance, however, the members examined the fact that supplies under the programme often reach Iraq very late. This was attributable to the desire by the Iraqi authorities to deal with small companies. This matter is being examined by the Executive Director of the Iraqi programme and the Iraqi authorities.

The Council had another briefing immediately thereafter on the work of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to monitor the sanctions on Iraq. Its Chairman, Mr. Monteiro of Portugal, informed the Council that Iraq could not produce enough oil to meet its approved production under the oil-for-food programme of $2 billion. There was a shortfall of $400 million, attributable mainly to Iraq's reluctance to produce oil, problems with its oil production infrastructure owing to war damages and the persistent fall of oil prices in the world market. The question facing the Council was whether Iraq should be allowed to produce oil further under phase II of the programme to make up for the shortfall.

On 25 March, the Council again considered the humanitarian consequences for the Iraqi people resulting from the shortfall in revenue from the sale of petroleum and petroleum products during the first 90-day period of the implementation of resolution 1143 (1997), owing to the delayed resumption in the sale of petroleum by Iraq and the serious price drop since the adoption of resolution 1143 (1997). During its formal meeting, the Council adopted resolution 1158 (1998), in which it decided to extend the time-frame of resolution 1147 (1997) for a further period of 90 days and petroleum products sufficient to produce a sum not exceeding a total of $1.4 billion.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 19 March, the Council considered the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 20 March, the Council held a formal meeting on the subject, during which the President of the Council made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/7), in which the Council welcomed the announcement of 15 March 1998 relating to Brčko by the Arbitral Tribunal pursuant to article V, annex 2 to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and called on the parties to implement the decision without delay.

Croatia

During informal consultations on 2 March, the members discussed the situation in Croatia and heard a briefing by Mr. Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. He informed the members about the deteriorating situation regarding the reconciliation process in Eastern Slavonia. It had been revealed that harassment and intimidation of the Serbs had taken place in the country. After the consultations, the President made a statement to the press in which he expressed the Council's strong condemnation of the negative trends in the country, which threaten the reconciliation process, and the continued harassment of the Serbian people. The President called on the parties to honour their obligations under the accords.

At its formal meeting on 6 March, the Council made a statement through the President (S/PRST/1998/6), in which it expressed concern at the Croatian Government's lack of compliance with obligations assumed under the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium. The Council also noted the relatively stable situation of the Danube region, but expressed concern about the increasing incidence of harassment and intimidation of the local Serb community and the failure of the Croatian Government to apply the process of national reconciliation at the local level. The Council further called on the Government of Croatia to ensure the safety, security and rights of all Croatian citizens, take measures to improve public confidence in the police and ensure full reintegration of the Danube region.

Cyprus

On 13 March 1998, the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General for Cyprus, Mr. Diego Cordovez, briefed the members of the Security Council on the situation in Cyprus. He informed them of the growing tension on the island and his planned trip to the region as part of the Secretary-General's mission of good offices there. The members reiterated their full support for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General in Cyprus in a bid to resolve the crisis. The members requested the President of the Council to make a statement to the press calling on the parties to take practical steps necessary to move the negotiation process.

On 31 March 1998, Mr. Cordovez briefed the Council on his visit to Cyprus, Athens and Ankara.

Georgia

On 13 March, Council members noted that elections were to take place in Abkhazia on 14 March 1998 for so-called local self-governing bodies. The members of the Council considered the elections illegitimate, as the holding of such elections could only be possible within the framework of a political status for Abkhazia that respected the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia and provided for the full participation of all refugees. The members urged all parties to the dispute to move the peace process forward to reach a political settlement.

The President, at the request of the members, made a statement to the press along the lines of the matters discussed above.

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

On 11 March 1998, the members of the Council were briefed by Sir John Weston of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the outcome of the ministerial meeting of the Contact Group in London.

The members condemned the human rights abuses and unprovoked killings by the Serbian security forces. Also condemned were the acts of terrorism by the members of the Kosovo Liberation Army.

The President made a statement to the press at the request of the members calling on the parties to exercise utmost restraint and to enter into a dialogue to settle their differences.

On 31 March, the Council adopted resolution 1160 (1998), in which the Council, for the purpose of fostering peace, placed an arms embargo on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Tajikistan

The Council was briefed by Assistant Secretary-General Annabi on 25 March 1998 on the situation in Tajikistan. He informed the Council members that military elements of the United Tajik Opposition had attacked government police and security forces stationed east of Dushanbe, killing many of them, including civilians.

The members expressed concern over the loss of life of civilians and Tajik police. They strongly condemned the attack which they considered a gross violation of the peace accords. They called on both parties to take measures to settle their differences politically and also to respect their obligations under the peace accords.

The President made a statement to the press along the lines of the matters discussed above.

Japan (April 1998)

During the month of April 1998, the Security Council held 9 formal meetings and 15 informal consultations of the members. It adopted five resolutions and issued two presidential statements. The President briefed the press after each consultation, and separate briefings were held in the afternoon for non-members of the Council.

Among the issues that were discussed during the month, the highlight was the open debate on the report of the Secretary-General on Africa, entitled "The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa" (S/1998/318). A total of 52 Member States, organizations and observers participated in the open debate, expressing their views on the various issues concerning Africa.

Africa

Sierra Leone

On 6 April, pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution 1132 (1997), Council members reviewed the mandatory sanctions imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 of that resolution against Sierra Leone. The discussion was based on the latest report of the Secretary-General dated 18 March (S/1998/249), as well as on the briefing on recent developments in the field given by Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and took into consideration the letter dated 3 April 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone conveying his Government's position that sanctions should remain in force. Following a thorough discussion, the President made a statement to the press to the effect that the Council had decided to continue the prohibitions and to conduct the next review in 180 days, or sooner, according to developments and further discussion with the Government of Sierra Leone.

On 17 April, following an intensive discussion at the expert level, the United Kingdom introduced a draft resolution on Sierra Leone, which was subsequently adopted unanimously at the 3872nd meeting as resolution 1162 (1998). The resolution authorized, in accordance with paragraph 44 of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 March, the dispatch of up to 10 United Nations military liaison and security advisory personnel to Sierra Leone for a period of up to 90 days.

Angola

In view of the fact that the mandate of MONUA had been scheduled to expire on 30 April, the members of the Council were briefed on 6 April by Assistant Secretary-General Annabi on the recent developments in the peace process in Angola. The President of the Council, based on the discussion at those informal consultations, informed the press that Council members welcomed recent progress by the Government of Angola and UNITA in completing the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol; reiterated the importance of full implementation by the Government and, in particular, UNITA, of all relevant Council resolutions; called upon UNITA to cooperate fully with the Government to complete without further delay the remaining task of normalizing State administration; strongly condemned recent alleged attacks by UNITA against MONUA and a bus carrying civilians; and expressed the expectation that the next report of the Secretary-General, which was due on 17 April, would state that all of the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol had been completed.

On 22 April, Mr. Mahugu of Kenya, Chairman of the sanctions committee on Angola, briefed Council members on his recent visit to Angola and other neighbouring countries; the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Beye, then offered a briefing on the current situation in Angola based on the report by the Secretary-General of 16 April (S/1998/333) on MONUA. On 28 April, the representative of the United States, on behalf of the three observer States in the Angolan peace process (Portugal, the Russian Federation, and the United States), introduced a draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola until 30 June 1998. Following the discussion in the informal consultations on the report of the Secretary-General of 16 April, the draft resolution was adopted unanimously at the 3876th meeting as resolution 1164 (1998). The resolution sent a clear signal to UNITA that the international community was not prepared to accept any actions that would lead to the stagnation or a reversal in the peace process, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report by 17 June 1998 on the status of the peace process and size and organizational structure of MONUA or a follow-on United Nations presence after 30 June.

Rwanda

Following the discussion at the expert level, on 8 April, the representative of the United States introduced a draft resolution to reactivate the International Commission of Inquiry established by resolution 1013 (1995). At the 3870th meeting, on 9 April, the draft resolution was adopted unanimously as resolution 1161 (1998).

On 23 April, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution on the establishment of the third Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, as well as a draft letter from the President of the Security Council to the President of the Tribunal stressing the need for the organs of the Tribunal to continue their efforts to increase further the efficiency of their work. On 30 April, the resolution was adopted at the 3877th meeting of the Council as resolution 1165 (1998). The letter was signed on the same day and sent to the Tribunal.

Report of the Secretary-General on Africa

In accordance with the presidential statement of 25 September 1997, the Secretary-General submitted a report entitled "The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa" (S/1998/318) to the Council on 13 April 1998, and presented it in person at the 3871st meeting of the Council, on 16 April.

On 24 April, at its 3875th meeting, the Council held an open debate on the report, in which 52 representatives of Member States, United Nations organizations and others, including the Observer State Holy See, which spoke in the Council for the first time, delivered their statements.

The refugee situation in the Great Lakes region

On 21 April, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees briefed Council members on the current refugee situation in the Great Lakes region, based on her trip to the area in February.

Central African Republic

On 21 April, Council members were briefed by Assistant Secretary-General Annabi on recent developments in the Central African Republic, including progress in the deployment of MINURCA, which was scheduled to be completed by 15 April.

Somalia

On 29 April, Mr. Ramcharan, Director of the Africa I Division of the Department of Political Affairs, briefed Council members at the informal consultations that day on the current situation in Somalia. The President of the Council, based on that discussion, informed the press that Council members had reiterated the Council's keen interest in the peace process in Somalia and that it stay on track; expressed the expectation that the all-inclusive National Reconciliation Conference would take place, as then planned, in the middle of May 1988; commended the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), regional countries and others for their continued efforts in the peace process; and condemned the recent kidnapping and harassment of aid workers.

The Middle East

The trip by the Secretary-General to the Middle East

Council members were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Kieran Prendergast, on 2 April on the visit by the Secretary-General to the Middle East.

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

On 3 April, Council members discussed in informal consultations the report of the Secretary-General of 25 March (S/1998/269) on UNIKOM. Following the discussion, the President of the Council sent a letter to the Secretary-General to the effect that members of the Council concurred with the recommendation of the Secretary-General that UNIKOM be maintained, and decided to review the question once again on 9 October 1998.

Western Sahara

On 15 April, Council members discussed in informal consultations the report of the Secretary-General of 13 April (S/1998/316) on the situation concerning Western Sahara. The President of the Council, based on that discussion, informed the press that Council members had expressed their concern at the lack of progress in resolving issues linked to the identification of applications from the three contested tribal groups, and reiterated the Council's will to continue to consider this matter in the light of the expiration of the mandate of MINURSO on 20 April.

Also on 15 April, the representative of the United States, on behalf of the Friends of Western Sahara, introduced a draft resolution on Western Sahara. On 17 April, at its 3873rd meeting, the Council adopted unanimously resolution 1163 (1998), by which it authorized the extension of the mandate of MINURSO for three months.

Iraq

On 17 April, Council members considered in informal consultations a letter from the Secretary-General addressed to the Security Council dated 15 April (S/1998/330) about the report of the group of experts established pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1153 (1998). The President of the Council, based on that discussion, informed the press that Council members would continue to consider the recommendations of the Secretary-General with a view to taking urgent action in order to alleviate the humanitarian situation of the Iraqi people.

On 27 April, Council members were briefed by Mr. Butler, Mr. Dhanapala and Mr. Dillon, and held extensive discussions on the report of the Special Commission (S/1998/332), the IAEA report (S/1998/312) and the report of the Special Group on visits to presidential sites (S/1998/326). The President of the Council, based on that discussion, informed the press that there was no consensus among Council members to modify the sanctions regime; that Council members would continue to consult on the possibility of further Council action regarding the IAEA report; that the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission was expected to provide, in a separate meeting, additional technical information; that Council members would consider his report as requested in resolution 1137 (1997); and that the members of the Council were concerned about the question of the repatriation of all Kuwaiti nationals and the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, including national archives.

Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan

On 30 March, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Alvaro de Soto briefed Council members on the situation in Afghanistan on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 March 1998 (S/1998/222). In the light of the subsequent discussion, on 6 April, at the 3869th meeting, a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/9) was issued, which expressed the Council's grave concern at the continued Afghan war; reiterated the central role of the United Nations in international efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict; and urged all Afghan parties to stop the fighting, to agree immediately on a ceasefire and to engage without preconditions in a political dialogue.

On 28 April, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, briefed Council members on developments in Afghanistan. The President of the Council, based on the discussion at those informal consultations, informed the press that the Council members had expressed the hope that substantial negotiations would be held on key issues for the settlement of the conflict in the process of dialogue, that the parties to the conflict would not take further offensive actions at this stage and that the Afghan authorities would cooperate with United Nations humanitarian assistance activities and respect humanitarian laws and human rights.

Cambodia

On 8 April, Assistant Secretary-General de Soto briefed Council members on developments in Cambodia since December 1997. The President of the Council, based on the discussion at those informal consultations, informed the press that the Council members had expressed appreciation and full support for the Secretary-General in his efforts to coordinate electoral assistance to Cambodia in accordance with the request of the Government; appreciation for the efforts made by ASEAN, the European Union, Japan and other members of the group of Friends of Cambodia; and the hope that the Cambodian parties would continue their efforts for the election and cooperate with the United Nations in its efforts concerning election monitoring in accordance with agreed modalities.

Papua New Guinea

On 8 April, the President briefed Council members on his meeting of the previous day with the representatives of Papua New Guinea and the Governments contributing to the Truce Monitoring Group for the conflict in Bougainville, namely, Australia, New Zealand and Vanuatu, regarding the request made by Papua New Guinea to the Council in the letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/287).

On 15 April, the President briefed Council members on his meeting of the previous day with the Special Envoy of Papua New Guinea, Sir John Kaputin, at the request of Papua New Guinea. In the light of subsequent discussion, a presidential statement was issued on 22 April (S/PRST/10), which, among other things, strongly supported the Lincoln Agreement; and welcomed the extension of the period of truce and a permanent and irrevocable ceasefire, which would take effect on 30 April 1998 as stipulated in the Lincoln Agreement.

Europe

Resolution 1160 (1998)

On 3 April, as the result of the agreement reached in informal consultations, the first meeting of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) was convened under the chairmanship of the President of the Council. At that meeting, Mr. Celso L. N. Amorim, Permanent Representative of Brazil, was elected in his personal capacity as Chairman of the Committee for 1998. The delegations of Kenya and Portugal were elected Vice-Chairmen of the Committee for the same year.

On 30 April, the representative of the United States, as the coordinator of the coordinating and consultative process, briefed Council members on the Contact Group meeting that had been held on 29 April in Rome, and reported that a communiqué on Kosovo had been issued, which would later be distributed as a United Nations document (S/1998/355).

Tajikistan

On 9 April, members of the Council discussed the statement by the Spokesman of the Secretary-General, in which the Secretary-General reiterated his full support for the performance of his Special Representative in Tajikistan, Mr. Gerd Merrem, in directing a complex mission and overcoming obstacles in the peace process. The President of the Council, based on the discussions at those informal consultations, informed the press that Council members stood firmly behind the Secretary-General's support for his Special Representative.

On 23 April, Mr. Merrem briefed Council members on the recent development of the situation, on activities of UNMOT and on the future perspective. The President of the Council, based on the discussion at those informal consultations, informed the press that the Council members had pointed out the need for redoubled efforts by the parties to promote the peace process and that they had paid a high tribute to the contribution of Mr. Merrem, who would soon be concluding his career with the United Nations.

The former Yugoslavia

On 21 April, Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, briefed Council members on recent developments in the countries of the former Yugoslavia.

Also on 30 April, the representative of the United States introduced a draft resolution on expansion of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. It was agreed that the draft would soon be discussed at the expert level.

Working group on documentation and procedure

The informal working group of the Security Council concerning documentation and other procedural questions met on 22 April. The item under discussion was a draft note by the President of the Council.

Following an extensive drafting exercise, the working group agreed to recommend to the Security Council that a note by the President of the Council be issued along the following lines:

> "1. Further to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 27 July 1993 (S/26176) concerning the Council's documentation and related matters, which provides for the distribution of the tentative forecast of the programme of work of the Security Council for each month to all Member States for information, the members of the Council have agreed that the following reminder should be placed in the *Journal* each month:
>
> > 'The monthly tentative forecast has been made available to Member States in accordance with the notes by the President of the Security Council dated 27 July 1993 (S/26176) and 30 April 1998 (S/1998/354). In accordance with the aforementioned decisions, copies of the tentative forecast have been placed in the delegations' boxes and may be collected at the delegations' pick-up area.'
>
> "2. The members of the Council have recommended that the President make available to all Member States the calendar setting out the provisional schedule of work, after the completion of the consultations of the whole on the programme of work, in an appropriate form and under his responsibility. The following footnote should be included in the calendar:
>
> > 'The schedule is provisional; the actual schedule will be determined by developments. The description of agenda items contained in the provisional schedule may differ from the official formulation.'
>
> "3. The members of the Council will continue their consideration of other suggestions concerning the Council's documentation and related matters."

The note by the President of the Council was approved by the Council on 29 April 1998 and issued as document S/1998/354 on 30 April 1998.

Kenya (May 1998)

Africa

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Africa

On 28 May, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1170 (1998), by which it established an ad hoc working group to review the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in his report on Africa relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. According to paragraph 4 of the resolution, the ad hoc working group was mandated to prepare a framework for the implementation of those recommendations and to submit it for the consideration of the Council by September 1998.

Angola

On 21 May, members of the Security Council received a briefing from Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, on the deteriorating situation in Angola and the stalling of the Lusaka peace process. Mr. Annabi informed members of the Council of the non-completion by the Angolan parties of their obligations under the Lusaka Protocol, contrary to the terms agreed upon within the framework of the 6 March 1998 timetable, and, in particular, he reported on the failure of UNITA to hand over, for extension of State administration, the remaining localities under its control. He drew the attention of members of the Council to the recent stepping-up of attacks by UNITA elements on MONUA personnel, increased mine-laying activities, troop movements by the Government, acts of banditry and propaganda by the Government media against UNITA.

Members of the Council also considered and supported the plan presented to the parties by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General aimed at resolving the crisis and assisting the parties to implement the remaining tasks of the peace process.

On 22 May, the Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/14), in which it expressed its deep concern at the recent destabilizing acts in Angola, including attacks by UNITA elements on personnel of MONUA, and the serious abuses committed by the Angolan National Police. The Council endorsed the plan by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General; called on the parties to complete the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol by 31 May 1998; and reaffirmed its readiness to consider the imposition of additional measures, should the parties fail to live up to their obligations.

Central African Republic

The Council received a briefing on the situation in the Central African Republic on 7 May. It welcomed the continuing deployment of MINURCA and the encouraging progress made towards national reconciliation. It urged the parties in the Central African Republic to continue to implement the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact.

Ethiopia/Eritrea border dispute

On 28 May, the Council received a briefing from the Secretariat on the border dispute between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The Council characterized the crisis as volatile and called upon the two countries to exercise maximum restraint as efforts to defuse the crisis continue. It reaffirmed its strong support for the pacific settlement of disputes as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. The Council, through its President, in a statement to the press, strongly encouraged President Gouled Aptidon of Djibouti, in his capacity as Chairman of IGAD, the United States and Rwanda actively to continue their ongoing mediation efforts with a view to resolving the crisis peacefully.

Somalia

On 21 May, the Council received a briefing on the situation in Somalia, and was informed of the postponement of the National Reconciliation Conference, which had been scheduled for 15 May 1998, for another 90 days. The Council expressed concern over the breakdown of the peace process and, in this regard, called on the Somali leaders to set aside their factional differences and work towards an early convening of the National Reconciliation Conference.

In a statement to the press, the Council, through its President, expressed its support for the IGAD initiative in its efforts to contribute to the peace process, and called on the Somali leaders to cooperate fully with regional efforts aimed at resolving the conflict. It supported the intention of the Secretary-General to hold a second ambassadors meeting on Somalia next month, possibly after the summit meeting of OAU. It also commended the role of humanitarian bodies and condemned all acts of kidnapping of humanitarian personnel and other aid workers.

Sudan

On 5 May, the Council received a briefing from the Department of Humanitarian Affairs on the humanitarian situation in southern Sudan, following reports of looming famine and lack of access to affected areas.

The Council expressed its concern about the situation in southern Sudan, in particular, about the inadequacy of the humanitarian assistance available. From the briefing and recent media reports, it was clear that the question of access to the affected areas had been resolved and that the Government of Sudan had so far responded positively to all requests for authorization of additional aircraft made by the United Nations. To this end, the Council expected access to be continued and not be tied to any other political process.

The President was authorized by the Council to express its concern with the lack of generous assistance from the donor community, which has pledged less than 20 per cent of the US$ 109.4 million requested in the 1998 United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal. In that connection, it was agreed that frequent briefings to the Council on the level and status of assistance would be provided by the Secretariat. It was also agreed that the Council would appeal for further humanitarian assistance for the Sudan.

The Nairobi communiqué on the Sudan was circulated to members of the Council by Kenya in its capacity as facilitator of the talks.

Western Sahara

The Council received a briefing on Western Sahara on the basis of the progress report of the Secretary-General, which observed a small improvement in the progress made in the identification process. It was felt that the parties to the conflict needed to cooperate more closely to ensure the completion of the process.

Sierra Leone

During consultations on 7 May, the Council received a briefing on the situation in Sierra Leone. Fighting was still raging in the north-eastern part of the country between ECOMOG forces and the remnants of the junta which had been deposed in April. The Council authorized the President of the Council to convey to the media the Council's deepest concern over the continued fighting and the serious humanitarian situation resulting from instability in the eastern part of the country.

On 20 May, the Council authorized the President to read a statement (S/PRST/1998/13) condemning atrocities carried out against the civilian population by members of the Revolutionary United Front and the deposed military junta. The statement expressed grave concern about reports of military support being provided to the rebels. The Council also commended ECOWAS and ECOMOG for the important role they continued to play in restoring peace and security in Sierra Leone and, in that connection, reiterated its call for all States to provide technical and logistical support to assist ECOMOG in its commendable efforts.

Asia/the Middle East

Afghanistan

On 21 May, the Council reconfirmed the statement it made on 19 May on Afghanistan, and expressed its concern that the Taliban had decided to discontinue its participation in the Ulema negotiation process.

The Council condemned the intensification of hostilities, and emphasized that the use of military force was not an option in the Afghan conflict. It called on the parties to return to the negotiating table and cooperate fully with the United Nations in the political and humanitarian fields.

The Council encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his mediation efforts in the six-plus-two and G-21 context, and called on all States to adhere to the resolutions of the Council and the General Assembly regarding the supply of arms to Afghanistan. In that regard, it expressed support for the appeal by the Secretary-General to all those who may have influence on the Afghan parties to intensify diplomatic, political and other forms of pressure, so that they can resume the negotiation process, and called on neighbouring States to refrain from supplying arms to Afghan factions. The President was asked to meet with the representatives of the neighbouring countries to discuss the flow of arms into Afghanistan.

On 26 May, the President met with the representatives of the countries neighbouring Afghanistan to convey the Council's concern over the situation in Afghanistan, including the Taliban decision to discontinue its participation in the Ulema process, as well as concerns about the continued flow of arms into Afghanistan. On 27 May, the Council authorized the President to make a statement to the press reaffirming the primary role of the Security Council in the Afghanistan peace process as had been stipulated in various Council resolutions.

Nuclear tests by India and Pakistan

On 12 May, the Council exchanged views on India's decision to conduct three underground nuclear tests on 11 May 1998. The Council expressed disappointment and concern about the tests and issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/12) on 14 May, deploring the three tests conducted on 11 May and the two further tests conducted on 13 May. The statement urged India to refrain from any further tests and felt that such testing was contrary to the de facto moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and to global efforts towards nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament; encouraged India to participate, in a positive spirit, in the proposed negotiations with other States for a fissile material cut-off treaty in Geneva, with a view to reaching early agreement; urged States to exercise maximum restraint; and underlined that the sources of tension in South Asia could only be resolved through dialogue and not by a military build-up.

On 28 May, the Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/17) regarding the nuclear tests by Pakistan on 28 May 1998. The statement strongly deplored the underground tests; urged Pakistan to refrain from any further tests; expressed the Council's concern at the effects of this development on peace and stability in the region; called upon all the parties to exercise maximum restraint and to take immediate steps to reduce and remove the tension between them; and reaffirmed that the sources of tension in South Asia could only be eliminated through peaceful dialogue and not by use of force or other military means.

Iraq

The Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/11) on the report of the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission dated 16 April 1998 and the report of the Director-General of IAEA dated 9 April 1998. In a major development, the Council welcomed the improved access provided to the Special Commission and IAEA by the Government of Iraq following the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998. The Council also acknowledged the decision of IAEA to focus most of its resources on the implementation and strengthening of its activities under the ongoing monitoring and verification plan.

The Council also received a briefing from the Secretariat on the situation in northern Iraq. According to the United Nations, Turkish troops have been seen in Dohuk and along the border, including 50 to 60 tanks, as well as armoured personnel carriers and large Howitzers. In one location, a helicopter was seen. It was reported that guns were fired periodically into the hills where the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) elements were alleged to have been located. The Secretariat noted that the periodic firing of guns was disrupting the lives of the local population, who were vacating villages, and was also beginning to undermine humanitarian efforts by affecting the movement of United Nations agencies in the area. On 6 May, the Council received a letter from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission pursuant to the responsibilities assigned to him under paragraph 6 of resolution 1137 (1997), in which he expressed the view that the requirements of paragraph 6 of resolution 1137 (1997) had been sufficiently implemented to allow for the termination of the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of that resolution. Consequently, the travel restrictions imposed on Iraqi officials under resolution 1137 (1997) were lifted.

Tajikistan

The Council met on 12 May to discuss the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/374). The Council, through its President, in a statement to the press, expressed concern at the precarious security situation in some parts of Tajikistan, as well as violations of the ceasefire. They welcomed the intensified contacts between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition, which helped contain the recent crisis and confirmed the commitment of both parties to the peace process. They called upon the parties to undertake vigorous efforts to implement the General Agreement on Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan, including the Protocol on Military Issues.

On 14 May, the Council met in formal session, and adopted resolution 1167 (1998) extending the mandate of UNMOT until 15 November 1998.

The Council received a briefing on the situation in Tajikistan on 14 May. The Tajik Parliament met on 21 May, and, in the course of its three-day session, refused to confirm President Rakhmonov's appointments to Government's post of key members of the United Tajik Opposition. On 23 May, the Tajik Parliament also adopted the draft law on political parties and public associations. It incorporated amendments to the original draft, which in effect banned the activities of political parties established on the basis of religious principles. The law runs contrary to the spirit of the General Agreement signed between the Government and the United Tajik Opposition. UNMOT is working together with the President and the Commission on National Reconciliation to continue the dialogue.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

On 27 May, the Council adopted resolution 1169 (1998) extending the mandate of UNDOF for another six months, until 30 November 1998. A presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/15) expressing the Council's views on the situation in the Middle East was also adopted on the same day.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 11 May, the Council considered the report of the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Carlos Westendorp. They welcomed the presence of the High Representative and expressed their continued support for his efforts and the efforts of the personnel of his Office in the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

Members of the Council noted the substantial progress made in the implementation of the Peace Agreement. They noted with satisfaction that the Programme of Action approved at the Bonn Peace Implementation Conference was proceeding satisfactorily. The members of the Council welcomed the outcome of the donors conference held at Brussels on 7 and 8 May. They shared the assessment of the High Representative on the improvement of the situation in Republika Srpska over the last few months. The members of the Council underlined the importance of continued international support for the Government of Republika Srpska, headed by Mr. Dodik, in its efforts to fulfil its obligations under the Peace Agreement.

However, the members of the Council noted that the peace process had not yet become irreversible and a number of critical problems remained in both the Federation and the Republika Srpska. The Council reiterated its urgent appeal to the parties to increase the phased and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons, particularly to minority areas. They underlined the importance of the Sarajevo Returns Conference held in February and the Conference on the Return of Refugees, held in Banja Luka on 28 April. Against that background, in a statement to the press, the members of the Council, through its President, strongly condemned the acts of violence and intimidation that took place recently in Drvar and Derventa and other places.

The Council also emphasized the need for the Bosnian leadership to strengthen cooperation with the International Tribunal for Yugoslavia. It urged the parties to demonstrate the necessary political will to establish functioning common institutions. It shared the assessment of the High Representative that judicial system reform remained a priority in 1998 and fully supported his proposals on that issue. They also stressed the importance of promoting a free and independent media throughout the country and strongly supported the efforts of the High Representative to that end.

On 21 May, the Council adopted resolution 1168 (1998), which *inter alia*, authorized an increase in the strength of the International Police Task Force by 30 posts, to a total of 2,057; encouraged Member States to intensify their efforts to provide, on a voluntary funded basis and in coordination with the International Police Task Force, training equipment and related assistance for the local police service for Bosnia and Herzegovina; recognized that establishing an indigenous public security capability was essential to strengthening the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and agreed to consider expeditiously an UNMIBH-led court monitoring programme as part of an overall programme of legal reform, as outlined by the Office of the High Representative.

Abkhazia, Georgia

On 20 May, the Council received a briefing from the Secretariat on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia. The Council condemned the acts of violence that took place in the Gali region and stressed the importance of strengthening the peace process. The Council called upon the parties to exercise maximum restraint and to do their utmost to improve the security situation. In addition, the Council reminded the parties that it was their responsibility to protect the UNOMIG bases and personnel. It called on the parties to come together and engage in a serious political dialogue in order to resolve the conflict. In that regard, it was felt that the high-level meeting scheduled to take place in Geneva would provide a good opportunity for the parties to demonstrate their commitment to re-energizing the peace process.

The Council responded to the events and the overall situation in Abkhazia, Georgia with a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/16), which it adopted on 28 May. In it, the Council expressed its deep concern about the recent outbreak of violence in the zone of conflict, which has resulted in the loss of human life and a significant outflow of refugees, and called upon the parties to observe strictly the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (the Moscow Agreement) and also the ceasefire protocol signed on 25 May 1998, as well as all their obligations, and to refrain from the use of force and to resolve disputed issues by peaceful means only.

Croatia

On 20 May, the Council was briefed by the Secretariat on the situation in Croatia. The emphasis was on the issue of return of refugees and displaced persons. The Council underlined the obligation of the Government of Croatia to ensure the safety, security and rights of all its citizens, regardless of ethnicity, and to facilitate the return of all refugees and displaced persons. In this connection, the Council noted the adoption, on 14 May 1998, of improved "Mandatory Instructions" for the full and correct implementation of the refugee return procedures already in place. The members of the Council stressed the importance of the full implementation of those instructions and of the elaboration of a comprehensive return plan.

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

On 12 February, the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia briefed the Council at its informal consultations on the urgent need to establish a third Trial Chamber of three judges in order to expedite trials of the accused in its detention, who numbered 25 at the time.

At that briefing, some members of the Council requested further details on the impact an additional Trial Chamber would have on the budget of the Tribunal.

A report containing a detailed financial statement of the staffing requirements and costs for the additional

Chamber was circulated to the members in the month of April.

In a letter dated 6 May addressed to the President of the Council, the Secretary-General informed the Council that the establishment of the third Trial Chamber and the election of three additional judges required the amendment by the Council of articles 11, 12 and 13 of the statute of the Tribunal.

During the first week of May, discussions were held at the expert level on a draft resolution proposed by one delegation, which was approved without many difficulties.

On 13 May, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1166 (1998) establishing a third Trial Chamber of the Tribunal and decided to elect three additional judges to serve in the Chamber. The Council also urged States to cooperate fully with the Tribunal and its organs in accordance with their obligations under resolution 827 (1993) and the statute of the Tribunal.

Portugal (June 1998)

During the month of June 1998 the Security Council held 13 formal meetings. Its members also held 24 informal consultations. Several expert meetings were convened. Ten resolutions were adopted and one presidential statement was issued. The President was mandated by Council members after nearly every meeting to make statements to the press on different matters discussed.

Statistics confirm that Africa continues to be frequently present on the Council's agenda. Eight African issues (Angola, Burundi, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Central African Republic, Western Sahara, the dispute between Eritrea and Ethiopia, and Guinea-Bissau) were discussed and included in the programme of work over 20 times in the month; the ad hoc working group of the Council established to ensure follow-up of resolution 1170 (1998) held its first formal meeting in June. Asia also kept Council members busy – Iraq was in the programme nine times; nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan gave rise to one formal and several informal meetings of Council members; the situation in the occupied Arab territories was raised several times in informal consultations and occasioned one formal meeting of the Council; Bougainville also required the Council's attention. Six European situations were discussed (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia). Latin America was also on the agenda, with the consideration of the situation in Haiti.

Africa

The prominence of Africa was a consequence of the many problems on that continent in need of attention by the Council. New conflicts emerged: the border dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea and the insurgency in Guinea-Bissau. The situation in the Great Lakes region continued to occupy the attention of the Council. The report on the human rights mission sent by the Secretary-General to the Democratic Republic of the Congo was released on the last day of the month. Council members also attended the conference of the external actors on the Somalia peace process on 16 June.

Angola

This was the African issue that required most attention from the Council during the month of June. The difficulties faced in the peace process, in particular in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, were exposed to the Council by the late Alioune Blondin Beye personally at the beginning of June. Members of the Council were also briefed by the Vice-Minister for Territorial Administration of Angola, at an Arria formula meeting, on the peace process.

The impasse in the peace process, mainly the responsibility of UNITA, led the Council to adopt, on 12 June, a new packet of sanctions against UNITA. Owing to the very complex political situation in Angola, at the request of Mr. Beye with the agreement of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and UNITA, the Council adopted a resolution on 24 June deciding to postpone by five days (until 1 July) the entry into force of those sanctions. By the end of the month, following the tragic deaths of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, other United Nations staff members and two pilots, the Council again reviewed the situation in Angola and adopted a resolution by which it extended the mandate of MONUA until 15 August. On 29 June, at the meeting at which that resolution was adopted, the Council rendered public homage to Mr. Beye and the staff accompanying him, who had given their lives for the cause of peace in Angola.

Sierra Leone

Taking into consideration the efforts of the democratically elected Government to restore peaceful and secure conditions in Sierra Leone, the Council adopted on 5 June a resolution putting an end to the remaining prohibitions resulting from paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 1132 (1997). By the same resolution the Council decided to impose an arms embargo on the non-governmental military forces in Sierra Leone and travel restrictions on the leading members of the former military junta and the Revolutionary

United Front. In the second half of the month the Security Council reviewed the latest political and military developments in the light of the report of the Secretary-General recommending the establishment of UNOMSIL. Council members' reaction was positive and later in the month a draft resolution authorizing the establishment of UNOMSIL was introduced.

On 25 June, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, briefed the Council on the extremely serious humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone. The Council, through a statement to the press made by the President, expressed grave concern about the deterioration of the humanitarian situation, in particular the plight of refugees and displaced persons.

Burundi

Council members considered the situation in Burundi on 25 June. Detailed briefings were provided by the Secretariat. Through a statement to the press made by the President, the Council expressed satisfaction at the signing of a joint declaration by all the Burundian parties, at Arusha on 21 June, under the auspices of former President Julius Nyerere, in particular at the suspension of hostilities and the commitment by all parties to pursue peace negotiations.

Liberia

The political and humanitarian situation and the maintenance of the arms embargo in Liberia were reviewed on 11 June. Council members decided to continue consideration of the matter.

Central African Republic

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic, Mr. Oluyemi Adeniji, briefed Council members on 25 June on the situation in that country and highlighted the work of MINURCA since 15 April. The President made a statement to the press indicating support for the recommendation of the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of MINURCA for a period of two months, until 15 September.

Dispute between Eritrea and Ethiopia

The border dispute between Eritrea and Ethiopia was discussed on several occasions in informal consultations. The President informed members about meetings he had had with representatives of the two States and other interested countries. Several written communications were received. A resolution was adopted on 26 June, by which the Council expressed its grave concern at the conflict, condemned the use of force and demanded that both parties immediately cease hostilities and refrain from further use of force.

Guinea-Bissau

The internal conflict in Guinea-Bissau deserved continuous attention from the Council. Developments in the situation were raised on several occasions, on one of which Under-Secretary-General Vieira de Mello focused on the humanitarian situation and the difficulty of access for humanitarian assistance. The President was mandated to make three statements to the press during the month, conveying the serious concern of the Security Council with the humanitarian situation, appealing to all to facilitate the delivery of assistance to Guinea-Bissau, and calling for a rapid cessation of hostilities and the beginning of a process of political dialogue. Council members were also kept informed of all mediation efforts going on, namely, those undertaken by the Foreign Minister of the Gambia and those developed by the Community of Portuguese-Speaking countries. The Foreign Minister of Portugal briefed Council members immediately upon his return from a visit to Dakar and Bissau on 30 June.

Western Sahara

On 23 June Council members considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara. The President was mandated to make a statement to the press, noting an increased pace in the identification process but expressing concern about lack of progress regarding contested groups; urging the parties to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to conclude the identification process and reach agreement on a schedule for the final phase of the settlement plan; and calling for an early conclusion of the status-of-forces agreement enabling full deployment of MINURSO.

Asia

Iraq

The question of Iraq was on the Council's agenda throughout the month. On 3 June members were given a detailed technical briefing on the disarmament files by the Executive Director of the Special Commission, Mr. Richard Butler, and several Commission experts. On 12 June the Council analysed the reports of the Secretary-General and the sanctions committee on the implementation of the third phase of the humanitarian programme (resolution 1143 (1997)). Discussion focused on authorization of finance for the purchase of spare parts for oil infrastructure repairs, to ensure implementation of resolution 1153 (1998). Following prolonged, technically complex and politically difficult discussions, a resolution to that end was finally adopted on 19 June.

On 24 June the Council considered a report by the Executive Director of the Special Commission on his discussions with the Iraqi authorities in Baghdad from 11 to 15 June. In a statement to the press by the President, the Council acknowledged the cooperation Iraq had extended to the Special Commission since the Memorandum of Understanding signed in February by the Secretary-General in Baghdad, underlined the importance of the continuation of such cooperation so as to enable the Special Commission to complete its mandate as soon as possible, and expressed full support for the Commission and the schedule of work it had agreed with Iraq.

On the same day, the Council heard a comprehensive briefing from the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Baghdad, the first since Mr. Prakash Shah had assumed the position in March. The main aspects of his role were discussed, namely, coordination of all United Nations agencies to improve the implementation of the humanitarian programme, facilitating the communication between Iraqi authorities and all United Nations sectors, including the Special Commission, and assisting in solving the remaining problems regarding prisoners of war, those missing in action and the return of Kuwaiti property. The review of the sanctions regime was also conducted on that day. The Council concluded that conditions to allow a change in the sanctions regime imposed by resolution 687 (1991) had not yet been met.

Nuclear testing by India and Pakistan

At the beginning of the month, Council members were involved in preparing a further reaction to the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan in May. A resolution was adopted on 6 June, under the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security", condemning those nuclear tests, reaffirming the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, and urging both countries to enter into dialogue to find solutions that addressed the root causes of the tension between them. Many United Nations Members asked to participate and made statements at the formal meeting at which the Council adopted that resolution.

Occupied Arab territories – Jerusalem

In the course of the month the Council considered several communications from the Permanent Observer of Palestine, the Arab League, the Group of Arab States and several United Nations Members, expressing concern at the situation in the occupied Arab territories in view of decisions taken by the Government of Israel, approving a plan extending the border of Jerusalem and extending the municipal authority over a number of Israeli settlements in the West Bank. The Council decided to hold a formal meeting on 30 June, opening the debate to the participation of all interested United Nations Members. Many delegations participated, including Israel and the Permanent Observer of Palestine.

Bougainville

On 11 June Council members were briefed by the Secretariat on the conclusions of the mission sent by the Secretary-General to Bougainville to assess the means required for United Nations involvement in the monitoring of the arrangements enshrined in the Lincoln Agreement, as requested by the parties to the peace process. On 15 June the Security Council sent a letter to the Secretary-General endorsing his recommendations.

Europe

Resolution 1160 (1998) (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)

The President informed Council members of a meeting he had had with Mr. Ibrahim Rugova on 2 June. A briefing on the humanitarian situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, was given to members of the Council on 5 June. Following informal consultations, the President made a statement to the press expressing the grave concern of the members of the Council at the rapidly deteriorating situation and calling for an immediate cessation of all acts of violence and the use of force in Kosovo.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 15 June, the Security Council adopted resolution 1174 (1998) on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, by which it reaffirmed its support for the Peace Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina and authorized the continuation of SFOR for a further period of 12 months. By that resolution the Council also extended the mandate of the International Police Task Force until 21 June 1999. The adoption of resolution 1174 (1998) reflected the commitment of the United Nations to that peace process.

Croatia

The report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Police Support Group in Croatia was considered by Council members in informal consultations on 18 June. Members noted that the situation in the Danube region was stable and work on a draft presidential statement was begun.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Members of the Council considered on 26 June the report of the Secretary-General on UNPREDEP. It was agreed that the presence of that preventive deployment force had contributed successfully to preventing the spillover of conflicts elsewhere in the region to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and that the mandate of UNPREDEP should be further extended as recommended by the Secretary-General. Members of the Council also welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to submit specific proposals on a possible strengthening of the overall capacity of UNPREDEP, taking into consideration the situation in the region and the relevant Security Council resolutions, including 795 (1992) and 1160 (1998).

Cyprus

On 17 June the Council considered a report of the Secretary-General on Cyprus and asked the President to make a statement to the press indicating support for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices on the eve of a new visit to Cyprus by his Special Adviser, Mr. Diego Cordovez. Two resolutions were adopted on 29 June. By resolution 1178 (1998) the Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP for a further six months, while in resolution 1179 (1998) it addressed the Secretary-General's mission of good offices and supported efforts to resume a sustained process of direct negotiations aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement on the basis of relevant Council resolutions. The situation in Cyprus, which was relatively calm despite continued tension, remains a concern of the Council, which, once again, called upon the leaders of the two communities to commit themselves to the process of negotiations and to resume the direct dialogue.

Georgia

On 17 June the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General of 10 June on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia. The President was mandated to make a statement to the press expressing concern with the security situation in the region, urging the parties to respect the ceasefire and to advance the peace process by resuming high-level contacts under United Nations auspices. Various options for the protection of UNOMIG forces were also under consideration by the Council.

Latin America

Haiti

Council members considered the situation in Haiti in the light of a report of 28 May of the Secretary-General. On 4 June, through a statement to the press made by the President, the Council supported the message conveyed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Mr. Bernard Miyet, to the authorities and political leaders of Haiti and urged them to take all the necessary measures regarding the continuation of the democratic process, in particular the preparation of the elections.

Thematic issues

Impact of armed conflict on children

At the Presidency's suggestion, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict, Mr. Olara Otunnu, was invited to brief Council members on 11 June. Recognizing the dimension of the problem, killing and brutally affecting millions of children, in blatant violation of the most basic principles of international human rights and humanitarian law, and its relevance for the action of the Council, the Council organized an open debate on 29 June. That debate attracted wide participation and started with a powerful address by Mr. Otunnu. A presidential statement was then adopted by the Council, pledging its serious attention to the situation of children affected by armed conflict and its intention to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and with the relevant programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations system.

Methods of work

The Presidency sought to ensure that all issues dealt with by the Council would be open to the contributions of interested United Nations Members. Many States not members of the Council participated in the formal meetings which preceded the adoption of resolutions, namely, those on the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan and on

Angola. Open debates were also organized on the question of the impact of armed conflict on children and on the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

With the aim of contributing to increasing the transparency of the Council and to enhancing its working methods, the Presidency submitted to the working group on documentation and procedural questions specific proposals, in line with those contained in the letter sent by the 10 non-permanent members to the President of the Council in December 1997. Those proposals relate to the public or closed nature of meetings at which Secretariat briefings are provided or at which sanctions reviews are conducted and to means of improving meetings with troop-contributing countries. Such proposals remain under consideration by the working group.

The Presidency followed its initiative of April 1997 to promote discussion among the Chairmen of the existing sanctions committees on possible convergence of approaches to sanctions mechanisms and ways to assess and ensure their effectiveness. Another such informal meeting was held in June 1998, organized by the Presidency. It was agreed that such meetings should be held every month.

The Presidency continued the established practice of providing daily briefings on the Council's informal consultations to other United Nations Members, but scheduled such briefings immediately after each session of informal consultations. This proved to be useful, since the number of delegations attending increased significantly. The Presidency did its best to provide detailed and fully informative briefings, with the aim of contributing to the enhancement of the transparency of the activities of the Council.

Also with a view to improving the effectiveness and transparency of the Council, the Presidency did its best to be available and accessible to all United Nations Members, to representatives of parties involved in conflicts, to media representatives and to interested non-governmental organizations. The Presidency organized early in the month a lunch with representatives of the non-governmental organizations which follow more closely the action of the Council and, at the end of the month, provided them with a detailed and comprehensive briefing on the Council's discussions and deliberations throughout June.